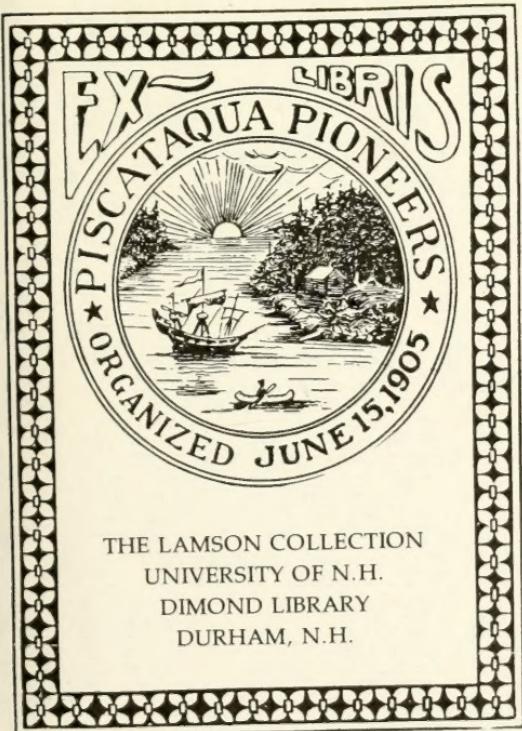






JOHN FRENCH JOHNSON,  
AMESBURY, MASS.

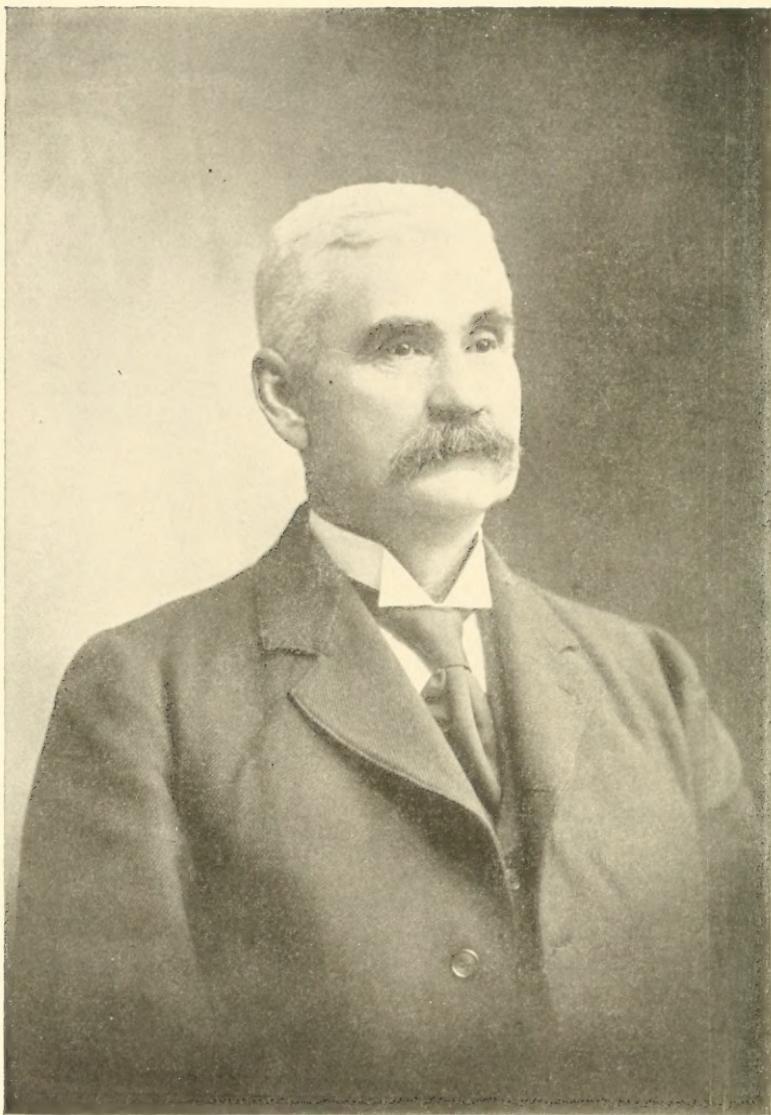












Warren Brown

HISTORY OF THE TOWN  
OF  
HAMPTON FALLS  
NEW HAMPSHIRE  
FROM THE TIME OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT WITHIN  
ITS BORDERS  
1640 UNTIL 1900

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BY WARREN BROWN

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MANCHESTER, N. H.  
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1900



## PREFACE.

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IN my boyhood I listened with interest and pleasure to hear my grandfather, Jacob Brown, Messrs. Benjamin Sanborn, Moses and Reuben Batchelder, Dea. Jeremiah Hobbs of Hampton, and other old men talk about the happenings, manners, and customs of their youthful days, and hear them relate the tales which had been told them by their parents of men and things in the earlier settlement of the country. During the past half century great changes have come about, which have drawn attention away from matters of this kind. The daily newspapers, magazines, and periodicals, with other things of interest rendered available by easy and rapid communication, have tended to draw attention away from these things until the traditional history of the past was in danger of being lost, unless it could be collected, written up, and published in a form where it could be preserved. With this purpose in view the writer has collected the material which appears in this work. In the winter of 1896-97, I visited Dea. Emery Batchelder many times. He was the only person living at that time who was acquainted, to any great extent, with the traditional history of the town; he had it as it had come down in his family from father to son for five generations; he took great interest in such things and his knowledge was very full and complete. By comparing the notes obtained from him with the record books, I am able to locate nearly all the families whose names appear upon the record. The information thus obtained enabled me to get at other things much easier, and opened a way to much valuable matter. Had this work been delayed for six months much of our history would have been forever lost, as Mr. Batchelder died soon after. To him this town will always be indebted for the preservation of much useful and valuable information which could at that time have been had from no other source.

I am under great obligation to many persons who have rendered assistance in collecting material, and for the free use of their books and papers which have shed much light upon the past history of the town. Among these are Mr. C. G. Toppan of Hampton, who loaned me the manuscript of the partially written history of Hampton, prepared by his father, E. W. Toppan, Esq. From this much valuable material was obtained, together with many sketches of the early inhabitants. The Toppan manuscript was prepared with great labor and expense, and there can be no doubt of its reliability. I am under obligation to John T. Batchelder for the use of the papers which have accumulated in the generations of his family (among them was found the first Thanksgiving proclamation issued by Governor Weare in November, 1784, and which appears in this work); to Ezra S. Stearns, late secretary of state, for valuable information and assistance, and for the concise and well-written chapter on Meshech Weare; and to the many others whom I have consulted, that have been more than willing to assist me in the work. The neglect of many families to register the marriages and births which occurred renders any extended genealogic work impossible; if attempted, only partial and imperfect work could have been done. As many of our families are recorded in Mr. Dow's history of Hampton it is not so serious a loss. To take the place of this and to impart information of value, I have introduced the articles upon the "Homesteads," giving all the information obtainable under this head in a readable form. It is not impossible that some names and dates may be found incorrect, but there is no intention to misstate, or to make things appear different from what they were. In the article upon "Old Time Customs," nearly every thing there described has been seen by the writer, and much of it written from memory. There was danger that much which enters into this book would be lost if the work was much longer delayed. A great deal was copied from the only originals in existence, and these were widely scattered, and not much pains taken to preserve them. Within fifty years the church records have been destroyed, and other books belonging to the town have disappeared, and there is no reason to suppose that loss and disappearance would not continue to go on. By collection and publication the past history will be in no danger of being lost, and will be valuable for reference.

The material which enters into the history of this town is first-

class, and is excelled by no towns which I have ever examined, and only needs to be presented in a readable form to be very interesting. Some may think that too much attention has been given to common everyday matters, but in a staid old town like this startling events are not frequent; but in the long lapse of years, the aggregate of everyday events amounts to a great deal, and becomes interesting and valuable history, in which we all can take a commendable pride. It has been my purpose to give the facts, without comment or prejudice, with no attempt to color them, and to allow the readers to form their own conclusions of men and things with no assistance of mine. Too many works of this kind are marred and injured by the evident purpose of the writer to make unduly prominent some church or family rather than to write impartial history. All this I have carefully tried to avoid. Not being identified with any of the churches, I have no interest to favor that of any sect or denomination, but have been glad to do honor to all the noble men and women of every denomination who have labored to suppress evil, and by whose work and example the community has been benefited and people led to higher and better lives, and am willing to judge them, not by their profession, but by their fruits. I have not admitted anything to the pages of this book without first being satisfied of its authenticity and correctness, having exercised great care in this respect, and have in no case drawn upon my imagination to bridge over vacant places, nor have I allowed myself to arrive at too easy conclusions, which there is often a temptation to do when the writer may wish to prove some matter which may be in doubt. The portraits of the older men which appear were not inserted because some of them were my kindred, but because they are the representatives of a former generation of long ago, and to show how the men of that time looked. These pictures were taken about as soon as the process was perfected enough for practical use; the men were far advanced in years when the pictures were taken. It is impossible to produce lifelike pictures of any persons who ever lived in the town who were older than those here represented.

It is to be hoped that the reader may take as much pleasure in perusing these pages as the writer has in collecting them, and that the examination may not be without profit and some degree of satisfaction.

WARREN BROWN.

HAMPTON FALLS, July 1, 1899.



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# HISTORY OF HAMPTON FALLS.



# HISTORY OF HAMPTON FALLS.

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## DESCRIPTION OF TOWN.

HAMPTON FALLS is situated in the southeastern part of Rockingham county, New Hampshire. It is bounded on the north by Exeter and Hampton, east by Hampton, south by Seabrook, and west by Kensington. Its geographical position, as determined by the United States coast survey, Weare monument, is, latitude,  $42^{\circ} 54' 57.87''$ ; longitude,  $70^{\circ} 51' 34.54''$ .

Its altitude above sea level, as found in the survey of the proposed Exeter & Amesbury Railroad, below the dam at Weare's mills is 41 feet; above the dam, 61 feet. The larger part of the area of the town is not more than fifty feet above sea level. The highest point in the town occupied by buildings is where Henry Johnson lives, on the Exeter road, within half a mile of the town line.

The area of the town is 7,100 acres, 5,786 of which are improved land. There are 1,000 acres of salt marsh in the town. The area of Hampton is 8,130 acres: North Hampton, 8,465; Kensington, 7,045.

Hampton Falls was formerly a part of Hampton. It did not have an act of incorporation making it a separate town at once, as most towns did. Its separation from the parent town was a gradual one. In 1709 a new parish was formed, a meeting-house built, and a minister settled. In 1718 permission was given to choose town or parish officers, and a representative. Our first town meeting was held and our town records began in 1718. In 1726 each town voted to raise their minister rates separately; up to that time they had been raised together. From that time Hampton Falls became an independent town and completely separated from the old town of Hampton. Hampton Falls was called a parish until the time of the Revolutionary War, and Falls was generally written with a small "f" until about the same time.

In 1732 on all lands south of Taylor's river, including what is now Kensington and Seabrook, there were 256 polls, 144 two-story houses, 46 one-story houses; whole amount of invoice, £9,575; tax, £90 16s. 3d.

At the same time in Hampton, including North Hampton, there were 257 polls, 142 two-story houses, 29 one-story houses; whole amount of invoice, £9,974 14s.; tax, £99 12s. 6d. The two towns at that time paid more than one sixth of the province tax.

The population in 1685, all south of Taylor's river, was 212. Of the present town, in 1775, the population was 645; in 1790, 541; in 1800, 519; in 1810, 570; in 1820, 572; in 1830, 582; in 1840, 656; in 1850, 640; in 1860, 621; in 1870, 679; in 1880, 678; in 1890, 623. Number paying a poll tax in 1783 was 106.

The surface of the town is undulating, and the soil generally fertile, producing good crops. The inhabitants have generally and are now engaged in the cultivation of the soil. Not much manufacturing has ever been done in the town except the making of shoes.

Cock and Great hills are composed of glacial drift, and not of ledge. The hills over the line in Essex county, Massachusetts, are of a similar character.

This town, like Hampton and Seabrook, is drained directly into the Atlantic ocean by Taylor's and Falls rivers, and their tributaries. The extent of this watershed from east to west is about six miles, and from north to south ten or twelve miles.

In 1770 Hampton Falls was a leading manufacturing town in the state.

## HISTORY OF CHURCH AND PARISH.

THE history of the church in most of the country towns is intimately connected with the history of the town itself, and would in many instances include a greater part of the town's early history, so closely were church and other matters blended in those early days.

Any one attempting to write the history of this town would find themselves seriously handicapped by the absence of the church records. The church records of Hampton Falls were said by those who had examined them to have been very full and complete, and kept in excellent shape and condition during the entire time of the town ministry. These records were destroyed by fire when the house occupied by Rev. Mr. Bridge was burned in 1858, but fortunately a small book kept as a sort of diary of church events during the ministry of Messrs. Cotton and Whipple, the two first pastors of the church, was preserved. It is in their handwriting, and contains the church covenant, the names of those who organized the church, those who were baptized and admitted to membership, all the marriages consummated by them, and a pretty full record of the doings of the church until Mr. Whipple's health had become too much impaired to keep it. This record covers a period of nearly forty-five years. The handwriting of Mr. Cotton is easily read, being written in a round, legible hand; that of Mr. Whipple is written very fine, and cannot be easily or correctly read without the aid of a reading glass. This little book is unique in character and considered a great curiosity by lovers of the antique. It is of great value, containing, as it does, much information of great interest not now elsewhere to be found, which but for its fortunate preservation must have been forever lost. After Mr. Whipple's death until the end of the town ministry, what we know of the church history is mostly gathered from the town records, and it is neither full nor complete. We have reproduced largely from this little book to show the nature and amount of the work done and the influence of the church at that time. This book contains about two hundred

pages with a title page at each end, Mr. Cotton's records being written from each end. On one of the title pages is written:

The Chh. Records off Hampton falls.

Beging January 2<sup>d</sup> 1712

By Theophilus Cotton

Pastor of That Chh

Turning the book over and beginning at the other end, we find on page 2:

Hampton, August 16, 1726, Died, the Revd mr Theophilus Cotton, Pastor of the Second Church of Hampton—after a faithfull Discharge of that office for nigh 15 years & was Deecntly Buried the 18 following att the Charge of the Parish

1 The Revd Theophilus Cotton was Ord: Jan 13<sup>th</sup> N. S. 1712 & Dyed Aug 27<sup>th</sup> 1726. A space of 14 years, 7 months & 14 Days.

2 The Revd Joseph Whipple was ord. Jan 15<sup>th</sup> N. S. 1727 & Dyed Feb 17<sup>th</sup> 1758—A space of 30 years, 1 month & 2 Days.

3 The Revd Josiah Bayley, was ord. Oct. 19<sup>th</sup> 1757 & Dyed Sept 12<sup>th</sup> 1762—a space of 4 years 10 months & 24 Days.

4 The Revd Paine Wingate was ord Dec 14<sup>th</sup> 1763 & resigned his Pastoral Relation March 1<sup>st</sup> 1776. A space of 12 years, 3 months & 4 Days.

The history of the church in this town from the first settlement of Hampton in 1638 until a new parish was formed on the south side of Taylor's river in 1711 is identical with the church history of the old town. The people living upon the south side of the river were regular in their attendance upon church service at the meeting-house in Hampton. Revs. Stephen Batchelder, Timothy Dalton, John Wheelwright, Seaborn Cotton, and John Cotton were as much the ministers of this town as of Hampton. There is not much known of the church history during these men's ministry. If any records were kept they have been lost. So the amount of reliable data during that time is very small. We do know that our people were taxed to the full amount of their polls and estates to support the minister in the old town. Christopher Hussey, Nathaniel Weare, and Samuel Shaw, who lived on this side of the river, were elected deacons at different times. Samuel Shaw resigned the office of deacon in the old church to accept a similar position in the church of the newly formed parish.

There is no definite knowledge of the exact time when the first church was built in this town. The first record we find of anything looking in that direction was in 1665, when liberty was given the inhabitants of the Falls to build a house for their shelter, etc., and to set it near the old pound (which was upon the hill). Again, we find that the house for shelter and relief was for use on the Lord's day, and was to be used on that and other days when they should have occasion for it. The people living on the south side of Taylor's river were constant attendants at church on the Sabbath. This was a matter of principle with them, and they placed great value on the privileges of the sanctuary. But there were serious obstacles in their way to interfere with this privilege. Between their homes and the old church at Hampton was a long stretch of salt marsh with only an apology for a road; this was overflowed and impassable during high tides. Had there been as good communication as at present, there would probably never have been any church built or new parish formed, unless the increase in population should have required it. From this house, built in 1665 and used for social and prayer meetings, gradually grew the church.

The church when built was near the site of the Weare monument, and appears to have been a plain unfinished building, neither clapboarded nor plastered, and was used for religious services some time before the settlement of the first minister, Mr. Cotton. The erection of the church and the maintaining of the service was done by voluntary contribution without help from the old parish.

At a town meeting in Hampton April 30, 1706,—

Voted to repair the walls of the meeting house, Earth all the clay walls and daub them, and wash them over with white lime. Mend the glass windows and cause Shetts to be made. To shingle it anew, and lay the floor over the beams, and to make a rate to pay the same.

Nathaniel Weare, Joseph Cass, John Gove, and twelve others enter their dissent, not because they are opposed to the repair of the meeting-house, but because they are engaged in building a new meeting-house on the Falls side.

At a Council and General Assembly in Portsmouth, December 3, 1709, the following petition of the inhabitants of the south part of Hampton was read at this board, viz.:

To his Excellency Joseph Dudley Esqr. Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over her Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay,

and New Hampshire, and the Honorable the members of the Council and Representatives convened together in General Assembly now Sitting. The humble address and petition of her Majesties loyal and dutiful subjects belonging to the South part of Hampton in Said Province of New Hampshire commonly called Hampton falls, most humbly Sheweth

That your petitioners being of that distance from the publick place of the worship of God at the Town and soe many difficulties in going, and many times no passing over the causeway by any means, that it hath caused your petitioners to be at the charge of building a Meeting House upon our side of the Town and have had a minister for some time, and doing all by free contributions ourselves, and the other part of the Town being the major part of the Town, Rates us in the full proportion according to our estates to the repairing the Meeting House, and parsonage, and to the minister there which is burdensome to us, and we are not able to settle a minister with us for want of some better settlement in the matter. We therefore pray that in your wisdom you will grant us some relief in the matter, either that the Town, and we on our side may maintain two by raising our rates in general together, or that we may be freed from the paying to the Town—and have power given us to make a Rate for the subsistance of one with us.

This was signed by fifty-six citizens.

Upon a full hearing of both parties in council upon this petition the 3d of December, 1709,—

Voted that the contract and agreement of the Town of Hampton, for the maintainance of Mr. John Cotton, their present Minister be and herby is ratified and confirmed. And the town directed to proceed for the raising and payment, of the same, as in all time heretofore. That the petitioners and such others as are joined with them on the westward of Tailer's River—have power at a meeting once a year for that end to choose among themselves three persons to be Assessors for raising the sum of — for the maintainance of Such learned and orthodox minister to officiate in the New Church at Hampton as they Shall agree to call to the service there, with the advice of Mr. Cotton their present minister—that the affairs may proceed with such peace and friendship as becomes religion and good order. And that the assesment upon Said Petitioners and inhabitants on the said Western Side of Tailer's River, being Signed by said Assessors shall be collected by the Constables at all times and paid into the minister for his support as in all other towns and precincts in the Province.

Past by the Council

"Cha: Story Secretary."

After the passage of this act, the new parish lost no time in procuring a minister. The one who had hitherto preached to them

was probably Thomas Crosby, the schoolmaster who resided with them, but who was not qualified to administer the communion. He was the son of Rev. Seaborn Cotton's second wife by a former marriage. They now engaged the Rev. Theophilus Cotton, a graduate of Harvard College in 1701, youngest son of Rev. John Cotton of Plymouth, who was a brother of Rev. Seaborn Cotton of Hampton.

Rev. Theophilus Cotton was born at Plymouth May 5, 1682. He was a nephew of Rev. Seaborn Cotton, a cousin of Rev. John Cotton, and an uncle of Rev. Ward Cotton, all of whom were settled over the church at Hampton at different times. He was also a cousin of Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather of Boston. He married Mary, widow of Dr. Gedney of Salem and a daughter of Mr. Gookin of Cambridge. They had no children. He finished his course at Harvard at the age of nineteen. Of the next eight years of his life we know nothing. He probably studied theology with his father and preached as opportunity offered. He came to Hampton Falls sometime between December 3, 1709, and May 13, 1710, and preached nearly two years before the church was organized.

On the 9th of December, 1711, forty-nine members of the old church at Hampton were dismissed in order to form the Hampton Falls church, and four days afterwards, amid the solemnities of a day of fasting and prayer, the new church was organized with twenty-one male and thirty-five female members. Four weeks later, January 2, 1712, Mr. Cotton was ordained. The salary was at first sixty pounds and firewood, with use of the parsonage of thirty acres,—to which, a few years after, twenty pounds and more land were added.

The Hampton minister, Rev. John Cotton, died soon after. The people of Hampton Falls preferred the following petition, addressed as before:

To His Excellency etc. Most humbly Sheweth—That your petitioners having formerly laid before yr Excellency and Council the great want of having one Settled among us on our Side of the town in the work of the ministry—and now by Gods good Providence have obtained the Reverend Mr. Theophilus Cotton among us in the work. And God by his awful stroke of Providence having removed by death the worthy and Reverend Mr. John Cotton to our great lamentation, we do therfore pray, That we may be set off, from the town, from being at any charge as to procuring and maintaining a minister there—And that we may have power given us to make a tax or Rate from time to time as shall be for the support of our minister with us. And that

each part of the Town maintain their own minister. That as we have been at equal charge according to our Estates in purchasing the parsonage at the Town, that now we may have some land appointed and laid out for a parsonage as convenient as it may be had for the Falls Side—according to the worth of our part of the town. That the Bounds may be settled between each part of the Town.

This petition was signed by Nathaniel Weare, Joseph Swett, Samuel Shaw, Daniel Tilton, and about sixty others, and was read at the council board on the 13th of May, 1710. A hearing was appointed with the following result:

May 19<sup>th</sup> 1710. In the affair of Hampton before the Council by petition—Ordered that the whole town pay forthwith the arreas and funeral Charges of their late minister. That there be a Committee appointed to report the Division of the parishes for the several meetings and to consider how to settle lands for another parsonage, and a further hearing of the whole town be referred to the next General Assembly,—and that the new parish in the mean time proceed to the maintainance of their minister according to former order of this Board.—Saving that no person dwelling on the north side of Taylor's river shall be taxed for any land in the New Parish until a further hearing be had theron—which is referred to the next Session of the Assembly.

The committee appointed were Major Vaughan, John Plaisted, Samuel Penhallow, Theodore Atkinson, or any three of them, to make report at the next General Assembly.

In the affair of the New Parish in Hampton there appearing difficulty in making any division of the Lands, or inhabitants for the Support of the ministers in the two several parishes.

And wheras the inhabitants and Auditory of the old Church have agreed with their present minister (Mr Gookin) to pay him annually eighty pounds, half in current money, and the other half in Provisions &c. And to allow him the parsonage in the said town of Hampton, long since purchased by certain inhabitants there—And fire wood as in said vote and agreement in the record will appear.

And wheras the inhabitants adjoining to the new parish have considered to raise Sixty pounds and fire wood for their minister—and to lay out of the waste and unimproved lands in Hampton five acres for a house lot and twenty-five acres for pasture &c. for the parsonage there. Voted that it be recommended to the Selectmen of Hampton to lay out the said two parcels of land indefferently as well for the service as may be.

And that the town of Hampton lay a tax annually for the said two sums, Am<sup>o</sup> to 140<sup>lbs</sup> in Species as above and pay the incumbent

of the old Church according to the agreement made with him—And the remainder to the incumbent of the New Church from time to time.

J. DUDLEY.

23<sup>d</sup> Oct 1710

Consented to

This was read and agreed to in Council and in the House of Representatives.

The minister tax was assessed and raised in this manner until the death of Mr. Cotton in 1726, when the selectmen of the Falls parish sent a petition to the lieutenant-governor, the council, and representatives, setting forth the disadvantages of this method. A hearing was had November 24, when it was ordered that each parish should raise their minister rates separately. From this time the separation of the two towns became complete.

In the petition for a new parish is the following request: "That as we have been at equal charge according to our estates in purchasing and holding the parsonage at the town, that now we may have some land appointed and laid out for a parsonage as convenient as it may be had for the Falls side according to the worth of the town."

In accordance with this request and the vote of the assembly,—

Voted by the Commoners and Proprietors that we have no waste and unimproved lands therfore we can't lay out according to the act of the Assembly, bearing date of 23<sup>d</sup> Oct. 1710. Yet we the Commoners of the town of Hampton do agree that the new parish shall have on their part for a parsonage out of our pasture land as convenient as may be. They giving up all right in the parsonage place in the old parish at the town, to the Commoners and proprietors, grant to the inhabitants of the new parish, five acres for a house lot.

This lot was on the south side of the road, opposite the Governor Weare house and west of the schoolhouse. The parsonage house stood where Mrs. Joseph T. Sanborn's house now stands. There were five acres of land with the parsonage house fronting on the main road, which included all the land now covered by the Sanborn buildings. This lot seems to have been acquired afterward, and bought from Mrs. Cotton after the death of her husband. These two lots were called the lower parsonage, and are meant whenever the lower parsonage is spoken of on the records or elsewhere. The sixty acres of pasture were laid out east of Grapevine run between the two roads, and is now owned by John Batchelder. This was

called the upper parsonage. Eight acres of thatch ground were then granted and afterwards four acres more. The twelve acres of thatch ground were at Parsonage island, and are situated on Seabrook river where the towns come together on Plum island side. The commoners also granted those called Quakers twelve acres of land for their right. The Quaker parsonage was situated near Fogg's corner, and is the pasture now owned by George A. Philbrick.

#### FROM THE RECORDS KEPT BY REV. THEOPHILUS COTTON.

The Inhabitants of Hampton falls having given me a Call to Settle Amongst y<sup>m</sup> In The work of The Ministry, Did Therupon Call in some of the Neighboring Ministers to keep a day of fasting and prayer w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>m</sup>. To Seek The blessing of heaven upon them As also to Gather them Into a Chh. estate that They might be Capacitated to proceed In That Affair.

The Fast was on the 13th of December, 1711.

The Ministers That Carryed on the work of that Day were the Revd mr odlin who began with prayer. The Revd mr Cushing who preacht & Gathered the Chh. and the Revd mr Gookin ended with Prayer.

Att w<sup>ch</sup> Solemny This following Covt was Read & Acknowledged by the psons hear Written

#### THE COVENANT OFF THE CHH. OFF HAMPTON FALLS.

We whose Names are hereunto Subscribed, Apprehending ourselves called of god to joyn Together in Chh. Communion: In humble Dependence on free grace for Assistance & Acceptance, We do this Day In the presence of God, his Angels & This Assembly Arouch the Lord to be our god, and the God of our children w<sup>ch</sup> we give unto him. Accounting it a Signal y<sup>t</sup> he will Accept of us and Them to be his people. Promising y<sup>t</sup> by the help of his Spirit & Grace to draw unto God, (whose Name alone is Jehovah) As our Choicest good, And to ye Lord Jesus Xt as our Prophet, Priest & King, by faith and Gospel obedience As becometh his Covt People for Ever Making Att all times, The holy word of God the rule of our faith and Practice.

We Do also give ourselves one unto another as a Chh. of Xt In all the ways of his worship, According to ye holy Rules of his word promising in Brotherly Love faithfully to watch over one Another's Souls, And to Submit our Selves unto The Decipline of Xt in ye Chh. And duly to attend The Seals & Censures or whatever ordinances Xt has commanded to be observed by his people so Farr as the Lord has or shall by his word and Spirit Reveal unto us to be our duty. Beseeching the Lord to own us humbly craving help att his hands for the performance of our engagements, & Covenant obligations.

Theophilus Cotton	Moses Blake
Nath'l Weare Esqr	Thomas Cram
Samuel Shaw	John Cram Extr
Isaac Green	Benjamin Batchelder
Jacob Green	Joseph Tilton
Peter Weare	James Prescott Junr
Nath'l Weare	John Morgan
John Clifford	Nath'l Sanborn
Israel Clifford	William Brown
Timothy Blake	(Jacob Basford)
Philemon Blake	(afterward Dismissed to Chester)
Number of men 21	

This Covt was on ye Fast Day Acknowledged By all whose Names are annexed y<sup>r</sup>to—And also Assented to by the women y<sup>n</sup> present wh had their Dismissal also from the Respected Churches to wch yy belong—And some others yt have for many years ptook with ye Chh att Hampton yy Assented to the Covt also are lookt upon as members of this Chh.—Tho through their Neglect yy have not their Dismission From Those Churches into wch yy were Admitted.

wch are these 4

Mrs. Heath Hav. Chh	Mrs. Sanborn wife of Jno. New Chh.
Mrs. Greenleaf New Chh	Mrs. French Boston Chh.

The other women are the following:

Mary Cotton, Dis. Camb.	Mehitable Tilton
Hannah Gove	Margaret Tilton
Sarah Gove	Naomi Blake Sen.
Mary Green	Sarah Blake
Sarah Green	Abigail Blake
Elizabeth Shaw	Mary Fifield
Esther Shaw	Mary Philbrook
Mary Cram Dis. Ex.	Mary Weare
Mary Cram Junr	Mariah Prescott
Elizabeth Cram	Elizabeth Prescott
Sarah Cram	Abigail Prescott
Sarah Swett	Elizabeth Clifford
Susannah Batchelder	Deborah Clifford
Elizabeth Shaw junr (alias Tilton)	Deborah Morgan
Deborah Shaw	Ruth Brown
Number of women 35	Mariah Tilton

The whole 56

Since which dismist from ye Chh of Xt att Hampton Town who was not dismissed w<sup>n</sup> the Rest were And from other churches

Hannah Pottle Dism. Hampton Town

Hannah Swett wife of J. S. jr. Dism. York (gone this region)

Mehitable Steward ye wife of C. S. Dism. Portsmouth

Mehitable Hilliard ye wife of J. H. Dism. Hampton Town

Mary Green the wife of Jacob G. jr. Recom. Salisbury

Sarah Clifford The wife of Saml R. H.

Hannah Garland, The wife of Jacob junr R. H.

Mary Hall The wife of James Hall Recom. Salisbury

Jane Moulton the wife of Abraham Recom. H. T.

Charles Tredwell Recom. from Wells Chh

Lydia Stanyan the wife of Jacob Rec. Exeter

Berthiah Palmer wife of Edw. Came from Greenland

Mary Derbon wife of Ew Came from Greenland

Both Desiring to ptake here & to be lookt upon as members of this Chh.—hast gone there agn.

Elizabeth Syly wife of John Syly Exeter Chh Constant dweller here and so under our care

Mary Gale Single woman. Newbury old Chh. Constant dweller here & under our care while she is here.

Ichabod Roby's wife A member of the Chh of Xt being a constant ptaker here is lookt upon as under our care while here & Deacon Sanborn's wife of the same Chh—And Nathan Clough of Old Salisbury.

Theophilus Cotton was ordained Pastor of the Chh of Hampton falls the 26<sup>th</sup> of Jan. 1712. The Revd mr Rogers of Portsmouth giving him the Charge—and the Revd mr Cushing of Salisbury giving him the Right Hand of fellowship

Att a Chh meeting att Hampton falls Jan. 18, 1712 Nathaniel Weare junr. was chosen Deacon to Co Assistant to Saml Shaw in that office

Voted That the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper Should be administered twice a Qu. of A year omitting the winter quarter The whole 7 in a year The last being ye 1<sup>st</sup> Sabbath in Dec.

Voted To have a contribution the First Sacrament for the two first & so A Contribution Att Every Sacrament for this Ensuing year, beg. 1<sup>st</sup> Sabbath in March.

Mar. 2 1712 Deacon Shaw & Deacon Weare were Chosen Messengers from this Chh. to ye Chh of Greenland, As witnesses to the Revd Mr William Allyn's ordination.

Dec. 12 Deacon Shaw & Joseph Tilton were chosen Messengers from this Chh. to the Chh of New Castle As Witnesses to the Revd Mr William Shirtliff's ordination.

Nov. 23 1713 Benjamin Sanborn and Joseph Tilton were chosen Messengers from this Chh. To the 2<sup>nd</sup> Chh of Salisbury As Witnesses to the Revd mr Joseph Parson's ordination or Inauguration

Feb. 17 1715 Att a Chh. Meeting Att the Meeting House Charles Steward was Publickly Admonished and Reproved for the Breach of the 8<sup>th</sup> Commandment, Who Readily Confest he had sinned and Therupon forgiven and Accepted Into Favour.

Att the Same Time the following Votes were past.

1 Voted That Every Communicant Shall give ye Insuing year for the maintainance of the Lord's Supper 1<sup>s</sup>—6d.

2 Voted That Every Communicant Shall pay In the one half of \$t sum or more To the Deacon the first day off March or before, and the other half Att or before the first off Oct.

3 Voted That in the end of the year the Chh Be Called together (If need be) to Call those to An Act, who have Been Defective In paying the Respective sums, And iff itt falls short through Poverty off any, to have a contribution for to make itt up.

4 Voted That the Deacon shall pay himself for what Is yet Due him viz. 5 -4- 7 with the first money that Is pd into him by the Communicants

5 Voted that Deacon Shaw Shall have for his Trouble In providing the elements and Looking after the utensils this A.Dvancing year 2 shlg. & 6d. a day wch vote was never complied with by Deacon Shaw

The frequency and amount of the contributions for the maintenance of the Lord's supper during the ministry of the two first pastors may appear singular and strange to many at the present time. The Lord's supper at that time appears to have been not only a supper in name but in reality, and was made the social event of the church, taking the place of many things of a social character encouraged by the churches at the present time. It was omitted during the cold weather of the winter months, as there were no means of warming the meeting-house. We have been able to find the following description as to the way it was done: "Long tables were set in the aisles of the church and before the pulpit, upon which a white linen cover was spread. At these tables all, if possible, sat down, the aged being seated first. The elements were passed from one to another. Sometimes the tables had to be set more than once to accommodate the number present. At the church in Londonderry more than seven hundred have been known to partake of the sacrament in one day. Persons often came from a distance who were unknown to the pastor and deacons. These were sometimes provided by the churches from whence they came with a lead coin marked A, which would entitle them to admission, and in this way unworthy persons were kept from the table." The Lord's supper, now called the communion, was in the early days called the sacrament, and since my remembrance was spoken of by the old people by no other name.

Lecture day, so often mentioned, was the preparatory service before the sacrament, and corresponded to the conference now held before communion day. It took place late in the week, never earlier than Thursday. It was a solemn and impressive service. The

sermon was supposed to be prepared with more care than those delivered upon the Sabbath. Lecture days drew out a large attendance.

Oct 16 1717 Att a Chh Meeting att the house off Deacon Shaw, The following votes were past.

1 Voted that The Communicants should continue ther giving 1.s—6.d per annum this Advancing year for the Mayntayning the ordinance of ye Lord's Supper.

2 That Benjamin Sanborn & Benjamin Batchelder should be assistants to Deacon Shaw In stirring up persons to bring In ther Respective Sums to the Deacon for his Defraying the charge off ye Sacraments.

3 That the Revd mr Cotton the Pastor Administer the Seal of Baptism to Adult persons & to ther children they owning the Covt—Iff they dare not as yet proceed to ye other Seal of the Covt—Provided he is clear in the matter and any offer themselves therfor, who in his Judgment, off Charity are Suitable Subjects for that ordinance

Apr 28 1721 Att a Chh meeting att my house, The Chh. Concluded that Eighteen pence per annum, for each communicant would be Sufficient to mayntayning the continuance off the Lords Supper amongst us annually—and ther being considerable behind for 6 years past. They chose Philemon Blake in lieu of Benjamin Batchelder Decesd. to be assistant to Deacon Weare, & Benjamin Sanborn In stirring up the Communicants to bring in ye Respective sums to Deacon Shaw for his defraying the charge of the holy ordinance.

Feb. 20 1724 Att a Chh meeting att Hampton falls ther following votes were then past,—Viz.

1<sup>st</sup> That Benjamin Sanborn and Nathaniel Batchelder were chosen Deacons in Lieu of Deacon Shaw Decesd to be Assistant to Deacon Weare in that office

2<sup>nd</sup> Voted The Respected sum of 18<sup>d</sup> be pd to the Deacon that Looks after the Elements the beg. of the year, Viz In March by Every communicant for the defraying the charge of Sacrament for that year

3<sup>d</sup> That the Deacons themselves Get in the Respective Sums & that the former vote abt. Assistants be Repealed & Phil. Blake dism from that business.

4<sup>th</sup> That Capt Jacob Green thought worthy of suspension for not doing his duty to his offend. Bros. for irregular walk & doing, & contempt off Chh. & so was [remainder illegible.]

Oct 25 1724 Upon a Sacrament Day Immediately before the Communion Ebeneazer Sleeper was Before the Chh Admonished & Reproved for the breach of the 7<sup>th</sup> Commandment upon which made his Acknowledgment off his sin & fall in writing & Craving forgivness off God & man was Restored to their Charitable Communion & unto all the Privileges off God's house for himself and children.

Sept. 12 1725 Application being made by James Prescott Sen. & Jonathan Sanborn Jr & Eben Sleeper, Deborah Clifford, Mehitable

Sanborn & Margaret Sanborn now *Sleepers* for a Dismission from this Chh.—In order to be Incorporated Into a Chh. Estate at Kingston Accordingly were Dismissed by our Chh. & James Prescott having Rediscust w<sup>th</sup> myself and 2 of the Brethren of the Chh. About the forging of a writing formerly lay'd to his charge. In part as having some hand in itt, or being privy to itt—Gave Such Satisfaction abt that matter that he was readily Dismist also as well as the other 5 for the ends & Reasons above specified.

Mr. Cotton died August 16, 1726, and was buried at the expense of the parish in the old yard adjoining the lower parsonage. He is buried under a stone slab supported by brick work, the following inscription cut in a slate tablet being imbedded in the slab:

Here lyes ye body of ye Revd Theophilus Cotton ye First minister of ye Church of Hampton falls who after he had servd God faithfully in his generation Deceased August ye 16<sup>th</sup> 1726 in ye 45<sup>th</sup> year of his age. *Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.*

At a parish meeting held six days after Mr. Cotton's death the selectmen were directed to settle with Mrs. Cotton. She was voted the free use of the parsonage during the summer. The selectmen were instructed to negotiate with her for the entertainment of supplies for the pulpit, and they were to assess every man of estate in the parish excepting Quakers in order to pay the charges of our Rev. Mr. Cotton's funeral.

Nov. 30 1726 Voted that we will take up with Madam Cotton's offer and will give her for her building & Land & all things theron excepting her movables three hundred and fifty pounds in lawful money or lawful bills of Credit.

It would appear from this that Mr. Cotton owned the house and lands about it, which afterward became the parsonage house owned by the town.

May 27 1729 Voted that the Selectmen have power to raise ye whole Sixty pounds in money this present year which is due from this parish to Madam Newmarch for the purchase of her buildings and orchard and land.

From this it would appear that Mrs. Cotton had married again after the death of Mr. Cotton.

May 10 1726 I then took col. weare along with me to the house off John Cass & before him and the mother off John Casse's wife Dealt

with her for with Drawing from our communions and for embracing the principles off the Quakers who proved obstinate I did therupon as Pastor of ye Chh.—In the name of Xt Reject her and Renounce her as one belonging to our Communion and the good Lord have mercy on her And all here Amen

There are many entries upon the church diary like the following: "Aug. 14, 1719. Thomas Ward Jr. & Rachel his wife renewed the covenant for the baptism of their child." Those renewing the covenant appear to have been those who had been baptized in infancy, but had not in later years been admitted to the communion in the church, and perhaps whose conduct would not admit of their becoming members in good standing. The renewal of the covenant was made to allow of their children's baptism. From what can be gathered from the record few of those renewing were admitted to full communion.

Mar. 20 1720 Abraham Sanborn owned the covenant for baptism for himself and Child—who were then baptized

Those who owned the covenant appear to have been new converts, and were then baptized and admitted to full communion, which allowed their children, if they had any, to be baptized. Those who owned the covenant appear in every case to have been immediately baptized.

February 18, 1718, is another entry which will give some idea of the church methods of those times.

Martha Swain the wife of John, having formerly owned the Covt att Salisbury in order for Baptism for her Self—Did now promise how To bring up her own children & that which her husband had by a former wife In the fear of God, and so had the Seal of Baptism applied to y<sup>m</sup>

After the death of Mr. Cotton the parish immediately Set about to secure a Successor. Unsuccessful negotiations were made with Mr. Merch who afterward Settled in Amesbury. At a meeting of the parish held Oct 4<sup>th</sup> 1726, ye three deacons were appointed to treat with Mr. Whipple, and if he may be agreed with to carry on the work of the ministry amongst us for a month, or two, or three, etc. At a meeting Nov. 1<sup>st</sup> It was voted to call Mr. Whipple at a Salary of one hundred and forty pounds annually, he finding himself in firewood and everything else.—Deacons Nathaniel Weare, Benjamin Sanborn & Nathaniel Batchelder, were the Committee to treat with him Nov. 30<sup>th</sup> Voted To give Mr Whipple one hundred and twenty pounds in money and ye use of the parsonage—1732, 20 pounds additional were added to Mr. Whipple's salary.

Rev. Joseph Whipple, second pastor of Hampton Falls church, was born at Ipswich, Mass., in 1701, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1720.

Hampton falls January the 4, 1726 & 7, Joseph Whipple was ordained Pastor of that Church. The Revd Mr Gookin made the first prayer. The Revd Mr. Wigglesworth Preached from 2 Cor. 5—11—The Revd Mr Cushing give the Charge—The Revd Mr Odlin the Right Hand, & the Revd Mr Parsons the Last prayer.

This record of his ordination was probably written by Mr. Whipple.

Oct. 1734 Voted, That if the people on the west part of the parish now Kensington hire a minister for four months this winter ensuing the charge therof Shall be added unto Rev Mr Whipples Rate in order to be paid by the whole parish.

An account of Persons Dismissed from this Chh. Oct. 4, 1737 to Incorporate a Chh at Kensington.

John Prescott	Hannah Blake
Rob. Roe	Margaret Brown
John Batchelder	Abigail Batchelder
Abraham Sanborn	Sarah Dow
John Weare	Deborah Sanborn
Richard Sanborn	Joana Smith
James Sanborn	Ruth Cram
Hezekiah Blake	Ann Blake
Eben. Brown	Ann Tilton
Wadleigh Cram	Elizabeth Dow
Abel Ward	Lydia Smith
Moses Blake	Deborah Weare
Edmund Lock	Phebe Draper
Natt. Derbon	Elizabeth Gove
Simon Batchelder	Mary Derbon
Joseph Draper	Mary Shaw
Benj. Prescott	Huldah Chapman
Joseph Tilton	Sarah Batchelder
Jedediah Blake	Precilla James
Nathan Clough	Elizabeth Tilton
Natt Prescott	Elizabeth Row
Abigail Prescott	Margaret Ward
Sarah Clifford	Ruth Row
Bethiah Palmer	Leah Row
Elizabeth Sanborn	Mehitable Blake
Apphia Roe	Dorothy Moulton
Rachael Toppan	Ann Prescott
Hannah Tilton	Joanna Blake

55 persons 21 males & 34 females.

1737 Voted To put a new roof on the Meeting house and that they put on spouts to carry away the water from the eaves. For plastering under the beams. For windows and clapboards, and for all things to put the meeting house in good repair.

These repairs appear to have been made.

In those days most people believed it to be their religious duty to build some stone wall upon their premises every year by way of permanent improvement. This idea extended to the parsonage lands. In 1739 it was—

Voted to build 60 rods of stone wall at the upper parsonage by ye next fall and that a Committee be chosen who shall determine on what part it shall be made, and what sort of a wall shall be made. Anyone who is interested in maintaining the parsonage shall have liberty to take part in the same. If the work is not done in a proper manner the committee may abate what they think proper, and the expense shall be borne by the rateable inhabitants of the parish, except Quakers in proportion to each mans estate.

1766 Voted, To build some stone wall at the lower parsonage and the price of labor shall be, two shillings per day for a man and the same for a yoke of oxen

Walls were voted to be built at various other times by the town.

1745 Voted, To take down the old barn at the parsonage and build a new one, using such of the old stuff as may be fit.

It will be remembered that when the commoners of Hampton granted the parsonage lands to Hampton Falls it was on condition that they should relinquish all claims to the parsonage lands in Hampton. After a time some of our people became possessed with the idea that Hampton Falls had a claim on some of the remaining parsonage lands in the old town. Kensington and North Hampton came to the conclusion that they had some claims also. On the 24th of June, 1745, some of the people of Hampton Falls, headed by Col. Ichabod Roby, attended a town meeting in Hampton, and undertook to vote, although this town had been incorporated as a parish with town privileges for twenty-five years, and had ceased to act with the town of Hampton in any way during that time. The meeting was riotous, and the Falls voters were compelled to withdraw. They held a meeting on the 1st of July, in which they voted that Col. Ichabod Roby, Jona. Fifield, and Jona. Nason should be a "committee with North Hampton and Kensington to take such measures as they think best for the recov-

ery of some parts of the land the town of Hampton bought of Rev. Timothy Dalton, and to report their proceedings forthwith."

September 16, 1745, the town of Hampton held a meeting in which they vote "That we will prosecute all, or some of the persons that came into our meeting on the 24th of June last, and behaved in a disorderly manner." The selectmen were authorized to prosecute.

The town of Hampton Falls held a meeting on the 30th of September, 1745, duly warned for the purpose, and passed a vote choosing Joseph Worth, Benjamin Hilliard, and Jona. Swett to "commence an action or actions against the town of Hampton and prosecute the same to final judgment for their denying the right of the inhabitants of the Falls parish to vote in the meeting held on the 24th of June last. And also to defend any and all the inhabitants against any action which may be brought for their conduct at said meeting." There is no record of any action being taken in either town under these votes, and it is probable there was none.

In 1760 it was put to vote to see if the town would proceed in a course of law to recover some part of the parsonage or ministerial lands, and it was voted in the negative.

Thus ended a long controversy with the town of Hampton.

The parsonage was burned February 18, 1749, while occupied by Mr. Whipple. The day following (19th) the parish voted to rebuild the house. Jonathan Fitfield, Samuel Walton, Josiah Batchelder, and Jonathan Swett were chosen building committee. The new house was forty feet in length, thirty-two feet wide, two stories high, with one chimney. The cost was £1,807 16s. 2d. old tenor. This house stood upon the site of the one now occupied by Mrs. Joseph T. Sanborn, and was torn down in 1837. Deacon Emery Batchelder, who assisted in taking it down, said it was a good house at that time. It was painted inside and out. The chimney contained three flues; the inside of each was large enough for a bed-room. He considered it a better house and more convenient than the one which took its place and is standing at the present time.

After the fire and until the house was rebuilt, Mr. Whipple occupied a house owned by Benjamin Swett, innholder, where Mr. Morton lately lived. This house stood on the east side of the road at the top of Morton hill; the lilac bush now standing in the road

was in front of it. The rent of this house, cow yard, and well was thirty pounds, old tenor, per year.

1744 Certain persons gave the Church trouble by being refractory and refusing to be admonished of their error. They were Quakers.

Mr. Whipple disapproved of the course of Whitefield, and was one of the clergymen who wrote the Boston ministers, representing the evils which would result from admitting him into their pulpits.

Mr. Whipple officiated at both the marriages of Mcchech Weare, July 20, 1738, when he married Elizabeth Shaw, and December 11, 1746, when he married Mrs. Mehitable Wainwright.

December 24, 1756, the selectmen called a meeting as follows:

Wheras it has Pleased God, in his Providence to visit our Revd Pastor Mr Joseph Whipple with sickness so as he has been for sometime past taken off from his publick Labors in the ministry among us and there doeth not yet appear any prospect that he will be able for some time to Preach among us—Therfore to see if the Parish will agree to hire some Suitable person for to Preach among us till such a time as Mr Whipple shall be able to Preach again & co.

Mr. Whipple died February 17, 1757. A meeting was called the day following (18th) when a committee was chosen, consisting of Dea. Jonathan Fifield, Capt. Richard Nason, and Col. Mechech Weare, to take charge of the burial, the expense not to exceed four hundred pounds, old tenor, which would be about forty pounds sterling. At a meeting March 15, Colonel Weare and two others were chosen a committee to secure preaching for two or three Sabbaths; also voted that Mrs. Whipple should have the use of one half the parsonage house for one year; also one half the garden, the fruit of thirty apple trees, the use of half the barn, the pasturing of a cow at the upper parsonage, the improvements of the whole lower parsonage for pasturing a horse and cutting hay for a horse and cow; also the full produce of an acre of rye sown at the upper parsonage.

Mr. Whipple was buried in the old cemetery by the side of Mr. Cotton. The following inscription is upon his tombstone:

Here lies the body of Revd Mr Joseph Whipple who having wisely and faithfully Discharged the Pastoral office—in Second Church in Hampton. Deceased Feby 17<sup>th</sup> 1757 In the 56<sup>th</sup> year of his age, and 31<sup>st</sup> of his ministry highly esteemed and beloved in life And in death much lamented

## CHURCH RECORD KEPT BY REV. JOSEPH WHIPPLE.

Jan. 27 1727 At a Chh. meeting held at Mr Benjn Vesey's

1 Voted That yr be eight Sacraments in a year

2 That every communicant Pay two Shillings to defray the Charge therof.

3 That making a Relation in Public shall not be Required of any one who Desire admission into the church provided they give good satisfaction to ye minister who examines them. nemine contrariant.

feb. 28 1728 At a Chh meeting—Voted that Jonathan Cram & his wife be suspended from the communion, for a season for their Breach of the seventh commandment.

2<sup>nd</sup> That mr Longfellow, mr Healey & Mr Wadley stir up those that are behind toward the charge of the Sacrament.

20 Mar. Jonathan Cram & his wife made a publick confession & were restored again to their former privileges.

At a Chh meeting feb. 27, 1730, Voted a Desmission to Sam<sup>l</sup> Locks wife & to Jer. Beans wife to the Chh of Kingston

2<sup>nd</sup> Voted That what money is in the Deacons hands & what shall be gathered by a contribution be Deposited in Dean Sanborns & Batchelders hands—to be expended in repairing & providing utensils for the Lords table.

Att a Chh. meeting June 5<sup>th</sup> 1730, Benjamin Prescutts wife made a public acknowledgment to the chh. for her breach of the 7 Commandment & was accepted.

Also the Chh voted that if any had children under seven calender months, they should be called to an account before the Chh.

The breach of the seventh commandment appears to have been the cause of discipline in most of the cases which appear upon the church records.

1732. At a Chh meeting March 3.—Voted That Capt Jethro Tilton, Jonathan Fifield & John Batchelder, Call upon those who are behind in yr proportion to the charges of the Lords Table

Mar. 5 Enoch Clark was suspended from the Lords Table for breach of the seventh Commandment.

Ap. 16 Jacob Garland was suspended from the Lords table for the sin of drunkenness.

May 14 Enoch Clark was Restored to his former Chh Privileges, and then Dismissed to Greenland.

July 16 Jacob Garland made a publick confession of his sin and was restored to his former privileges

Mar. 4 1733 Ellen Norton wife of William made a publick confession of her breach of the seventh commandment & then was Dismissed to Greenland.

Aug. 31 1735 Abraham Haskell an occasional Communicant was Suspended from the Lords table for breach of Sabbath

Sept. 7 Was restored again after a public acknowledgment of his offense.

Sept 21 Henry Roby & Abigail his wife made a publick Confession before ye Congregation for yr. breach of ye seventh commandment.

Rachael Shaw wife of Gideon made a publick acknowledgment of her breach of ye seventh commandment.

Oct. 5. Henry Roby & Abigail his wife renewed the Covt and had ye child baptizzed

Oct. 5. Rebecca Garland the wife now of Benj Towle made a confession before the Congregation of her breach of the seventh commandment—had her child baptized & was dismissed to Hampton Chh.

Oct. 12 Mary Cram the widdow of Sam<sup>l</sup> Cram made a publick acknowledgment before the congregation for the breach of the seventh Commandment—and two Sabbaths after was taken into full communion.

Mar. 3 1736 Elizabeth Dow the wife of Ezekiel Dow made a publick acknowledgment of her breach of the seventh commandment & allowed the privilege of the communion

Mar. 3 Att a Chh. meeting Voted 1<sup>st</sup> an acceptance of Elizabeth Dow's confession & co.

2<sup>nd</sup> Joseph Worths admission into the Chh from Dr Colmans

3 A Dismission to Sarah Smith the new wife of Mr. Morril to Salisbury 2<sup>d</sup> Chh.

4 That every communicant should pay 2—6 this year in order to defray the charges of the Lords table

Mar. 21 Ruth Roby made a publick acknowledgment before the Congregation of her breach of the seventh Commandment

Ap 24 1737 The Chh Voted 1<sup>st</sup> That they would make an Enqy. into the report concerning Joseph Draper being guilty of violation of the 8 commandment.

2<sup>d</sup> That Deacon Wear, Deacon Sanborn, & Deacon Batchelder be a committee of the Chh. to make Enqy. into the affair & make report to ye Pastor in writing.

July 31. The above named committee made report to ye Chh. & yr being no proof offered of Drapers being guilty—It was voted that he continue to Enjoy Gospel privileges as before.

Nov. 17 The 3 Deacons were chosen by the Chh as messingers to be witnesses of Mr. Foggs ordination at Kensington

Mar. 1 1738 Att a Chh meeting after Lecture Voted That every communicant shall pay 2 Shillings & sixpence this year to defray the charges of the Lords table.

2<sup>d</sup> That the arreas of the Communicants that were of this Chh & now of the Chh at Kensington be given to that Chh. to help furnish the Lords table & that it be Deposited in the hands of the Deacons at Kensington for that end.

Att a Chh. meeting in the meeting house—The Chh voted

1 That they would Choose two Deacons

2 That Mr. Jonathan Fifield & Mr. Josiah Batchelder be the persons

Oct. 28 1739 A letter from several persons belonging to the East part of Kingston being read—They invite the presence & assistance of the Chh in the ordination of mr. Peter Coffin—Voted that we comply with the request & that the three Eldest Deacons Viz. Deacons Wear, Sanborn & Batchelder, be Delegates from the Chh in y<sup>t</sup> affair.

A letter from several persons att and about north hill in Hampton. Requesting the presense & assistance of this Chh in the ordination of Mr. Nathl Gookin being read, Voted that they will comply with the request & that the two younger Deacons Viz. Deacons Fifield & Batchelder & Mr Mechech Weare go as messengers from this Chh.

feb. 23 1739 The Chh being stopped after the publick worship Voted, that each communicant pay the Deacons for the year ensuing to Defray the Charges of the Lords table 2—6.

Jan. 18 1740 The Chh being stayed after the public worship & a letter being read to them from the Revd mr. Marsh of Amesbury to joyn in Council to give advice to him under some difficulties—Voted that the Chh would concur with the request—& that Deacon Fifield & Deacon Josiah Batchelder go as messengers or Delegates from this Chh.

feb. 26 1741 Having stayed the Chh. after publick service—Voted that Each communicant pay 2—6, for the year ensuing to defray the charges of the Lords table.

Mar. 1 Stayed the Chh. after the blessing (The Congregation having had leave stayed) I read to them the result of the Council Att Amesbury.

feb. 20 1743 Stayed the Chh after meeting & read a letter from South Hampton to come & help in gathering a Chh & ordaining mr. William Parsons on the 23 Instant. The Chh. voted to send ye Elders & mesengers & Deacon Fifield & Deacon Josiah Batchelder were chosen delegates

Mar. The Chh. chose Deacon Fifield & Deacon Josiah Batchelder to go as Delegates from this Chh with ye Pastor as witnesses of Mr. Websters ordination.

Mar. 2 1742 Stayed the Chh. after Lecture and they voted that each communicant pay this year 3 shillings toward defraying the charge of the Lords table.

Ap. 9 1743 Stayed the Chh. after Lecture & they voted that each communicant should pay this year 3 shillings towards the defraying the Charge of the Lords table.

May 15. Stayed the Chh. after meeting and read them a letter from the Chh at Amesbury, Desiring the presence & assistance by yr Elders and messengers, to council and advise with regard to Revd mr Marshes Dismission from his Pastoral Relations among them.

Voted, That they will attend yr presence by yr Elders & messingers — Voted that Deacon Fifield & Deacon Josiah Batchelder be Delegates from the Chh. on this occasion Voted that Mercy Longfellow wife of Jonathan be Dismissed from her present Relation to this Chh. to Incorporate with the Chh of X<sup>t</sup> in Nottingham.

June 5 Read a confession of Anna Batchelder before the congrega-

tion—After they withdrew, the Chh. accepted her acknowledgment, and then (After Sacrament) Dismissed her to the first Chh in Hampton.

A motion being made by the Pastor whether those who have of late absented themselves from the communion of the Chh. Should now be enquired of as to the reasons of yr absence, It was voted that Deacon Fifield, Deacon Josiah Batchelder and mr mechech weare be a committee of the Chh to inquire into the cause of their absence and report to the Pastor

July 16 Stayed the Chh after meeting & read the Chh the Reasons (as they are called) given in by the aforesaid committee—What they had heard from the Several persons y<sup>r</sup>in mentioned why they absented from Communion & Left the confidence of ym. with the Chh, that they might weigh y<sup>m</sup> and See if yr be any force in y<sup>m</sup>.

Aug. 14 Stayed the Chh after meeting & read to them again the grounds, or reasons several of this Chh have given to a committee of this Chh. who were chosen by the Chh. to Enqr into the Reasons of yr absenting themselves from communion, Also Read a paper to the Chh wch Several of the members of the Chh. had given to us, & Signed by them wch Invalidates the Reasons given in by our absenting communicants & after weighing and considering the same, The Chh Voted—That the Reasons wch. Job Haskell, Jeremiah Preston, John Philbrick, Abigail Prescott, Mary Preston, Phebe Cass, Martha Cass, Abigail Cass, & Mary Blake, have offered are Invalid & Insufficient for yr absenting themselves from the Lords table.

2 Voted that they be admonished to Return to yr Duty and constant communion with this Chh. in all ordinance of word & Sacrament, then reading to the Chh. an admonition to be communicated to said Delinquents the Chh.—Voted—That this should be communicated to you Mutually, by the Hands of Deacon Jonathan Fifield, Deacon Josiah Batchelder & mr mechech wear, the committee formerly chosen to Enqr why they absented.

The reasons why these persons and others who had absented themselves from the Communion and fellowship of the Church was that they were, or had become Quakers.

A motion being made concerning Jonathan Crams Absenting from Communion—It was agreed that he had not Laid matters properly, before the Chh. for yr Cognizance.

Voted that Elizabeth Cram be admonished to Return to her Duty and Communion with this Chh. in all ordinances & the above named Committee admonished her accordingly

Aug. 25. This day a Chh meeting was called. Accordingly met at Daniel Sanborns house to consider Some Difficulty Subsisting between Jonathan Cram & Capt. Jon<sup>n</sup> Tilton—they being Desired to go together & make up yr Difference & a Committee of the Chh being with them, they made up yr Difference so that It was not Laid before the Chh.

Jan. 22 1744 Stayed the Chh after meeting & Read a letter from the Chh of Xt in Almsbury. Requesting the Presence & assistance of this

Chh. in the ordination of mr Elisha Odlin accordingly. Voted that the Chh would offer yr Presence & that Deacon Jona Fifield & Deacon Josiah Batchelder go as Delegates from this Chh. with the Pastor for the purpose asked in sd letter.

Mar. 2 Stayed the Chh after Lecture & having proposed to them to raise money to Defray the Charges of the Lords table the year ensuing—Voted that each member pay 3 shillings for the end aforesaid.

Sept. 2 1744 Elizabeth Cram the wife of Jonathan having been with the Pastor of the Chh. & acknowledged her error he Informed the Chh yrof, with her prayers for the future by the blessing of God, to keep close to God, in the way of his holiness. The Chh Voted that she be admitted to communion as heretofore

Nov. 18 Stayed the Chh after publick worship & Read to them a convictatory admonition—Drawn up with Refference to those who have with drawn communion from us. & who have been once admonished to Return to yr Duty, & then propounded some things to the Chh. to be acted upon, & they passed the following vote Viz.

1<sup>st</sup> That Jeremiah Preston, John Philbrick, Job Haskel, Abigail Preseutt, Mary Preston, Mary Blake, Phebe Cass, Martha Cass, & Abigail Cass, be again admonished to Return to yr Duty and Communion with the Chh. in word & ordinances & that the above Referred to admonition be administered to them

2<sup>d</sup> That the above mentioned Persons be suspended as to having any hand or vote in the Government of the Chh. till they return to the Communion of the Chh in word and ordinance & Declare yr return.

3<sup>d</sup> That the Deacons notify Say<sup>d</sup> persons to attend next Lords Day after Publick worship to Receive the admonition.

4<sup>th</sup> That Deacon Fifield, Deacon Josiah Batchelder & mr Mechech wear, be a committee to Enqr of John Prescott, widow Shaw, Jeremiah Gove's wife, and Enoch Gove's wife why they absent from word & Sacrament & bring yr Reasons in writing

Nov. 25 Agreeable to vote, pasd 18 November, Stayed the Chh after meeting & Read the admonition voted to Jeremiah Preston, Job Haskel, John Philbrick, Abigail Cass, Abigail Preseutt, Mary Preston & Martha Cass.—Phebe Cass & Mary Blake did not appear.

feb. 24 1745 Stayed the Chh after meeting & Voted that each communicant pay to the Deacons three Shillings to Defray the Charges of the Lord's table.

Ap. 14 Stayed the Chh after Sacrament & then Voted a dismission to Abigail Longfellow now the wife of Benj Brown to the Chh of Xt at Kensington.

feb. 2 Stayed the Chh after Lecture & Voted that each communicant pay the Deacons 3 shillings & six pence towards Defraying the Charges of the Lords table.

1747 feb. 1. Read a letter from the first Chh in Portsmouth Requesting assistance in Mr. Langdon's ordination

1<sup>st</sup> Voted to grant ye Request

2<sup>d</sup> Voted that Deacon Fifield, Deacon Batchelder & mr Mechech weare be delegates from this Chh on this occasion

The Mr Langdon referred to above was Rev. Dr. Samuel Langdon, who was installed pastor of Hampton Falls church in 1781 and continued until his death in 1797.

feb. 21 1747 Stayed the Chh after Lecture & they Voted that each communicant Shall pay five Shillings to Defray the Charges of the Lord's table for the year ensuing.

Ap. 12 Stayed the Chh after Sacrament & voted to dismiss Abigail Goss to Rye.

May 10 Stayed the Congregation after Service & propounded to them whether Josiah Batchelder, Sam<sup>l</sup> Shaw & Caleb Sanborn be assistants in Reading and Sitting (tuning) the Psalms Voted as far as I could observe in the affirmative.

June 21 Stayed the Chh after meeting and read them a letter from the 2<sup>d</sup> Chh in Salisbury praying yr presence & advice upon a difficulty arisen in the Chh.—Voted that the Pastor & Delegates Viz Deacon Fifield & Batchelder with the Pastor attend upon the Request of the letter.

Oct. 18 Mary Luverin made a publick acknowledgment for her violation of 7 Commandment & the Sabbath following had her base born child baptized.

Mar. 2 1748 Stayed the Chh after lecture and Voted 1<sup>st</sup> That the Deacons Call upon those that have not payed their proportion of Charges to Defray the Expenses of the Lord's table in time past

2<sup>d</sup> That each communicant pay six shillings this year to defray the charges of the Lord's table

Mar. 1 1749 Stayed the Chh after Lecture. After laying the case of Mary Williams wife of Walter Williams before the Chh for the violation of the 7 commandment—Voted That Mr Joseph Worth & Capt. Prescott be a Committee to Inform her that the Chh. is offended with her & expect that she give them Satisfaction, & Return to Duty. — That each Communicant pay eight Shillings toward defraying the Charges of the Lord's table this year.

Ap. 16, 1749 Stayed the Chh. after the Sacrament & Read the report of Capt. Prescott & mr Joseph Worth, being a committee chosen by the Chh. which they made concerning Mary Williams wife of Walter, Upon which the Chh Voted That Mary Williams the wife of Walter be suspended from all special Privileges in this Chh. until she comes & gives Satisfaction to the Chh. for her violation of the seventh commandment.

Oct. 14 Read a Recommendatory Letter from the Pastor of the Chh of Christ at Kensington, Respecting Jane Knowlton, & this Chh Voted to admit her to special ordinance & accordingly She did this day Sitt down att the Lord's table with us.

feb. 28 1750 Stayed the Chh after Lecture & they Voted that each communicant pay 7 shillings old tenor, to defray the charges of the Lord's table for the currant year

Sept. 14 Stayed the Chh. after Lecture. Read a letter from 3d Parish in Kittery, Respecting Mr. Josi. Chase's ordination—Voted that the Chh. would offer yr Presence by ye Elders & Delegates.

2d Voted That Deacon Fifield & mr Joseph Worth be the delegates on this occasion.

Dec. 2 Stayed the Chh after Sacrament & read a letter from the Chh of Newington Respecting Mr. T. Chase's Installment

Voted—that the Pastor & two Deacons go upon that service.

Also Voted, that the two Deacons make Inquiry of these that have absented from the Sacrament the Reasons of yr Conduct & Deliver the same to the Pastor in writing to be laid before the Chh.

Jan. 13 1751 Stayed the Chh after meeting and Voted to Dismiss Benj Veasey & wife in order to Incorporate with a Chh at Brentwood

Feb. 27 Stayed the Chh after Lecture & Voted that each communicant pay seven Shillings, old tenor for the defraying the charges of the Lord's table the currant year.

Ap. 14 Stayed the Chh after Sacrament. Read a letter to them from the second Chh of Xt in Kittery to come & assist them in the ordination of mr Benj. Stevens—Voted that they would afford yr presence & assistance—Voted that Deacon Fifield & Deacon Batchelder & mr weare be Delegates from this Chh.

June. 25 1751 Att a Chh meeting at Deacon Batchelder's, Past the following votes.

1<sup>st</sup> The widow Mary Shaw having long absented from word & ordinance & various methods being used to bring her to Duty, but to no purpose Voted that her conduct is ground of offence to this Chh.

2d Voted that she be suspended from the enjoyment of Special ordinances in this place until she return & Declare her Repentance & purpose to walk Regularly & in Communion with us.

Reuben Sanborn's wife's case Respecting her absence from the Lord's table being mentioned—Voted that the case be deferred for further Consideration & Declare that it was not Proper to Baptize the Child she brought up, upon her account, all things considered

Elizabeth Swett's Case being proposed—Voted that it be Deferred for further Consideration.

Jacob Green having absented from Communion for some considerable time—Voted, that he be exhorted to Return to his duty & that previous to his Return & Communion he give Reasons for his past Conduct.

Jonathan Cram having put in a paper of charge against Jonathan Tilton & wife—which being read to the Church Voted That It don't appear to us that Brother Cram has took the 2d Steps the Gospel Requires in order to Reconciliation & By a paper Signed by two men which was Laid before the Chh.—Voted that it appeared to us that the controversy between our Brethren Jonathan Cram & Jonathan Tilton were made up between them on or about September last.—And Wheras, Brother Jona Cram has exhibited complaint against Margaret Tilton not Supported.

Voted that Bro Jnn Cram take proper methods to be reconciled to his Sister Margaret Tilton & if any offence has been given or taken since the Date above Respecting his Brother Jonathan Tilton—He take the proper methods for reconciliation & attend his Duty at the Lord's table

Elizabeth Cram the wife of Jonn, having absented from the Lord's table for some considerable time Voted That She be admonished to return to her Duty & Previous to her coming to communion She give in her Reasons for her past neglect

Voted a dismission to Lydia Hoit now the wife of Mr Smith to the first Chh in Exeter.

Nov. 10 1753 Stayed the Chh after meeting & Read a letter from the Chh in Salisbury Asking the presence & assistance of this Chh in the ordination of mr. Edmund Noyes.

1<sup>st</sup> Voted that this Chh will offord their presence by ye Elders & Messengers

2<sup>d</sup> Thet mr. Mechech weare Deacon Fifield & Deacon Batchelder go as Delegates from this Chh.

Also Voted That Mary Brown now the wife of mr.—Moulton be Desmissed to the first Chh in Hampton.

feb. 26, 1752 Stayed the Chh after meeting 1<sup>st</sup> Voted that the widow Mehitable Steward be exempt from paying charges for the support of the Lord's table

2<sup>d</sup> That Joseph Worth, Joseph Sanborn & Nathan Tilton call upon those that have not paid yr proportion for the defraying the charges of the Lord's table

3<sup>d</sup> Each communicant pay 7 Shillings old tenor this year to support the charges of the Lord's table

feb. 1753 Stayed the Chh after Lecture & Voted that each communicant pay 7 shillings old tenor, for the Support of the Lord's Table this year.

feb. 9 Stayed the Chh after meeting & Voted a Dismission & their Recommendation to Nathan Sanborn & wife to Epping Chh.

1754 Stayed the Chh after meeting & Voted that each communicant pay 7 Shillings old tenor to Defray the Charges of the Lord's table this year.

2<sup>d</sup> Voted that the widow Philbrick be exempted from paying her quota.

Oct. 3. Stayed the Chh. after meeting—Read a letter from the Chh in amesbury Respecting mr. Hibbert's Installation to the ministry in that place Voted that the two Deacons & mr. wear, are chosen as Delegates in that occasion

This is the last entry on the record by Mr. Whipple. His failing health probably was the reason of its not being kept up until his death, nearly two and a half years later, February, 1757.

It will be noticed that the amount voted to defray the charges

of the Lord's table was much larger than at first. This was probably owing to the depreciation in the currency, which was very great during the time of Mr. Whipple's ministry.

In 1739, a meeting was called to act upon the following article: "To See if the People belonging to this meeting Raise money to by a bell for the youse of Said Parish." But in the report of this meeting no allusion is made to the subject. So far as known the bell upon the academy was the first one ever hung in the town.

By the church record, we find that there were quite a number of colored persons in the town, many of whom were members of the church. The colored people had special seats assigned to them in the meeting-house.

May 3, 1737, a committee was chosen to present to Mr. Josiah Bayley a unanimous call to settle with us as a successor of Mr. Whipple. At a meeting, May 23, he was offered a salary of fifty pounds sterling, and a part of the parsonage lands. He declined to accept this offer. On the 23d of June the other lands were included, with the provision that he should keep in repair at his own expense the buildings and fences. This offer was accepted in the following letter:

To the inhabitants of the Parish of Hampton falls Gentlemen—I have calmly weighed & deliberated upon the last vote you passed for my encouragement to settle to the work of the Gospel ministry over you in this place.—And under a solemn Sense of the great importance of this work and with humble dependence upon the Grace and good Providence of God,—I hereby declare my acceptance of your invitation and offer to settle in the work of the Gospel ministry—Not doubting your readiness, not only cheerfully and faithfully, to make good your purpose for my outward comfort, but upon every occasion to testify the same good will for me as unforeseen Providence may give occasion, and above all a constant remembrance of me at the throne of grace, that I may be faithful and successful in my office among you—Who am your affectionate friend and humble Servant for Christ's Sake

JOSIAH BAYLEY

Hampton Falls June 30<sup>th</sup> 1757.

The above is the first place upon the Hampton Falls records where Falls is written with a capital "F."

The call of Mr. Bayley was unanimous and no objection to the terms offered him is recorded. But on the 29th of July more than thirty of the inhabitants petitioned the selectmen to call a meeting to reconsider the vote as to the terms offered. This petition was

unheeded. A meeting was called by Justices Samuel Gilman and Theodore Smith of Exeter. This meeting was held October 5, when the offer of fifty pounds was reconsidered and at the same date Mr. Bayley accepted forty-two pounds. The Rev. Thomas Barnard of Salem, Mass., preached the ordination sermon. In the beginning of 1759 Mr. Bayley's health had become so much impaired that the parish voted, April 7, to hire a preacher for three months, and one hundred pounds was voted Mr. Bayley as a free gift. June 28, voted to hire preaching two months. September 7, voted to hire preaching three months.

April 7, 1759, Mr. Bayley, in a communication, desired the parish to take charge of the farm for his benefit, except the house lot, when the use of the remainder was sold at auction to the highest bidder.

Feb 17 1762 Wheras It has pleased God in his Providence to visit our Pastor Mr. Josiah Bayley with sickness, So as he has Been for Some time, past taken off, his Publick Labour in the ministry among us and there doth not yet appear any Prospect that he will be able for sum time to Do the Labours of the ministry among us.—Therfore to see if the Parish will agree to hire.

Rev. Josiah Bayley was born at Newbury, Mass., January 26, 1734, graduated at Harvard College in 1752, was ordained October 19, 1757, and died September 12, 1762.

On the day of his death a meeting of the parish was called for the next day, when the selectmen were instructed to bury him at the expense of the parish, not to exceed three hundred and fifty pounds, old tenor.

The first three pastors of Hampton Falls church are buried side by side in the old parish burying ground. The following is the inscription to Mr. Bayley:

Here are Interred the remains of the Revd Mr. Josiah Bayley, Third Pastor of the Church in Hampton Falls Who after he had wisely and faithfully discharged the dutes of his office for the space of five years Was Received Into the joy of his Lord Sept 12—1762.      Ætats 28.

Of Rev. Mr. Bayley and his work but little is or can be known. The absence and loss of the church record, and his not continuing the diary which had been kept by his two predecessors, renders it impossible for us to know much of him or what was accomplished during his ministry. The only known written production of Mr.

Bayley's is his letter of acceptance. Neither do we know what ministers assisted at his ordination. Tradition says he was a man much respected and beloved, and his early death sincerely regretted. We have no record or knowledge of his having a wife or family, as we find no mention of either. During his ministry twenty-three owned the covenant and one hundred and twenty-two were baptized. Sometime in 1763 Dea. Edmund Bayley, father of Rev. Josiah Bayley, came here and made a demand for the rent of the parsonage and a balance of salary. A committee sent out to settle with him was empowered to offer him three hundred pounds, old tenor, which he declined. By a receipt recorded upon the records, Mr. Bayley settled for three hundred and sixty-four pounds, old tenor. This receipt was dated June 8, 1763. This would appear to have settled the matter, but we find that at a meeting November 23, 1767, Mr. Weare was chosen to defend the parish in a suit which had been brought by Edmund Bayley.

It is impossible at this time to determine the salaries of the early ministers or the prices named for many other things, owing to the depreciated condition of the currency. In 1740 the term "badness of our money" is used. From this cause frequent additions were voted to the minister's salary, and for the expense of the sacrament. It is to be presumed that when sterling money is mentioned that it meant sound money with no depreciation; when the term lawful money is used it is supposed to be coin.

Soon after the death of Mr. Bayley efforts were made to secure a successor in the pastoral office. November 2, a committee of five, Jonathan Fifield, chairman, were instructed by the parish to extend a call to Mr. Paine Wingate, who had been preaching to them as a supply. At a meeting December 28, Mr. Wingate was offered "the use, income and improvement of the parsonage house, barn and other buildings, and of the parsonage lands and flats," he making all repairs; also the annual sum of fifty pounds sterling, or its equivalent in currency. And Deacons Fifield, Sanborn, and Captain Nason were chosen a committee to wait upon Mr. Wingate with some additional inducements. Mr. Wingate desired to have the meeting adjourned until he could give the matter further consideration. His acceptance fills two pages of the record book, and it is one unbroken sentence without stops or capitals. He accepts, but makes objection to the provision for keeping the buildings in repair, and wanted a more definite wording as to the kind of money he was to receive, and closes as follows:

These alterations I do but very reasonably propose and by agreeing thereto in peace and love,—I shall be ready to serve you in the Lord as he shall give me strength and opportunity—Who am gentlemen your sincere friend and servant

PAINÉ WINGATE JR.

Hampton Falls Jan. 18, 1763.

"To the Moderator to be Communicated"

At the adjourned meeting, January 31, to receive Mr. Wingate's answer to the terms proposed for his settlement in the work of the ministry, and Mr. Wingate's further answer being brought to the meeting and read, it was put to vote to see if the parish would make any further proposals for Mr. Wingate's support, and it was voted in the negative. The latter part of the further answer referred to is as follows:

Instead of peace and love there now threatens, discord and disaffection, and instead of Divine Providence Smiling on the affair and encouraging me to proceed there appears many discouragements, Wherfore as the face of things appears I can't at present Entertain any further thought of continuing with you, and now most heartily commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, Sincerely wishing you peace and prosperity. Who am gentlemen, your friend and humble servant.

PAINÉ WINGATE JR.

Almsbury Jan. 29<sup>th</sup> 1763.

May 9, 1763 Voted to hire Mr. Tellis Merrill for four Sabbaths [he had already preached two] and pay him for Six Sabbaths. July 1<sup>st</sup> Voted to hire Mr. Paine Wingate to preach the four Sabbaths ensuing. Sept. 12<sup>th</sup> Voted to extend a call to Mr. Micah Laurence of Hawke [now Danville] to Settle on the terms first offered Mr. Wingate. Oct. 5<sup>th</sup> Mr. Laurence declined the call of the parish, Altho, they further offered to keep the buildings and fences in order.

Voted to apply to Mr. Paine Wingate for to preach with us four Sabbaths. Capt. Jonathan Swett, Mr. Ebeneazer Knowlton, & Job Haskell dissent against the votes of this and the last meeting Relative to the Settling of Mr. Laurence

Oct. 31 1763 1<sup>st</sup> Voted that Col. Mechech Weare be moderator of Said meeting—2<sup>ndly</sup> Voted to renew the call to Mr. Paine Wingate to Settle in the work of the ministry in this parish 3<sup>rdly</sup> Voted that for an allowance to Mr. Pain Wingate for his salary and support, During his continuance in the work of the ministry in this Parish in case he shall settle in that work here,—There be paid him the sum of Sixty five pounds Sterling money, of Great Britian or Equivalent thereto in the currancy of the Province yearly and Each year During his continuance in Said work,—also that he may have the use and Im-

provement of the Parsonage House Barn, orchard and garden, and about five acres of land near mechech weare's House, commonly called the Lower Parsonage, the buildings and fences to be kept in repair by the Parish, Or if it will be more agreeable to Mr. Wingate to have the improovement of the whole parsonage lands Belonging to the Parish the fencees and buildings to be Kept in repair by the Parish as aforesaid, he to have his salary in money only the sum of fifty five pounds Sterling or Equivalent thereto in the currancy of this province to be paid him yearly, and he to determine which he will take at his first Settlement, that the parish may be at a certainty

4<sup>th</sup>ly Voted that Deacon Jonathan Fifield, Deacon Joseph Worth, and deacon abner Sanborn, Capt Jonathan Tilton & Richard Nason Esq. be a Committee to wait upon Mr. Wingate and acquaint him with the Votes of the Parish for his Settlement and Support.

5<sup>th</sup>ly Voted that this meeting be adjourned to next Monday at two o'clock in the afternoon to receive Mr. Wingates answer.

CALEB SANBORN, Parish Clerk

Capt Jonathan Swett, Lt. Richard Smith, mr. Henry Roby and Enebeazer Knowlton Dissent against the Second vote Relative to mr. wingate's Call.—At the adjourned meeting Mr. Wingates answer being Brot and read, and he Excepted the Call, given him by the parish to Settle in the work of the ministry and the Support Voted for him

Attested to CALEB SANBORN  
Parish Clerk

#### MR. WINGATE'S ANSWER TO THE CHURCH AND CONGREGATION AT HAMPTON FALLS.

Hond. and Beloved, Inasmuch as thro. the permission of divine Providence, your attempts to resettle in order of the gospel have once, and again been disappointed and your disposition towards my Settling with you Seems at present. So far as I can learn in general not to be alienated, or divided by our former parting and the trials you have since made but rather increased contrary to my expectations—I may, I think, look upon your renewed Call, as a call of divine Providence notwithstanding the uneasiness, of some whose dissatisfactions, I cannot account a Sufficient discouragment of my Settling with you, but hope thro. the interposition of divine goodness will soon be removed.—I therfore now accept of your invitation and propose by the will of God to devote myself to his service in the work of the ministry among you and being sensible of my own Imperfections, and humbly depending on the help and grace of God,—I ask your prayers continually for me, and wishing grace, mercy and peace may be multiplied unto you.—I Remain ready to serve you in the gospel of our common lord

PAINING WINGATE JR.

Under date of December 14, Mr. Wingate chose to take the whole parsonage with a cash salary of fifty-five pounds sterling.

In 1763 a Presbyterian church was built in the south part of the town, now Seabrook, but nothing appears upon the records in relation to it until 1765. The house built at that time is the one now standing, but has been remodeled, the lower part being used for a town house and the upper part by the Baptist society of Seabrook as a place of worship.

Province of }      These are to notify the freeholders and Inhabitants of The Parish of Hampton Falls in Said province who are by law qualified to vote to meet at the meeting house on Monday the Second day of Sept. next at one of the clock in the afternoon for the following purpose, Viz

Wheras a number of persons in said parish have lately professed themselves of the Presbyterian persuasion and have applied to some ministers at Londonderry whom they Call the Boston Presbytery, desiring to be under their care, Representing that they apprehend themselves able and are freely willing to maintain a minister of the orthodox faith and that is united with said ministers in the Presbyterian government—And have made some objections to paying towards the Support of the Settled minister in Said parish, and altho there is no just reason that the above mentioned persons should in any Respect be Excused, Except that it may Probably be most for the peace of Said parish that the above mentioned persons and their estates, should be set off, to act in all respects as a Distinct Society or parish by themselves, Except paying their proportion of the province tax until a new proportion thereof.—Therfore to See if the parish will vote to set off the above mentioned persons and their Estates to be Incorporated if they think proper to apply for it, to act in all respects by themselves as a distinct Society or parish except paying ther proportion of the province tax until a New proportion therof, and to pay all other charges as usual until they shall be set off as above mentioned—The line of Said new parish to be fixed by a committee of the General Court with Liberty for such of the above mentioned persons as shall not fall within Said new Parish to poll off with their Estates and Belong thereto, and for any who shall fall within Said New Parish who are not of the Presbyterian Perswasion to poll off with their estates and belong to the Old Parish,—and for any who are not the Presbyterian Perswasion who have lands within Said New Parish to poll of Said lands to belong to the parish of Hampton Falls

Hampton Falls

Aug. 22—1765

MECHECH WEARE  
RICHARD NASON  
NATHAN TILTON  
SAMUEL COLLINS

} Select  
men of  
Hampton  
Falls

At a Legal meeting of the freeholders and Inhabitants of the parish of Hampton Falls on the Second day of Sept. 1795. Col. Meehee Weare was chosen Moderator for said meeting

Voted that the people called Presbyterians of this parish be sett off, as a Distinet Parish by themselves according to the forgoing notification for the aforesaid meeting

This report is not signed by the parish clerk.

Another notification, dated August 22, calling for a meeting September 2, at the same time and place, reads as follows:

Province of } Pursuant to a request to the Selectmen in hamp-  
New Hampshire } ton falls, by thirty inhabitants therein Desiring  
them to call a parish meeting—

1<sup>st</sup> To See if the Parish will Exempt the Presbyterian Society in Hampton Falls from all charges that may hereafter arise by the Support of the Congregational minister or ministers in Hampton falls

2<sup>dly</sup> To See if the parish will Sett off to the presbyterian Society a proportionable part of the parsonage and privileges which belong to lands to belong to the parish of Hampton Falls

This meeting was held, the first article in the notification was put to vote, and it was voted in the negative, and also the second article in the notification, and that was voted in the negative.

After this the Presbyterians appeal to the General Assembly with the following petition:

To his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr. Captain General, Governor, and Commander in Chief in and over his majesties Province of New Hampshire, & co. To the Honorable his Majesties Council and House of Representatives for Said Province, Convened in General Assembly November 21<sup>st</sup> 1765—The petition of the Subscribers, Free holders & inhabitants of the Town of Hampton Falls in Said Province Humbly Sheweth—That about two years ago, the Revd Mr Pain Wingate in the congregational way and manner was settled in the work of the ministry in Said Town—That the religious Sentiments of, and Doctrines preached by, the Said Revd Pain Wingate are very different from those of your petitioners, and disagreeable to them—That your petitioners apprehended they could not be profited by the preaching and ministration of the S<sup>d</sup> Revd mr Wingate—That the measures taken by the Said town in order to the Settlement & Support of the Said Mr Wingate are as your petitioners Conceive Unprecedented and justly Grevious to them, and that therfore your petitioners and many other inhabitants of said Town (near one half therof) constantly opposed his settlement there and dissented therfrom.—That your petitioners are conscientiously of the Presbyterian Perswasion respecting Church Government, Doctrine, Dicipline and worship That they with others

of their Bretheren of that Perswasion have for some time past been regularly formed into a Church—built a meeting house in said Town for the public Worship of God.—Called and Settled a minister in the Presbyterian way, namely The Rev. Mr. Samuel Perley.—That your Petitioners conscientiously and constantly on the Lords days, and at other times occasionally, attend the public worship of God there according to their Said Perswasion.—That the premises notwithstanding, the Selectmen of the said town of Hampton Falls for the last year assessed and rated your petitioners for the support of the said Mr Wingate and obliged them to pay the same.—That the Selectmen of said town for the present year have again assessed and rated your Petitioners for the same purpose, which your Petitioners apprehend to be a Grevious & unreasonable Burthen upon them,—Wherfore your Petitioners Humbly pray your Excellency and Honors to take their Case under your wise consideration—And as they Conceive themselves to be Intitled to his Majesties Grace & Favour in allowing to all his Subjects liberty of Conscience—and that it is unreasonable for them to be compelled to pay towards the Support of a minister they do not, nor cannot hear and attend upon for the reasons aforesaid,—When at the Same time they are at the Expense of maintaining publick worship among themselves, in that way and mode they think most agreeable and nearest to the directions given in the Scripture by the great head of the Church—and where the true doctrine of grace and Salvation are preached according to their opinion of those things—They pray your Excellency & Honours would grant them relief in the premises by Exoninating them, their families and estates—and all others within Said Town of Hampton Falls who are of the Same Perswasion and attend the publick worship of God with them from all ministerial Rates and Taxes in Said Town (Excepting to their own minister) and by setting them off, as a distinct Parish for ministerial affairs only, and by enabling the Said Presbyterian Congregation to raise and levy on themselves such taxes and assessments as they shall from time to time find necessary for the Support of the ministry and publick worship of God, among themselves—or grant your Petitioners Such other relief as your Excellency and Honours in your wisdom shall see fit, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray & co & co

Thomas Leavitt

Samuel Selley

Ebeneazer Knowlton

David Eaton

Richard Smith

Samuel Eaton

Jacob Smith

Nathl Sinkler

Winthrop Gove

David Knowlton

John Chase Jr

Elipha Merrill

John True

Thomas Brown

Abner True

Nathan Gove

Joshua Page

Enoch Gove

Joseph Page

Sam<sup>l</sup> Philbrick

Abel Page

Jonathan Swett

Thomas True	William French
Joshua Page Jr	Jacob French
Benjamin Eaton	Jonathan Weare
John Eaton	Isaac Brown
Thomas Eaton	John Kenny
Wimon Eaton	Elisha Brown
Joseph Norton	Jonathan Walton
Joseph Eaton	Job Haskel
John Selley	Enoch Bold
Samuel Felch	Daniel Chase
Joseph Falch	Thomas Selley
Henry Roby	John Eaton Jr
John Chase	Jonathan Hoyt
Abel Davis	Eleazer Gove
Simon Clough	Paul Grinlief
John Robie	Jonathan Chase Jr
John Hunt	Benjamin Leavitt

Province of New Hampshire November 27<sup>th</sup> 1765

The foregoing Petition read & ordered to be sent down to the Honble Assembly

T ATKINSON JR Seery.

Province of New Hampshire } In the house of Representatives Nov. 27 1765

The annexed Petition being read and considered Voted, That the Petitioners be heard theron the Second day of the Sitting of the General Assembly after the first day of January next, and that the Petitioners at their own cost serve the Selectmen of Hampton Falls with a Copy of the Petition and order of Court that they may appear and Shew cause if any they have why the prayer therof Should not be granted. M. WEARE, Chr.

In Council Nov. 28<sup>th</sup> 1765, Read and Concurred

T. ATKINSON Seery.

#### PETITION IN ANSWER TO THE ONE FOR A PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY IN 1765.

To his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esqr. Captain General, Governour and Commander in Chief, In and Over his Majesty's Province of New Hampshire, The Honourle his Majesty's Councell, and House of Representatives in General Court Assembled

Jany 1, 1766. We the Subscribers, Chosen by the Parish of Hampton falls, a Committee on their behalf to make answer to a Petition Exhibited to the General Assembly, Novr 21<sup>st</sup> 1765, By a number of Freeholders and Inhabitants of Sd Parish Praying to be Excused from Paying to the Support of the Revd Mr Paine Wingate Setled in the work of the ministry in Said Parish,

Beg Leave, Humbly to Represent to your Excellency and Honors, That the Reasons assigned by said Petitioners are such as ought by no means to prevail for their being Exempted in the manner They pray for, And this we trust will clearly appear from a true state of facts Relative to these affairs

We would therfore Inform your Excellency & Honors, That Mr. Wingate Having Preached in the Parish for some months before Mr. Bailey's Death and Afterwards to the General Satisfaction of the People, The Parish with the Advice of the Neigboring ministers Proceeded to give him a Call to Settle in the work of the ministry there, which Call was unanimous by the Church, and General by the Parish, not more than three or four Persons opposing his Settlement, But the terms of Settlement not being agreed on he gave a Negative answer, After which the Parish heard some others on Probation, and gave Mr. Micah Lawrence a call to settle, which we mention because it has been Represented as if the Parish were unreasonably set for Mr. Wingate's Settlement and no other person. But the same persons who opposed Mr. Wingate's settlement, opposed the settlement of Mr. Lawrence, which made the Generality of People think their opposition was more from a disposition to make Difficulty in the Parish than from any Reasonable objection they had against Either of the Persons—But Mr. Lawrence also gave a Negative answer on account of terms of Settlement Wherupon the People in General Signified their Desire to Renew their Call to Mr. Wingate, and agreed to get him to Preach for four Sabbaths, if he could be Procured. It is true this was opposed by those who had all along opposed his settlement, but this was then but three or four persons. Mr. Wingate was, accordingly, Procured for four Sabbaths, after which a meeting was Called, Notice being up two Sabbaths as usual, to see if the Parish would Renew their Call to Mr. Wingate to settle which we mention, because it has been Represented as if there had been some unfair Proceedings as to this meeting, tho, in what Particulars, we could never find. At this meeting there was again a general Vote of the Parish to Renew their Call to Mr. Wingate, not more than six or seven Voting against it, and he had also again a unanamous Vote of the Church. at the Same meeting also were Voted terms of settlement which being five Pounds Sterling more than had been Voted before, there were more Persons against the terms of settlement than against the Call, tho, we think not more than ten or twelve at that time But afterwards many of these Petitioners spoke of it as an Extravagant sum (the sum is 55£ Sterling in the whole besides the Parsonage) and made this the Ground of uneasiness and of stirring up Persons against Mr. Wingate's Settlement Representing that it was too much for such a Poor Parish to Pay, and if they were taken off, they would be Easy: this was their General talk and the whole Ground of Complaint then made.

With what Propriety they Desire to take off (as they say) near one half and to maintain another minister when but a year or two ago,

the whole Parish were not able to pay fifty five pounds Sterling yearly we must leave to themselves to Explain. The truth is the whole Parish is not more than sufficient to support one minister Properly. Tho. we think there was no Reason to find fault with what was Voted Mr. Wingate. Thus matters Rested for some time and it was Generally tho't that the uneasiness which had arose on account of the Salary would subside. But sometime after some of those persons who had all along opposed our Settlement went about, and in a very Private manner Procured a Number of Persons to Sign a Paper to Signify to Mr. Wingate that there was a great Number of Persons in the Parish against his settlement in order to Discourage him from accepting, which being accidentally heard of by one or two persons who were for Mr. Wingate's Settlement, and of the time when they Designed to Carry the same to Mr. Wingate it was tho't Proper that some Persons should go and meet them at Mr. Wingate's to know what Objections there were and Endeavor to Clear up any Difficulties that might be made, accordingly three or four Persons went and met the Persons who had been Procuring Signers, and informed them of what they heard, Desiring to know who were uneasy and what their Objections were, that they might clear up the Matters if they could. But they Reply'd that what they had to Say was to Mr. Wingate, they had nothing to say to any Body Else, and after the other Persons were with drawn they Delivered a Paper to Mr Wingate Signed by a considerable Number of Persons Signifying that they were against his settling, without assigning the Least Reason, and when they were asked the Reasons Declined giving any which not appearing to Mr. Wingate (after Enquiring into all Circumstances) to have Equal weight with the unanamous Vote of the Church and Clear Vote of the Parish at a Legal meeting he accepted of the Call. After this another Paper was carried about to be signed to Request the selectmen to call a meeting "to see if the freeholders, Inhabitants of Hampton falls will Vote that all the Votes that have been Past Relating to, Mr. Wingate's call in the Work of the ministry Salary, and support in this Parish of Hampton falls be Repealed, and absolutely Revoked and made void & co. which being Delivered to the selectmen they Denied calling a meeting, looking upon it altogether as Improper after matters had been fairly and clearly determined at fair and Legal meetings, to call a meeting to Revoke the same as it would be after a minister had been setled Ever so Long, to have a meeting to Revoke all that had ever been done.— The absurdity and Impropriety of which they tho't must be quite Evident with several other Reasons which they gave the Petitioners in writing in answer to their Request, in hopes to satisfy them that their Request was unreasonable However it had not this Effect, But they Proceeded to get a meeting Called by two Justices at which meeting they voted all the Proceedings Relating to Mr. Wingate's settlement to be Null and Void.—But not trusting to this when the

Councell was convened a Committee of the above Persons appeared and Objected to Mr. Wingate's being Ordained. But never made the Least Objection against his Doctrine, life or Conversation, but on the Contrary, being asked by the Councel whether they had any Objections of this sort said they had not, neither did they make the Least Suggestion that they were of a Different Perswasion.

We hope your Excellency and Honors will Excuse this so long a Rehersal of the Transaction of the Parish Relative to these affairs as all the Objections hitherto made, were against the Proceedings of the Parish as Illegal and unfair—for that of being Presbyterians had not yet come into their minds, and these Objections as in the Present Petition Couched in General terms without assigning a single Instance Wherin they were unprecedeted or justly Grievous, which made it necessary for to give a Particular accompt, of the whole Proceedings that the Instance wherin we have failed, may be Pointed Out, for we never yet could tell wherin it was.—From this state of facts we apprehend it will appear clear to your Excellency and Honors that the transactions of said Parish, Relative to Mr. Wingate's settlement, have been Regular, and agreeable to the Law and Practie in such Cases. That his call to settlement was as clear and as Indisputable, as Generally can be Expected, and that those who afterwards were Drawn in to oppose it had no just cause for so doing—That at the time when Mr. Wingate was ordained none of these Petitioners had the least tho't of being of a different Perswasion for if they had it must be supposed they would have made that one objection before the Councill.—We are therfore fully Perswaded that they will appear wholly Inexcusable in Representing as they do in their Petition as if Mr. Wingate's Religious Sentiments and the Doctrines Preached by him were the ground of their uneasiness, the contrary to which they themselves declared before the Councill, Moreover from the best Information we can get, one Quarter part at least of these Petitioners never heard Mr. Wingate Preach in their lives and many others of them not more than once or twicee, and not one in twenty of them Ever had the least conversation with him to Know any thing of his Religious Sentiments, And they have put down the Name of one at Least in their Petition, who his own father has Represented as an Idiot, so wanting of understanding that he ought not to be taxed for his head, and he has been accordingly omitted, and many of the Other Petitioners do not own one Inch of Real Estate in the Parish.—How fair these things are we leave to be Judged, and of the like sort is their assertion that near one half of the Inhabitants of said Parish Constantly opposed Mr. Wingate's settlement and dissented therefrom, the Contrary to which is Evident from the foregoing state of facts.

That these Petitioners as well as we are Intitled to his Majesty's Grace, and favor we have not the least doubt.—and this we look upon to be so great a Privelege and favor, that it ought never to be made use of to serve wrong Purposes, and here we beg leave only to Remark that if any number of Persons without any, the least pretense of

being of a Different Perswasion, or any the least Objection to the settled minister as to his Doctrine, Life or Conversation (which was the fact here) may at any time Separate and set up as a Distinct Society, by themselves, without any Countenance from authority, and whether those they separate from Remain able to support the minister or not, (whatever Denomination such may please to assume afterwards) there Evidently Can be no Certain support for the ministry at all, which is very far from being the Design of the Act of Toleration, And plainly tends to Destroy Religion of all Denominations.

That these Petitioners have the true Doctrines of Grace and Salvation preached to them according to their sense of these things, we have nothing to say to, and that they are so Preached by Mr. Wingate, Even these Petitioners themselves after all their Endeavors, could never find the least Objection to make to the Contrary, so that the Inuendos and suggestions against Mr. Wingate's Preaching are put in as we Conceive for no other Reason than that they tho't it necessary in Order to their having any Colour for what they Ask, that there should have been in Reality what they without the least foundation Suggest.—Such methods we think quite needless in a Good cause, and they will, we trust, be quite unavailable in any Other. Wherfore we Humbly Pray, not only on behalf of the Parish of Hampton falls, But of all Religious Societies in General that the Petition may be Dismissed—For we think that Encouraging Persons in Methods such as these Petitioners have Practiced will have a direct tendency to Destroy Religious Societys of Every Denomination

But if it shall Appear Otherwise to your Excellency and Honors we Humbly Pray that they may be made a Distinct Parish to act in all Respects by themselves we being fully convinced from what we have already Experienced how great will be the Difficulties of being Connected in Civil matters while there is a Separation as to Others.—For which Reason the Parish were willing, Notwithstanding the unreasonableness of all their Proceedings, that they should go off as a Distinct Parish and their not accepting of this we think Shews their Disposition more to keep the Parish in Difficulties than that Religious Principles are the foundation of their Proceedings.

MESHECH WEARE	Committee.
RICHARD NASON	
JONATHAN TILTON	
CALEB SANBORN	
NATHANIEL GOVE	
ABNER SANBORN JR	

Province of }                          In the House of Representatives  
New Hampshire }                          July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1766.

The foregoing Petition being taken under consideration and the Parties heard theron.

Voted That the Petitioners have liberty to Bring in a Bill for them and their Estates to be set off from the Parish of Hampton Falls to

act in all respects as a distinct Society or Parish by themselves—Except paying their proportion of the Province tax until a new proportion thereof.—The line of said New Parish to be fixed by a committee of the General Court, with liberty for such of the Petitioners as shall not fall within said New Parish to Poll off, with their Estates and Belong thereto—And for any who shall fall within said new Parish who are not of the Presbyterian Perswasion to poll off with, their Estates and belong to the Old Parish and for any who are not of the Presbyterian Perswasion who have or shall have lands within Said New Parish to Poll off said lands to belong to the old Parish, agreeably to the purport of a vote of the Parish of Hampton Falls the second day of Sept. 1765

M. WEARE Chr.

Province of  
New Hampshire }

In the House of Representatives  
July 9<sup>th</sup> 1766

Upon a motion of the Petitioners for some alteration in the foregoing vote.

Voted that it be understood that any non Residents who have or shall have lands in Either Parish shall have liberty to Poll off their said land to that Parish they shall choose

M. WEARE Chr.

In Council Eod<sup>m</sup> Die  
Read and Concurred.

When the parish learned that the Presbyterians had petitioned the General Court for the erection of a new parish within the town, a meeting was held December 30, when Mechech Weare was chosen chairman of a committee of six to appear in behalf of the parish, "to make a True Representation of the proceedings of the parish and to endeavor that the Petition may be Dismissed or that the petitioners may be set off, in all Respects to act as a distinct Parish by themselves."

The condition of affairs at this time appears to have been about this: the old parish did not want another parish within its borders, but if they failed to prevent it they wanted them set off as a distinct and separate town, and this was the substance of what was voted at their meeting December 30, 1765. The petitioners wanted another parish erected in the south part of the town, and the ministerial money raised upon their property applied to its support, but did not want to be made a separate town. In a petition to the General Assembly, in 1767, they ask "to be set off as a distinct parish for ministerial purposes only." The old parish was unable to prevent the formation of a new parish, but did succeed in having the petitioners set off as a separate town.

At a meeting April 25, 1768, it was voted that the selectmen be a committee to wait on the committee appointed by the General Court to divide the parish of Hampton Falls, to inform said committee what may appear necessary, etc. In the final division some of the people of Seabrook have felt that Hampton Falls got some advantage over them.

#### SEABROOK CHARTER.

Anno Regni Regis Georgii Tertii Magnæ Brittaniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ

An act for erecting and incorporating a new Parish in the southerly part of Hampton Falls in this Province.

Wheras a considerable number of the inhabitants of the Southerly and Westerly parts of Hampton falls have petitioned the General Assembly, to be set off from the old and erected into a new Parish, which has not been opposed: And a Committee of the General Assembly have been appointed to fix a line between the Parish proposed to be set off, and the old Parish, who have performed that service and made their return which has been accepted—Therefore be it Enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, That there be and hereby is a new Parish erected and incorporated in Hampton falls By the following Boundaries, Viz. A line beginning on Kensington line near Joseph Brown's dwelling house at a road Called Horse hill road, and following said road down to a bridge below Weare's mill. Then runs Easterly on the north line of Elisha Brown's land to the northeast corner therof by the Quakers parsonage so Called.—Then following the road that leads by Henry Thresher's house to the country road, then following the line between land of Abraham Dow and Ralph Butler and Isaacs Brown and between land of said Dow and land of Mechech Weare Esq. to the southeast corner of said Weare's marsh at Brown's river so called, then following said river to the westerly end of parsonage island so called. Then round on the Southern and eastern sides of said island to the aforesaid river and to the mouth therof, Shall be the dividing line between the old Parish of Hampton falls and said new Parish, which contain all that part of Hampton falls which lays southerly of said line and Easterly of Kensington line—And all the Polls and Estates within Said boundaries are hereby Erected and incorporated into a new Parish by the name of Seabrook, and invested with the legal powers and authorities and enfranchised with the same rights Liberties and priveleges that any other Parish in the Province has and enjoys, and are hereby exonerated and discharged of and from any duties, taxes and services which they were hitherto bound to do and perform at Hampton falls except as herein after declared, and are also hereby excluded from joining with Hampton falls in voting about and concerning any Parochial or town affairs, Saving to particular persons their rights and privileges by

law established—And be it further enacted that the highways which are part of the boundary shall be divided, repaired, and maintained as follows, Viz From the beginning of Henry Thresher's way so called, by the country road to the Quakers' Parsonage so called and from the west side of the bridge below Weare's mill to Kensington line, By the new parish and all the residue of said highways by the Parish of Hampton falls aforesaid And it is agreed that the Province rate now proportioned to Hampton falls shall be divided between said parishes It is agreed between them that the said new Parish pay two fifth parts therof annually, till a new proportion be made,—And the treasurer of said province is hereby directed to issue his warrants accordingly. And as there are within the limits of said new parish many people Called Quakers who have no concern with the Choice and maintainance of the minister settled by the other people of said parish, It is hereby enacted that the party in said parish commonly Called Presbyterians, shall choose all officers necessary to carry on their affairs, relating to the choice, Settlement and maintainance of a minister of the Gospel and the building and repairing of the meeting house from time to time, as there shall be occasion, in a separate manner in another meeting without any connection with the common concerns of the parish which officers so chosen shall have the same authority in the business and service for which they shall be chosen as officers of the same name have by law in other parishes, and shall act under oath and be chosen in succession as other parish officers are. In which Election of such officers the Quakers shall have no vote. Provided nevertheless that any person in either of said parishes shall have liberty to poll off, into the other with their estates at any time within two months after passing this act, by giving in their names, and informing the Selectmen of Each parish of their design, and the number of male Polls, belonging to those who are householders who shall so poll off into the other parish respectivly—Any person owning any real estate in either of said parishes who is an inhabitant of some other parish or town may within that time determine to which of said parishes his estate shall belong, and shall declare the same to the Selectmen as aforesaid—and the like time to be allowed to young men whose names were given in as aforesaid after their arrival at full age, Who shall in like manner give in their names and declare to which of said parishes they join and will be deemed to belong And a like time shall be allowed to any person within the meaning of this act, who is absent out of the province at the time of passing the same, after their return.

Provided also that all debts due from said Hampton falls or any demand on them for anything done before the settlement of Mr. Wingate as their minister shall be paid by the whole parish, as tho. this act had never been made and the taxes made since this settle-  
ment for his support to remain to be settled and determined in the course of law unless agreed to by the parties.—And Samuel Collins is hereby appointed and authorized to call the first meeting of the

parishioners of said parish for transacting the general and common business of said parish—And Mr. Winthrop Gove is hereby appointed and authorized to call a meeting of said Presbyterians and those concerned in their ministerial affairs aforesaid and each of them is hereby directed to give fourteen days notice of the time place and design of said meeting by posting up notifications therof at the meeting house in said parish

Province of      )     In the house of Representatives June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1768.  
New Hampshire   )     This act was read a third time and passed to be enacted

P. GILMAN Speaker.

In Council June 3<sup>d</sup> 1768—This bill read a third time and passed to be enacted.

T. ATKINSON JR. Secry.

Assented to

J. WENTWORTH

A true Copy Attest SAMUEL WEARE Parish Clerk

### POLLING OFF.

By a provision of the act establishing the Presbyterian church, and the charter of the new town of Seabrook, any person living in either town could, within two months after the act went into effect, elect in which town they would be rated with their polls and estates. It appeared to have been the idea at that time that Hampton Falls would always remain under the parish church system, and be governed by the rules of the Congregational church, and that Seabrook would always be a Presbyterian parish and be governed by the laws of that church. The polling off was a thing in the interest of religious freedom and toleration, giving those in either town who held opinions not in accord with the church established there the liberty to pay their taxes in the other town, with whose church government they were in sympathy, and not be compelled to help support preaching they did not believe in. This freedom was carried so far that non-residents could poll their taxable property from one town to the other as the owners might elect, to support the Congregational or Presbyterian form of church government. Quite a number of non-residents availed themselves of the privilege. This system of polling off continued until 1791, when an act was passed by the legislature abolishing it and requiring all property to be taxed where it was situated. The immediate cause which led to the passage of this act was that trouble had arisen

in relation to the highway tax. After this a number of names which had disappeared from our records since 1768, appeared again upon our rate list. Whether all those who polled from one town to the other were wholly governed by religious motives in their choice we have no means of knowing, but we have some reason to believe that this was not in every case the sole cause. We give below a list of those who polled off under this act.

The following citizens of Hampton Falls polled into Seabrook:

Henry Roby	Isaac Brown
Benjamin Leavitt	Daniel Gove
Joseph Gove .	Abraham Green
Richard Tobie	Abel Davis
Job Haskel	Dudley Chase
Jonathan Hardy	Richard Tobey
Daniel Chase	Jonathan Green Jr
Jonathan Green	Samuel Ring
Henry Thresher	

The following minors polled from Hampton Falls to Seabrook:

Daniel Gove	Charles Chase
David Gove	Bradbury Hardy
Jacob Thresher	Jonathan Hardy
Joseph Thresher	Nathan Green
David Thresher	Benjamin Green
David Chase Green	David Green
John Chase	Daniel Davis

The following persons living in Seabrook, and owning land in Hampton Falls, elected to have it taxed in Seabrook:

Abner Philbrick	Jonathan Dow
Benjamin Connor	Samuel Philbrick
Enoch Dow	Richard Gove
Abraham Dow	John Brown
Jonathan Chase	Thomas Brown
Jonathan Weare	John Brown Jr
Jacob Hook	John Gove
Winthrop Dow	Widow Mehitable Brown
Elisha Brown	Widow Hannah Gove.

Newburyport men owning land in Hampton Falls who elected to have it taxed in Seabrook:

Jeremiah Peterson

Ralph Cross

Ralph Cross at that time owned the farm now occupied by Warren Brown. Stephen Caldwell, who came from Ipswich after 1770

and was a farm tenant for Mr. Cross, was rated with the farm in Seabrook.

Nottingham men who polled land into Seabrook were:

Jonathan Gove	Samuel Gove
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Exeter men who polled land into Seabrook:

Abraham Sanborn
-----------------

Kensington men who polled land into Seabrook:

John Green,	Edward Green,
Obediah Johnson	John Dow
Jonathan Purington.	Jeremiah Green.

Persons living in Seabrook who polled into Hampton Falls were:

David Norton	John Lucy
Moses Norton	Hussey Hoag
Noah Dow	Widow Sarah French
Gamael Knowles	

Minors who polled from Seabrook to Hampton Falls were:

Moses Knowles	John Blake
	Nathan Blake

Hampton Falls men owning land in Seabrook who polled into Hampton Falls were:

Esq. Fitfield	Daniel Brown
Nathan Green	Jeremiah Blake
Nathan Gove	Nathan Tilton
Nathan Cram	Stephen Stoodley
Moses Gill	Henry Blake
Jacob Green	John Moulton Esqr

Salisbury men polling land from Seabrook to Hampton Falls were:

Esq. Cushing	Henry Eaton
Elias Pike	Josiah Hook

Kensington men polling land from Seabrook to Hampton Falls were:

Capt Gove	Ebeneazer Brown
Benj Brown	Josiah Brown
Dea. Dow	Jeremiah Batchelder
Henry Lamprey	Simon Batchelder
Joseph Brown	Joseph Batchelder
Edward Palmer	

At the first convention held at Exeter, 1774, Henry Roby was a member from Seabrook. At the second convention held at Exeter, 1775, Henry Roby and Benjamin Leavitt were delegates from Seabrook. Both lived in the town of Hampton Falls. Jonathan Leavitt was the second town clerk of Seabrook, and was a Revolutionary soldier credited to that town. He lived at the Leavitt farm near Cock hill. Jonathan Hardy, who had polled into Seabrook, having become reduced in property, and needing assistance, the selectmen of Seabrook came up and disposed of his remaining property at Great hill and applied the proceeds to his support.

The ministry of Mr. Wingate, which had a peculiar beginning, was attended by important changes in parish affairs. The dissatisfaction of some at the time of his settlement appears to have led to the division of the parish. Although dissatisfaction with Mr. Wingate and the doctrines he preached were the alleged cause for the formation of a new parish which resulted in a new and separate town, it was not probably the only cause, but made a very good pretext for the action taken. Individual ambition undoubtedly had something to do in the matter.

July 27, 1768, a committee was chosen to confer with a committee chosen by the Presbyterian society, so called, in Seabrook, in order for a settlement respecting sundry arrearages of rates due from many of said society to this parish, and concerning an action now in the law between the selectmen and Mr. Jacob Smith.

After the new parish had been taken off, the balance was disturbed, which led to other changes. The meeting-house was at one end of the parish, and a majority of the parishioners lived at the other end. And on October 20 it was voted that a new meeting-house be built near the center of the inhabitants, and the selectmen and two others, a majority of whom lived in the upper part of the parish, were chosen a committee to locate the same.

To this action a dissent was made for three reasons. First, it ought not to be removed during Mr. Wingate's ministry. Second, on account of the expense of land and new buildings, while by the terms of the deed the old ones could not be sold or put to other use. Third, because it was such hasty action, "which has the most direct tendency to make confusion and lead into such difficulties as will probably ruin the parish."

This dissent, the substance of which is here given, was signed by Mechech Weare, Caleb Sanborn, Jonathan Fifield, Abner Sanborn, Jr., Jonathan Fifield, Jr., Richard Nason, Dr. Jonathan Chase, and Abner Sanborn.

This meeting was adjourned to the 27th, and then dissolved without further action.

At a meeting held December 19 it was voted that a new meeting-house, forty by fifty-five feet in dimensions, be built on the vacant lot near Jeremiah Lane's; that John Tilton, Abner Sanborn, and William Prescott, selectmen, and Elisha Prescott, Samuel Prescott, and Jonathan Cram be the building committee. And that the committee sell the pews to the highest bidder and make a report at an adjourned meeting the first Tuesday in February. Immediately after is a dissent recorded, which concludes as follows:

That the whole proceedings evidently tend to bring the parish into confusion as it is evident from the Notification itself, which says that there are disputes about the place where the meeting house shall be set so as to accomodate the Inhabitants, and yet would force a vote without trying any proper measures of accomodation—Wherfore we protest against all the proceedings as Illegal and against paying any part of any cost or charge which may arise in consequence of said votes.

This dissent is signed by Mechech Weare and twenty-two others.

The committee chosen to locate the new meeting-house agreed to set it upon the hill upon the vacant piece of land where the schoolhouse formerly stood, near Lieut. Joseph Sanborn's. The committee who centered the parish, it was claimed, centered it territorially instead of finding the center of population. The territorial center was found to be near a large rock in what is now Jacob T. Brown's pasture, a few rods south of the cemetery on the cross road. The committee located the house as near this point as was practicable on the road. It has been claimed that if the meeting-house had been located at or near the center of population, where the town house now stands, the future history of the town would have been very different from what it is, and much trouble and hard feeling avoided. Before building the house the committee were to sell the pews at public auction and with the proceeds build the house, which was done. The house was built in 1768, and was ready to dedicate in 1769. The house built much resem-

bled the old church now standing at Rocky hill in Salisbury, Mass. A short time after this house was built the town of Pittsfield voted to build a meeting-house of the same dimensions and as nearly similar as possible to the one built at Hampton Falls, and the record of this vote can be seen on the Pittsfield records at the present time.

This meeting-house had a gallery on three sides: the men's gallery was on the west side and the women's on the east, with the singing gallery in front of the pulpit, which was a high one with a sounding board over it. It had high box pews, such as were in use at that time.

At an adjourned meeting February 7, 1769, a motion was made by Colonel Weare and a great many other persons present to reconsider the votes passed at the last meeting in order to agree on some method that the parish in general might unite in respecting a meeting-house, and the moderator was repeatedly desired to put the motion to vote, which he finally refused to do. The report of committee for selling the pews being read, the moderator was requested to put to vote whether the report should be accepted, which he also refused to do and dissolved the meeting.

At a meeting held October 16, 1769, it was—

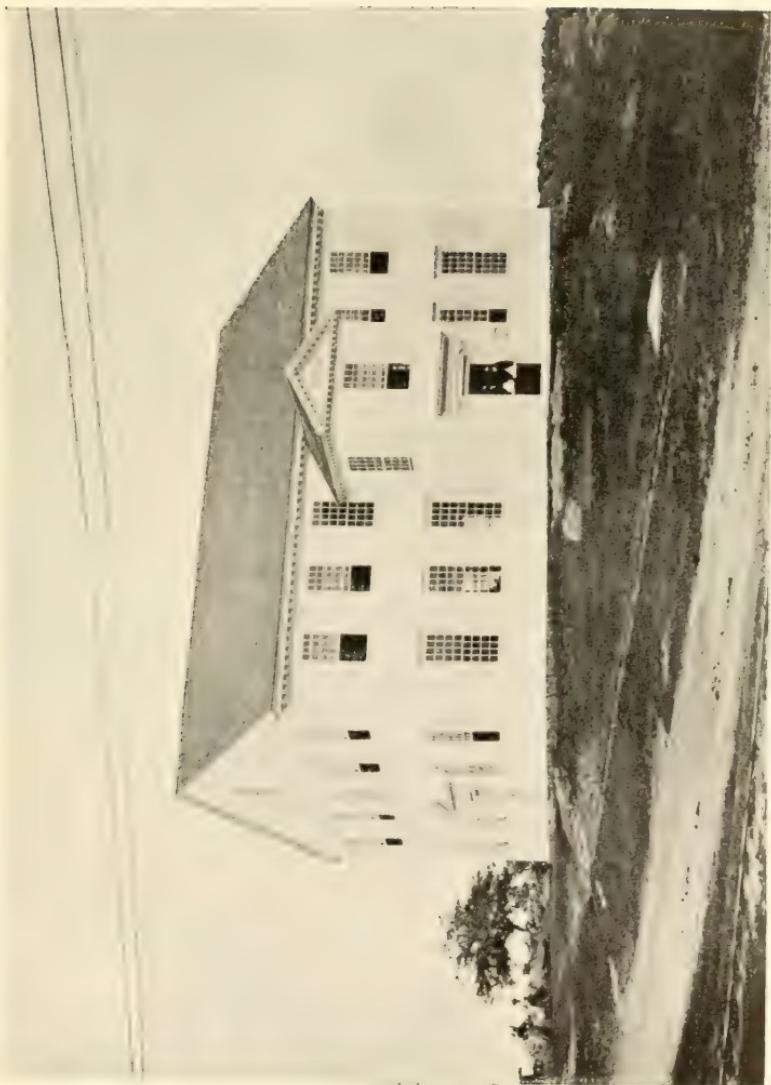
Voted to abate all those persons' Rates that belong to Seabrook that are in arrearages in the minister Rates.

This is the first reference to the new parish of Seabrook upon our records.

After the new meeting-house was built Mr. Wingate refused to go there and dedicate it, although urged to do so repeatedly. There appear to have been quite a number who supported Mr. Wingate in the position he had taken in the matter, and the selectmen refused to call a meeting for the purpose of instructing and requiring Mr. Wingate to go to the new meeting-house to dedicate it, as the friends of the new meeting-house desired. As a result of this, the following call was issued for a meeting to be held January 30, 1770:

Province of } To the Constable, or Constables of the parish  
New Hampshire } of Hampton falls in said province of Newhampshire greeting.

Wheras upon the Complaint of more than Thirty of the Inhabitants and Freeholders of the said parish of Hampton falls it hath



THE ROCKY HILL CHURCH, SALISBURY, MASS.

We verily hope it is much like the meeting house built at Hampton Falls in '68



been made to appear that the Selectmen of said parish have and still do unreasonably deny to Call a meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of said Parish agreeably to a petition to them made by fifty of the said Inhabitants and freeholders—Dated the third day of Jan. 1770.—This is therfore in his majesties name to order and Requre him, to Notify and warn the Inhabitants of the said parish of Hampton falls to assemble themselves and meet together at the new meeting house in said Hampton falls, Near Jeremiah Lane's house on Tuesday the thirtyeth day of January Curt at one of the Clock in the afternoon then and there to act and vote on the following Particulars Viz. first to choose a moderator for said meeting—Secondly To pass a vote for the Revd Mr Pain Wingate the present minister and pastor of said parish to go to The said New meeting house as soon as conveniently may be And Dedicate the said house to the publick worship and service of god and there perform the Duties of his Sacred Function for the Future—and to pass any vote or votes Relating therto that the said Freeholders and Inhabitants when assembled Shall think fit. given under our hands and seals at Exeter in said province the seventeenth day of Jany in the tenth year of his Majesties Reign A Domini, 1770

Signed

WALTER BRYANT      } Justices of  
NOAH EMERY      } the peace  
                        } and quorum

This meeting was called by the new church party. The selectmen who refused to call the meeting were Samuel Prescott, Pain Rowe, and Abner Sanborn, all of whom voted on the test vote with the old church party. The moderator who had refused to put the motion to accept the report of the committee for selling the pews and then dissolved the meeting was probably Mechech Weare, who had been moderator since 1754, but was never elected again after this. This was the first town meeting ever called in the new meeting-house. It was a hotly contested meeting, and tradition says much bad blood was shown. Nathaniel Healey, then upwards of eighty years of age, led the new meeting-house party. The old church party was led by Mechech Weare. The test came upon the election of moderator. Capt. Jonathan Tilton was candidate of the new church party, and was elected. The vote was cast nearly upon sectional lines, the upper part of the town nearly to a man voting for Captain Tilton, and the lower part for some one else, probably Mechech Weare. The vote finally stood fifty-one for Captain Tilton to forty-eight against.

Those who were recorded as voting for Captain Tilton were:

Capt Nathaniel Healey	Samuel James
Joseph Sanborn	Dan <sup>l</sup> Tilton
Joshua Blake	John Brown
Elisha Prescott.	Nath <sup>l</sup> Tilton
Jacob Green	Benjamin Tilton
Benj. Sanborn	Jonathan Tilton Jr
Samuel Prescott	Jeremiah Lane
Samuel Melcher	James Prescott Jr
Thomas Sillea	John Swain
John Clifford	William Page
Stephen Healey	William Swain
Richard Moulton	Melcher Ward
Nathan Tilton	James Sanborn
Benja Moulton	Jacob Green Jr
John Flood	Isaae Green
John Batchelder	Josiah Moulton
Caleb Swain	Caleb Tilton
Jedediah Sleeper	Henry Blake
Nathan Brown	Jonathan Burnham
Nehemiah Cram	Eaton Green
Nathan Tilton Jr	Jonathan Cram
Stephen Swain	William Prescott
Abraham Brown	Joel Cram
Samuel Tilton	Jonathan Perkins
Daniel Brown	Henry Sanborn
Samuel Melcher Jr	Jeremiah Blake
Redman Moulton	Francis Burnham

Colonel Weare objected to the following and they were set aside:  
 Joel Cram being under age, Jonathan Perkins not being rated in  
 the parish, Henry Sanborn for living in that part of his father's  
 house which is in Kensington.

Those who voted against Captain Tilton were:

Hon Mechech Weare	Jacob Satterly
Enoch Sanborn	Nathan Rowe
Jon <sup>a</sup> Fifield	Jonathan Stanyan
Joseph Worth	Obediah Worth
Ralph Butler	Gamiel Knowles
Jon <sup>a</sup> Fifield Jr	Ebeneazer Maloon
Richard Nason	Dudley Sanborn
Abner Sanborn	Nathan Weare
Caleb Sanborn	Josiah White
David Norton	Frances Marshall
Nathan Cram	Philip Burns

Jon <sup>a</sup> Steward	Samuel Weare
Stephen Cram	Zebulon Hilliard
Pain Rowe	David Perkins
William Lang	Stephen Lang
William Blaisdell	Simeon Hilliard
Samuel Prescott	John Kenny
Abner Sanborn Jr	Elijah Green
David Batchelder	Christ Blake
Joshua Chase	Moses Swett
Isaiah Lane	Malachi Shaw
Nathan Green	Samuel Robie
Jon <sup>a</sup> Nason	Richard Mace
Jedediah Stanyan	Nathan Cram

Richard Mace, Nathan Cram, Elijah Green, and Christopher Blake were objected to, as being too young, but were allowed.

The following is the record of this meeting:

1<sup>st</sup> Voted that the Rev. mr. Pain Wingate shall go to the new Meeting House, and preach and Dedicate the said house to the Publick worship of god as soon as conveniently may be

2<sup>dly</sup> & 3<sup>dly</sup>.—Elishia Prescott, Mr. Nathan Tilton and Capt. Jonathan Tilton the moderator of the meeting, were chosen a committee to present the above vote to Mr. Wingate.

The record shows that Mr. Wingate still refused to dedicate and preach in the new house, and as a consequence “there have been and still are great contentions and divisions in said parish, and a great number of the inhabitants have, by writing from under their hands, cautioned the selectmen from assessing their polls and estates in any tax for the salary and support of the Rev. Mr. Wingate.” Therefore the selectmen called a meeting of the parish for the 17<sup>th</sup> of December ensuing for instruction.

Voted that is the mind of the meeting that there be no Rate tax for assessment made nor raised on the Polls nor Estates in this parish for the Salary or Support of the Rev. mr. Pain Wingate for the currant year.

Signed by Jonathan Tilton

Moderator

At a meeting, March 4, 1771, the above vote was ratified and confirmed, and it was—

Voted. That the parish do herby heartily Join with that part, of the Church in said parish who are agrieved and Disaffected at the Late and present conduct of the Revd mr. Pain Wingate, and such of said Church and parish as Join with him Respecting the Late

and present differences & Disputes Between said parties in Calling a Council of Elders & Churches etc.

A committee was chosen to make all the necessary preparations for holding a council. At an adjourned meeting held on the first Tuesday in April it was voted to convene the council on the 23d inst. There is nothing upon the record to show that the council was ever held, but it appears from Mr. Wingate's letter of resignation that such a council had been held.

Then there comes a record of the sale of the pews by the building committee made before the erection of the house. They reported, February 7, 1769, the sale of twenty-six pews on the floor and one in the gallery for £351 2s., proclamation money, to be paid in materials, and they estimated that the sale of the remaining pews would furnish all the means necessary for its erection. The house was delivered to the parish by the building committee May 10, 1771. Elisha Prescott, Samuel Prescott, William Prescott, and Jonathan Cram were building committee. It was in size fifty-five by forty feet. It stood facing the sea, with entrances on the front and west ends, having horse blocks at each of these entrances, with whipping post and stocks in the rear. On the first floor seats were arranged around the walls with the high square pews in the body of the house.

It was requested by several persons that the report of the building committee be recorded under date of February 7, 1769.

The following is a part of a request addressed to Mr. Wingate, signed by sixty-one legal voters, dated December 4, 1769:

And we the subscribers—your Parishioners being Desirous that the said meeting house may be solemnly Dedicated to the Publick worship of God, and that the duties of your sacred Function may be by you performed there, Do herby signify to you our hearty Desire and sincere Request that you will come to the said house and Perform the same In doing which we Trust and hope you will Honour God, aquit yourself Worthily in your sacred office and do great good to your Parishioners.

To which Mr. Wingate replies December 28, saying he has no power to change the place of worship, that the petitions of others could not convey to him that power, and that even the vote of the parish to build a new meeting-house does not appear sufficient of itself to justify him in removing the stated worship from the usual place. This, he says, is the opinion of disinterested persons whom

he has consulted. In closing: "I would recommend to every member of the Society that in addition to your humble fervent prayer to God you fail not to be using your best endeavor to Bring to a Speedy issue the present unhappy controversy which Subsists, and that Love and harmony may again reign among us."

This is a part of his reply, which is quite lengthy, but is sufficient to show his position and feeling in the matter.

August 30, 1770, a document signed by Nathaniel Healey and fifty-seven others states that "Whereas Mr. Wingate refuses to Perform the duties of his ministerial Function at Said new meeting house agreeable to the vote of Said Parish and the advice of Neighboring ministers, and they are obliged to hire preaching in the new house at their own expense, Do herby Protest against all and every Tax and assesment for the Salary or Support of the Said Mr. Wingate."

September 30, 1771. First, Capt. Jonathan Tilton was chosen moderator.

2d. It was voted to dismiss the Rev. Mr. Paine Wingate, etc.

3d. It was voted to choose a committee to treat and agree with Mr. Wingate with respect to what compensation shall be allowed and paid by said parish for the secular inconvenience to which the dissolution of his said relation exposes him.

The fourth vote provided for arbitration.

By the fifth a committee were to request his resignation. After three adjournments this meeting was finally dissolved November 13.

The new meeting-house party outvoted the old, but in his resignation Mr. Wingate made a sharp bargain with the parish.

#### MR. WINGATE'S RESIGNATION.

Hampton falls Dec. 4, 1771

To the Parish of Hampton falls.—Genl and attested copy of the votes passed at your Parish meeting on the twenty fifth of November last has been laid before me, & I have observed in them the steps taken by you in order for my Dismission from the ministry in this place and a final settlement between us.—And since from your proceedings I find no Eneouragment to Expect peace and Quietness with you in the ministry and hoping that thro. the overruling providence of God, it may be most for the interests of Religion in your unhappy circumstances & for my own comfort and usefulness, I do now agreeable to the deerees of the late council ask a Dismission from my ministry among you to take place at the time and after the manner specified as follows viz. That I shall receive Fifty pounds Lawful money of the

Parish to be immediately paid or sufficiently secured to me with interest until paid, and shall still continue a settled minister of this Parish by virtue of the agreement made at my settlement in this Place, and shall enjoy all ministerial Rights and privileges as herto fore, except those I Shall Resign by a mutual, agreement Between me & the Parish—that I shall be exempt from all taxes in the Parish & Shall Retain the free quiet & full possession Enjoyment & Improvment of all the parsonage buildings & Lands now in my possession the repairs to be kept good by the Parish, all the aforesaid rights Privileges & Enjoyments as a settled minister of the Parish to continue secure to me for the space of four years from next March & no longer, that I shall be wholly released from performing any ministerial service in, or for the Parish except what I shall voluntarily consent to, after the usual term of the present year & Shall have Liberty to resign my ministerial Relations whenever I shall see fit short of the four years and remove out of the Parish, and in that case the Parish warranting to make good the improvement of the Parsonage Buildings and Lands as above During the aforesaid term of four years. The above sum of money to be paid & all the aforesaid priveleges and improvmnts to be continued to me as an Equivalent & humble compensation for the secular inconvenience of my removal and I do not only ask a Dismission to take place at the time and after the manner specified But I do herby give the Parish a full aquitance from that part of their contract which is to pay me fifty five pounds sterling annually as a salary—and I do herby Likewise promise & hold myself obliged to the Parish in case of forfeiture that I will not improve my ministerial Right and priveleges in Continuing a settled minister of the Parish any way to involve them in the least charge as their settled minister of the Parish except in the respects above mentioned, or for a hindrance of a quiet and peaceable Settlement of another minister speedily—and that I will quit my ministerial Relation & Resign all the Parsonages & other priveleges as a settled minister of this Parish at the time & after the manner specified above, all of which is upon condition & firm dependence that the vote above Recited shall be truly & fully complied with, on the part of the Parish.— Given under my hand and seal this fourth Day of December, in the year of our Lord Seventeen hundred and seventy one & the twelfth year of the reign of king George the third of Great Brittian etc.

PAIN WINGATE

Signed Sealed & Delivered in presence of us

JOSHUA CHASE

STEPHEN CHASE

Attested pr. BENJAMIN TILTON Parish Clerk.

Rev. Paine Wingate, the fourth pastor of the church, was born in Amesbury, Mass., in 1739; graduated from Harvard College in 1759; ordained over this parish December 14, 1763; resigned December 4, 1771, to take effect March 18, 1776. He did not exer-

cise his ministerial function to any great extent after sending in his letter of resignation. He appears to have lived in the town until about the time his resignation was to take effect. Under date of March 12, 1776, the following agreement with Mr. Wingate is recorded:

Quit my Ministerial Relation and Resign all the Parsonages and other Privileges as a settled minister of the Parish. Allowing a few days for the removal of my effects.

After his dismission Mr. Wingate turned his attention to civil and political matters. He is recorded as a member of congress between the years 1774 and 1779. He was a member of the first United States Senate, being a colleague with Hon. John Langdon. Taking his seat in March, 1789, his term expired March, 1793. After his term in the senate expired he was elected a representative to the third congress, taking his seat in 1793. He served but a single term in the house. When he was elected to congress he received a full vote in Hampton Falls, notwithstanding the opposition to him as a minister. He was a judge of the supreme judicial court in New Hampshire from 1798 until 1809.

He removed from Hampton Falls to Stratham, where he made his home until his death, March 7, 1838, aged ninety-nine years. He lived with his one wife more than seventy years. At the time of his death only one member of the senate who was associated with him was living.

During Mr. Wingate's ministry, 184 were baptized. He solemnized 319 marriages; only 45 of these belonged to Hampton Falls. Many of the remainder came from Massachusetts, and were married by virtue of a license of the governor rather than to be published in the old form at home.

July 14, 1773, it was voted to raise forty pounds lawful money to be expended by the selectmen in hiring "Some proper Gospel preacher in this place this year to have preaching in the Congregational order."

November 14, a meeting was held for the purpose of making arrangements for further preaching. Capt. Jonathan Tilton, Mr. Jeremiah Lane, and Mr. David Batchelder were chosen a committee, "to go and treat with the Lower Eand of the parish concerning the difficulties in the parish," and upon the second adjournment of this meeting, it was voted to raise fifteen pounds for preaching,

and a committee was chosen to apply to the association for advice, and to apply to some suitable candidate or candidates to supply the parish with preaching.

In a warrant for a meeting to be held July 7, 1775, was an article "To see if the parish will agree to hire Some suitable Person to preach alternately, one half of the time at the New meeting house," etc. But no action upon this article appears upon the record.

Mar. 12 1776 Annual meeting. When Mr. Wingate had vacated the parsonage property, it was, Voted the Parsonage House and Parsonage lands be appropriated and used for the benefit of Schooling and for the support of the poor the Ensuing year.

May 6 Voted to hire preaching for two months the services to alternate between the old and new meeting houses.—again it was voted to provide for six Sabbaths in the new house and for four Sabbaths in the old.—Oct. 21<sup>st</sup> Voted three Sabbaths preaching and a thanksgiving sermon at the new house

Mention is made that preaching had been supplied by a Mr. Thurston.

At the annual meeting 1777, Voted that the income of the parsonage property, for the ensuing year be equally divided between the two Ends of the parish.

July 31 Voted to hire Some Suitable Person or Persons to Preach in this Parish upon Probation in order for a Settlement Amongst us.—It was voted to invite the neighboring ministers to preach among them, and to ask their advice in the matter.—It was also Voted to hire preaching in the New Meeting house, for four months, and apply the rent of parsonage property to pay for preaching—And all those that Incline to Lay out their Money for preaching at the old Meeting House Signify it to the Select Men Seasonably. Malachi Shaw dissents against the above vote.

Dec. 29, 1777 At a Meeting held for the purpose of making some arrangment about preaching—It was voted to Exempt those persons from ministerial tax who had supported preaching at the old meeting house, and had constantly attended upon the same—Also Voted to Extend a Call to Mr. Ebeneazer Dutch on the same terms on which Mr. Wingate had settled, Viz. the use of parsonage, property and fifty five pounds lawful money. Good Indian Corn at four Shillings per Bushel, and other things Equal thereto

This call was declined.

Ap. 27 1778 It was voted that the Louer Part of the Parish have what is called the Louer Parsonage, Buildings and flats (salt marsh) And the upper part of the Parish to have what is called the Upper Parsonage for the present year.

Oct. 19 In a warrant for a meeting, an effort was made for uniting with Seabrook to hire preaching between them Seabrook at that time not having a settled minister

There is no record that this movement succeeded. At the next meeting it was voted to hire preaching two months at the new meeting-house.

June 14 Voted to invite Mr. Zacheus Colby to settle at a Salary of Sixty pounds, beside the parsonage and that he should preach at Seabrook such a part of the time as they should pay for.

This call was not accepted.

In the warrant for a meeting September 1, 1777, the selectmen had received from Gen. Jonathan Moulton of Hampton an offer of a tract of land lying in Moultonborough Gore, or addition, to be used in supporting the Gospel in the parish forever. The 16th of September Benjamin Sanborn, Jeremiah Lane, and Nehemiah Cram were chosen a committee to go and inspect said land. November 4 they reported that it seemed to them to be good and valuable land. A committee was chosen to thank General Moulton, and to seek some modification of his terms and report at an adjourned meeting. The only record of this adjourned meeting is that the moderator declared the meeting dissolved.

Dec. 11<sup>th</sup> 1780 Voted not to hire any one on probation but to extend a call to Rev. Dr. Samuel Langdon to settle at a salary of fifty pounds lawful money annually, or forty two pounds and eight cords good merchantable wood—Three and sixpence of said money to be as good as one Bushel Indian Corn, four Pence Equal to one Pound of Pork, Two Pence half Penny, equal to one pound of good beef, and the buildings and outside fences to be kept in repair as has been usual in times past—The lands to be free from taxes.

When it had been decided to occupy and fortify Bunker Hill in Charlestown, three Massachusetts regiments and two hundred Connecticut men as a fatigue party were detailed for the purpose and ordered to parade on the afternoon of June 16. Before going to Charlestown they were drawn up on Cambridge common, where they listened to a fervent prayer made by Rev. Samuel Langdon, president of Harvard College, in which he blessed them and bade them Godspeed in their efforts to achieve American independence.

In 1782 an effort was made to form a town comprising Seabrook

and a part of Hampton Falls, to be called New Hampton Falls. A bill having been introduced into the assembly to that effect the town took measures to defeat its passage and were successful. We have never been able to find out who were the instigators of this movement, but it probably had its origin from the church troubles of the preceding years, as some of the people living in the lower part of the parish attended church at Seabrook after the new meeting-house was built.

DR. LANGDON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Wheras the Inhabitants of Hampton Falls att a Legal meeting held on the Eleventh Day of December 1780 by their vote at Said meeting gave me a call to be their minister, and by a subsequent vote made provision [here he carefully states the terms] all which votes have been communicated to me by their committee—There seriously attended the foregoing call to devote my Labors in the ministry of the Gospel, to the service of the Parish and notwithstanding some Discouragements which have appeared in my way, and the earnest applications which have been made to me by some other Parishes when there was a prospect of a Peaceable and comfortable settlement I cannot but apprehend it to be my Duty to comply, with the Call of this Parish, Considering the unhappy divided state they have been in for so many years, past, and hoping I am not mistaken in Judging it to be a call from God, by the Intimation of his Providence—I do herby Declare my acceptance of their call together with the provision made for that part of my support which is granted.—the Deficiency of which is to be made up by the Bretheren of the Church & Congregation also reserving to myself the Liberty of Choice as to the alternative mentioned in the fifth vote—And relying on the gracious assistance of our Lord Jesus Christ, I shall make it my Constant Care and Labor to fulfill the Duties of the Gospel Ministry in this place to the utmost of my abilities So Long as God shall continue me among this people.

SAMUEL LANGDON D. D.

Hampton Falls January 7<sup>th</sup> 1781

For the Parish Clerk in Hampton Falls to be Recorded in the Parish Book.

Dr. Langdon chose the eight cords of wood instead of the additional eight pounds lawful money. Good, merchantable wood was in all probability hard wood.

While living here Rev. Dr. Langdon compiled and published a book, of which the following is a copy of the title page:

## OBSERVATIONS

On the Revelation of Jesus Christ to St. John, which comprehend the most approved sentiments of the Celebrated Mr. Mede, Mr. Lowman, Bishop Newton and other noted writers on this book, and cast much additional Light on the most obscure prophecies Especially those which point out the time of The Rise and fall of Anti Christ

IN TWO PARTS.

Containing PART I. General observations on Prophecy, The Form, Order, and style of the Revelation, The Monitory vision

PART II. The Prophetic Visions, which are distinguished into Five Prophecies Each of which is Subdivided into several scenes.

BY SAMUEL LANGDON D. D.

Minister of Hampton falls in the State of New Hampshire.

Blessed is he that readeth and they that hear the words of this Prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein, For the time is at hand. Rev. chap. 1, Verse 3.

Printed at Worcester, Massachusetts, by Isaiah Thomas.

MDCCXCI.

The views expressed in this work appear to have been those generally entertained at that time, and were presented in an able and interesting manner. This book was bound in leather and contained 337 pages, a copy of which was presented to the Hampton Falls town library by Mrs. J. Emmons Brown in 1897.

The old meeting-house was sold at public auction January 13, 1780, and the proceeds appropriated for the support of the poor, Dr. Langdon having been settled to preach in the new meeting-house.

In 1785 it was voted to sell the parsonage house and five acres of land, and a certain piece of thatch ground, called Parsonage island, and that the proceeds be applied to the purchase of a house and lands more convenient to the meeting-house, and a committee was chosen for the purpose. At what time the parsonage house and lands were sold we have no definite knowledge. The house and lands adjoining to it were sold to Nathaniel Healey, the ship builder, who appears to have lived there for a number of years. He sold the premises to Theophilus Sanborn, in whose family it has since remained. The five acres opposite the Weare house were probably sold to them, as it was afterward included in their farm.

A house standing where Lewis T. Sanborn's house now stands, and eleven acres of land extending down the road toward Hampton, was bought of Jonathan Perkins and used as a parsonage. The house was the one destroyed by fire in 1858, and was the one in which Dr. Langdon and Rev. Mr. Abbot lived, and was sold when the town ministry ceased. After Dr. Langdon's time what was known as the parsonage comprised this place and the pasture below Grapevine run.

March 1787 An Article Relative to making an addition to Doctr Langdon's Salary was taken under Consideration, but no vote was passed upon it.

Jan. 1788 The Rev<sup>d</sup> Doctor Langdon D. D. was chosen and appointed for a Delegate for the Convention to be held at Exeter on the second Wednesday of February next for the purpose of adopting a Constitution for the United States.

March 1789 Voted, That the addition to Dr. Langdon's Salary for the future Shall be ten pounds.—At two shillings for Days work—or if any choose to pay money they may have liberty to pay.

It was previously voted that the addition should be in labor.

Feb. 1793 Voted to sel the Parsonage Land near Esq. Wear's, & Voted to Sel Come of the Common on the south side of the old Meeting house hil, as much as Josiah Pevere took in the School house fraim

The committee chosen for that purpose were instructed to invest the proceeds in marsh land or upland, to be added to the parsonage.

In explanation of the second vote it appears that Mr. Pervear had at some time bought the lot on the south side of the parsonage house (now between Mrs. Sanborn's and the Wellswood) with the intention of building a house thereon. The parish, not wishing to have a house there, persuaded him to exchange it for a lot on the common, near where the schoolhouse now stands, where he built a house and lived for a number of years.

Rev. Samuel Langdon was born in Boston in 1723. Graduated at Harvard College in 1740. Was a teacher in Portsmouth soon after. Was settled as pastor at Portsmouth from 1746 to 1774. Was president of Harvard College from 1774 until 1780. Was installed pastor of Hampton Falls church January 18, 1781. Died November 29, 1797, aged 75 years. He was buried in the old cemetery on the cross road. He gave his library to the church for the use of the ministers of Hampton Falls. Dr. Langdon was

the first minister who occupied the parsonage house, which stood near the site of Lewis T. Sanborn's house. His term of the ministry was quiet and peaceful; the animosities which had caused so much trouble during the ministry of his predecessor, had in a measure subsided, but were never wholly overcome. Tradition says his services were quite lengthy, the sun being well down in winter when the afternoon meeting closed. At that time there were no means of heating the house. His sermons were written, but delivered without notes from memory; occasionally he would examine his manuscript with a reading glass. While living here Dr. Langdon had the misfortune to break his leg, which obliged him to preach for several Sundays standing in the broad aisle before he was able to ascend the high pulpit. It is said that he recommended Rev. Mr. Abbot to be his successor.

Matters in the parish in relation to the troubles which arose because of the building of the new meeting-house did not mend very fast. In 1791 it was put to vote to see if the meeting would vote the committee any compensation for their services in building the new meeting-house, and it was decided in the negative. At the time this controversy was going on emigrants were going to Ohio, which was then the far west. The new meeting-house was called in derision the Ohio meeting-house, because it was located so far west, and it was generally spoken of as the "Hio meeting-house." The immediate neighborhood around the meeting-house was called by its opponents "Tuttletown."

It was impossible to get any appropriation to repair the church, although a number of attempts were made. The only time when anything was voted was in 1829, when it was voted to shingle the north side of the meeting-house, and to sell wood and timber enough from the parsonage to defray the expense.

The first instance of a committee on our record to inspect schools was in 1794, when Dr. Langdon was chosen chairman of such a committee.

October 30, 1797, just previous to Dr. Langdon's death, it was voted to hire some suitable person to preach four Sabbaths, and at an adjourned meeting December 25, it was voted to hire "eight Sabbaths' preaching." At a meeting February 18, 1798, arrangements were made for two more Sabbaths, and it was put to vote and desired by the meeting that the selectmen put up a notification "to see if the town will hire Mr. Abbot upon probation."

At the same time a committee was appointed to confer with Lieutenant Fifield and others and invite them to join in public worship. These people lived at the lower end of the parish, and were dissatisfied with the location of the house and either attended church at Seabrook or did not attend at all.

Up to this time Hampton Falls had generally been known and spoken of as the parish of Hampton Falls, and very seldom as the town of Hampton Falls, and Falls was generally written and printed with a small "f."

November 12, 1798, it was voted to hire Mr. Abbot five Sabbaths on probation, and at the expiration of that time a call was extended to him to settle as pastor.

The terms offered him were the parsonage, ten cords of pine and hemlock wood delivered at his door, two hundred dollars, and his choice between six cords of good, merchantable hard wood and twenty-five dollars. May 7 this offer was increased to three hundred silver dollars. His letter of acceptance, which is upon the record, is dated June 2, 1798.

The only other subsequent mention of Mr. Abbot upon the second book of records, which closes in 1814, is that he was chairman of the school committee from 1801 until 1807.

He married February 11, 1802, Miss Catherine, daughter of Rev. Ebenezer Thayer of Boston, by whom he had nine children. He was ordained pastor of the church August 15, 1798, Rev. Jesse Appleton of Hampton giving the right hand of fellowship.

Though "he discharged faithfully, affectionately, and with acceptance the duties of the ministry," and was esteemed and beloved, a portion of his pastorate was somewhat troubled on account of the rise of other denominations. At the time of his settlement some made objection to the soundness of his belief. The Congregational ministers at that time were divided into two classes, Arminians and Calvinists. Mr. Abbot was classed with the Arminians. The Arminians gradually departed from the Calvinistic system and forebore to urge its tenets. They omitted to press the Athanasian creed, or to use the Trinitarian doxology, but preferred Scripture expressions on these disputed points. They did not insist as a preliminary to the ordination of a young man to the Christian ministry his professing a belief in the Trinity or the five points of Calvinism. In a word the Arminians were more liberal in their belief than the Calvinists. Mr. Abbot afterward became a Unitarian.

Mr. Abbot, during his pastorate, lived in the parsonage house occupied by Dr. Langdon. He and his family were much liked for their social qualities. He was much interested in agriculture; he carried on the parsonage lands with a great deal of intelligence; his methods were in advance of the times. He brought in some new kinds of fruit, and introduced the practice of grafting apple and other fruit trees. He was highly esteemed as a citizen, and his removal from the town was much regretted. While living here, Mr. Abbot often had in his family young men who were fitting for Harvard College, and those who had been conditioned or were suspended. Among the latter was Prof. John White Webster, who was hanged in Boston in 1850 for the murder of Dr. Parkman. Webster had a bad reputation while he was a member of Mr. Abbot's family.

Mr. Abbot was dismissed from the church in Hampton Falls October 23, 1827, and soon after purchased a farm and removed to Windham. He was drowned while returning from meeting, Sunday, November 2, 1834, by the upsetting of his boat in crossing a pond between the meeting-house and his home.

Mr. Abbot may be considered the last of the six parish pastors settled in Hampton Falls. During his pastorate in 1818 the legislature passed what is known as the Toleration act, which gave liberty to any person to support and pay to any religious denomination they might choose, and exempted such as wished to pay their money elsewhere from the assessment of any minister tax by the town.

During the town ministry Hampton Falls seems to have been very fortunate in the selection of its ministers. All of them were graduates of Harvard College, and men of ability, and well up with the times in which they lived, and were a living proof of the advantage of an educated ministry. During that time the town occupied a favorable position of respect among the neighboring towns, and we have not been gainers since the system was abolished.

Rev. Jacob Abbot was born in Wilton, N. H., January 7, 1768, graduated from Harvard College in 1792, was ordained at Hampton Falls August 15, 1798. Died November 2, 1834. His daughter, Martha T., married N. Porter Cram of this town, and resided here during much of her after life.

After Mr. Abbot was dismissed, Rev. Moses Dow preached about three years as a stated supply. By the secession of the Baptists

and the withdrawal of those who held to the old doctrines, to unite with others at Seabrook and form the First Evangelical Congregational Society of Seabrook and Hampton Falls, the church at Hampton Falls ceased to represent what was known as New England Congregationalism. As many of those who formed and have been influential in supporting and maintaining the Line church have been residents of this town, and are at the present time, we will follow them as the direct line from the old church, and now begin to quote from their records.

The Rev. Henry C. Jewett was engaged to preach during the summer of 1834. He came in June and remained three or four months. He preached a part of the time in the Hampton Falls meeting-house and the remainder in the Exeter road schoolhouse, the Unitarians having possession of the meeting-house. After he left those who preferred evangelical preaching went to the Congregational meeting-house in Seabrook, where the Rev. Jonathan Ward was preaching.

Mr. Abbot was a Unitarian during the last part of his ministry. During his ministry many of the people united with the Baptists or became Unitarians. A part of the church, however, continued steadfast in the faith once delivered to the saints, adhering to and maintaining those doctrines which are generally received by what are called the orthodox churches of New England, and which are termed the Calvinistic doctrines. But in consequence of the division of sentiment on the subject of religion among the people generally, and in compliance with the advice of neighboring ministers who had been consulted on the subject, those who had remained firm in the faith concluded to unite with the people of Seabrook for the purpose of maintaining public religious worship and the ordinances of the gospel. This union, after much consultation, delay, and discouragement, was ultimately effected.

About the 1st of November, 1764, a church was organized in the south part of Hampton Falls, formerly a part of Hampton and now Seabrook. This church was of the Presbyterian order and was connected with the Boston Presbytery. The first Presbyterian church of Newburyport was represented at the organization by John Moulton, Jr., and Amos Coffin. The church was made principally of disaffected members of the Hampton Falls church. They gave as a reason for withdrawing that they were dissatisfied with Mr. Win-gate, and that they preferred the Presbyterian form of church gov-

ernment. Uniting with a few others from other towns they constituted a separate church. The records of this church, if any were kept, have been lost, but there are still in existence copies of a sermon preached January 31, 1765, at the ordination of the Rev. Samuel Perley to the pastoral care of the Presbyterian church and congregation of Hampton Falls by George Leslie, A. M., pastor of the church at Linebrook. It seems that there were many obstacles to the organization of a church after the form and to the establishing the gospel in this order. One of the objections probably was a remonstrance from the Congregational church at Hampton Falls, and it is conceived that some would be opposed to the Presbyterian form of church government. About fifteen years after this those who formerly belonged to Hampton Falls church, or a part of them, returned and were readmitted.

Mr. Perley was born at Ipswich, Mass., 1742, graduated at Harvard in 1763, ordained January 31, 1763, and dismissed May 22, 1775. Died in Maine November 28, 1831, at the advanced age of 89. After Mr. Perley's dismissal there was no settled minister in Seabrook for many years. Public worship was continued but the church was much scattered.

Rev. Elias Hull was settled as pastor over the church of Christ in Seabrook, February 6, 1799. Mr. Hull was born in Tolland, Conn., in 1778; settled February 6, 1799; died February 28, 1822, twenty-three years from the time of his settlement. During the latter part of his life he preached only occasionally. He had become unsteady and finally died an inebriate. When he first settled he was an acceptable preacher and had a full house. He was not a college graduate, preached without notes, and was a very fluent speaker. He once favored Methodist views, but was settled as a Congregationalist. The Presbyterian form of the church was lost and the Congregational took its place. The records, if any were kept, are not now to be found. Deacon Weare, Deacon Tucker (of Salisbury), Deacon Morrill, Thomas True, John Eaton, Benjamin Eaton, Thomas Cilley, and Joseph Felch are reported to have been members of the old Congregational church. There were probably others, but these are all the names of males that can now be collected. This church contained but few male members.

After the death of Mr. Hull there was no settled minister in Seabrook for several years. Part of the time they had preachers of different denominations; at others by the missionary society, and a part of the time they were entirely destitute.

The church in Hampton Falls, like that in most other towns, had its vicissitudes and trials. Starting in 1711, in 1737 twenty-two males and thirty-five female members were peaceably dismissed to form a church in Kensington. In 1744 quite a number had become Quakers and withdrawn. In 1764 the Presbyterians went out and formed a new parish, which resulted in a division of the town. In 1808 the Baptists seceded and set up a separate church. April 30, 1827, twenty-nine persons legally organized themselves under the name of the "First Congregational Society in Hampton Falls," which title is still retained, but is more generally known as the Unitarian society. True M. Prescott is, at this time of writing, the only surviving original member. In 1835 came the most serious division of all, when those who called themselves the evangelical portion of the society withdrew from the more liberal part of the church and afterward united with those in Seabrook under the name of the "First Evangelical Congregational Church of Seabrook and Hampton Falls," leaving the more liberal part of the church, which were the more numerous, in possession of the meeting-house and the church records, etc. The reason for this division and trouble at this time given by those who went away was the favoring of the half-way covenant by the majority. Those who remained attributed it to the exceedingly radical and sulphurous character of Mr. Jewett's preaching.

May 8, 1832, the selectmen sold the parsonage land, buildings, and wood. On the 8th of October the assessors of the Congregational society received for \$1,154.91, that being the proportion due said society. At the annual meeting of the society, April 4, 1836, it was put to vote to see if the society would give those persons who contemplated forming themselves into a new society, to be called the "Hampton Falls and Seabrook Congregational Society," their proportion of the fund. It was passed in the negative, six voting in favor and eight against.

At the annual meeting of the society in 1837,—

Voted that the funds of the First Congregational Society in Hampton Falls be divided into two parts, according to polls and rateable estate of the year 1836, provided the disaffected part of the Society with such other members of said Society as may join with them shall form a Separate Society and withdraw from this society they producing a certificate from the clerk of their Society that they are actual members therof.

This fund at that time amounted to \$1,500. The new society received \$450.

May 13, 1837, the following persons had withdrawn: Thayer S. Sanborn, Reuben Batchelder, Emery Batchelder, Moses Batchelder, Samuel Batchelder, Jonathan Cram, Jr., Luke Averill, Joshua Pike, Jonathan Cram, Stephen Green, Robert S. Prescott, Josiah Batchelder, Sherburne W. Rand, Caleb Tilton, Rebecca F. Cram, and Polly Dow.

In 1834 efforts were made to unite the towns of Hampton Falls, Kensington, and Seabrook into one Evangelical Congregational society. A number of meetings were held for the purpose, the result of which was the formation of the Evangelical Congregational Society of Seabrook and Hampton Falls. For a time they held meetings in the old meeting-house in Seabrook. Rev. Jonathan Ward preached for a time. Later, when the society had built a new meeting-house near the line between the towns, Rev. David Sunderland preached a part of the time at the old meeting-house, and the remaining part at the new house. He was preaching here when the new house was dedicated and continued to preach for some months after.

On the first Sabbath in February, 1837, Rev. Sereno T. Abbott preached for the first time. He was a native of Andover, Mass. He graduated at Amherst College in 1833, and from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1836, and by them was licensed to preach. After preaching a few months he received the following communication:

Rev S. T. Abbott—Sir, I am requested to inform you that the Seabrook and Hampton Falls Evangelical Congregational Society at a meeting on the 24<sup>th</sup> of June last, Voted that the sum of five hundred dollars for one year be given you as a salary, and request you to settle as pastor of Said Society—They also request you to return an answer in writing as soon as the 1<sup>st</sup> day of July next at which time this meeting stands adjourned

JACOB NOYES  
Clerk of Said Society.

Seabrook June 27<sup>th</sup> 1837.

Mr. Abbott accepted July 1, and was ordained on the 12th, when twenty-two persons, dismissed from Hampton Falls church, together with Mrs. Mehitable Eaton, formerly of the old church in Seabrook, were organized into a church called "The First Evangelical Congregational Church of Seabrook and Hampton Falls." Rev. Jona-

than French, father-in-law of Mr. Abbott, and more than fifty years the pastor of North Hampton church, was moderator of the council. The sermon was preached by Rev. Samuel M. Worcester of Salem, Mass.

August 4 Stephen Green was chosen deacon, and the pastor was authorized to procure a book and keep the records. Mr. Abbott was a man of historic tastes, and his records are kept in a model manner, giving the history of the church minutely and making a record of each individual member in his church relations. We give brief extracts from his records to show the work done by the church. These extracts will give much other valuable information in relation to local matters which will be of interest.

Aug. 6<sup>th</sup> Mrs. A. Smith and Mrs. S. Felch members of the old Seabrook church were admitted.—Mrs. Smith was brought into the meeting house in her chair being 85 years old, and very infirm.—December 7<sup>th</sup> Thanksgiving, Pleasant.—One hundred and more present—Dec. 31<sup>st</sup> Miss Clarissa Fifield was baptized by immersion.—March 19<sup>th</sup> 1838, Mrs. Nancy Brown of Kensington being dangerously ill was baptized and received into the church and received the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

March 28<sup>th</sup> a protracted meeting commenced and Miss Nancy Brown died—March 31<sup>st</sup> meetings concluded Meetings full, Some conversions. The Baptist and Methodist people met with them.—April 5<sup>th</sup> twenty two inquirers present sixteen of whom are hoping

May 6<sup>th</sup> Jefferson Janvrin and others were admitted. During the last week an organ was placed in the meeting house It was built by Mr. Morse of Newburyport. Cost about \$700 was purchased by Dr. Edward Dearborn and Miss Mary Knight and by them presented to the Society

June 17 thirteen were propounded for admission

July 1<sup>st</sup> In less than a year 41 have been added to the Chh more than double the original number

Sept. 2<sup>d</sup> Hannah wife of John Porter and daughter of Mechech Weare, Thayer S. Sanborn and wife and five others were received—Mrs. Porter is 84 years old.

April 1<sup>st</sup> 1839 died widow Abigail Smith in her eighty seventh year—Was a member of the old Seabrook Church under Mr. Hull.

May 5 Walter Williams of Hampton Falls and two others received Mr. Williams was an aged man using a crutch

June 18 & 20. At County Conference at Lamprey River [now Newmarket] Governor I Hinney from Liberia was present and made a statement respecting African Colonization

July 4 Sunday school celebration at Hampton. People from North Hampton and this vicinity attended. About two hundred children



REV. SERENO T. ABBOTT.

PASTOR OF THE LINE CHURCH, 1837--1854.

To him efforts the financial condition of the society was much improved.



present. Procession of teachers and scholars, about two hundred and seventy five in number marched to music from the academy to the meeting house where appropriate exercises were held, and then returned to the academy for refreshments.

Jan. 5 1840 John Batchelder baptized and admitted. March, Mathew Merrium appointed superintendent of Sunday school

June 11 The pastor presented a letter of dismission from the South Church in Andover, and his wife Sarah F. one from the Church in North Hampton and were received July 5<sup>th</sup>. On the evening of Aug. 26<sup>th</sup> Rev. Mr. Neigs a missionary from Ceylon preached.

Nov. 12<sup>th</sup> Thanksgiving. Rev. Mr. Hadley of Salisbury Point preached ninety one present.

Dec. 27 Severe snow storm only fifteen present third successive Stormy Sabbath.

Jan. 26<sup>th</sup> 1841 Pastor and delegates attended Council at Kittery to dismiss Rev. Tobias Miller father of Frank W. Miller

Feb. 14 Baptized Adelaide Sarah, daughter of the pastor born Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> 1841 Ordinance administered by her grandfather Rev. Jonathan French.

May 14 National fast occasioned by the death of President William H. Harrison. He died April 4<sup>th</sup> aged Sixty Eight.—Eighty present at the meeting.

July 5<sup>th</sup> Celebration of independence at Hampton by the children Addresses and refreshments near Mr. Thomas Ward's. About three hundred and fifty walked in procession. July 15<sup>th</sup> Pastor read a letter of confession from a female member who previous to marriage had been guilty of irregular conduct. Voted to suspend, and a committee was appointed to visit and report. August 19<sup>th</sup> Committee reported and case deferred.—Voted to purchase a pew for the Pastor's family—Nov. 25<sup>th</sup> Thanksgiving day 75 present temperance meeting in the P. M. and one in the evening at the Methodist house—Reformed drunkards addressed the congregation with good effect.

Aug. 11 The case of female irregularity having once been defined was now settled, by the restoration of the offender after suitable admonition and advice. Forty seven dollars paid for the pastor's pew and deed here recorded—

Jan 20<sup>th</sup> 1842 Two females and one male member of the same name brought to trial for bad treatment and bad talk in a family difficulty—They confessed, repented, and were admonished April 7<sup>th</sup> State fast 75 present. July 4<sup>th</sup> Sunday-school Celebration at Hampton 300 children present.—Mary Knight died at Ossipee May 19<sup>th</sup> leaving by her will half of the organ and \$100 to the church—July 23<sup>d</sup> Last night about ten o'clock a barn owned by Maj. Samuel George and a building owned by Dr. Edward Dearborn, and occupied by Mathew Merrium as a dwelling house and store were consumed by fire—Brother M. had charge of the Communion service consisting of two flagons, two plates, six cups and one baptismal basin.—They were all destroyed by fire. The basin and a part of the other things were a present from the

ladies and the church at Newburyport. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Although it is stated in the church records that the communion service belonging to the First Evangelical Congregational Society was destroyed in the fire when Mr. Merriam's house was burned, it is an error, as some months afterward it was found under the stairs in the church. How it came there, or in whose possession it had been during its absence, was never known. It is a little strange that Mr. Abbott did not make mention of the fact of its being found in his church record.

Jan-11-12 & 13, 1843 Special meetings at private houses. 16<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> held meetings in afternoon and evening in the meeting house through the week assisted by other ministers. Attendance in afternoon from fifty nine to one hundred and twenty, and in evening from one hundred and eighteen to one hundred and sixty eight, about forty inquirers 22<sup>d</sup> meetings full and solemn. Six or more appear to have been converted during the day.—Meetings continued the next week with preaching daily by other ministers Afternoon attendance from thirty to ninety six. Evening Eighty four, to one hundred and fifty two. Interest increasing many indulging hope. Jan. 23<sup>d</sup> death of Ann T. daughter of Deacon S. Green, a consistent and exemplary member. Jan. 29<sup>th</sup> baptized his son, Asa George born Dec. 23, 1842. Feb. 4<sup>th</sup> Some meetings held, others prevented by violent storms Feb. 11<sup>th</sup> Meetings almost wholly prevented by Severe and stormy weather. Feb. 18<sup>th</sup>. Meetings through the week principally at private houses. February some interesting meetings during the week. March 5<sup>th</sup> Some meetings thinly attended on account of the weather March 23<sup>d</sup> weather and travelling have prevented meetings much sickness. letters of Christian greeting received from other denominations inviting us to join in their special meetings and were responded to and accepted in part April 6<sup>th</sup> annual Fast.—Church and inquiry meeting also temperance meeting—May 7<sup>th</sup> Eight added to the Church. July three received. July 4<sup>th</sup> Sunday school celebration. General invitation. Eight hundred present at the morning services in the meeting house. Over seven hundred walked in procession to a grove on land of James Locke.—Picnic table one hundred and eighty feet long.—From twelve to fifteen hundred present. Addresses and singing for an hour. Ten ministers present and took part. July 30<sup>th</sup> Salary reduced to four hundred and twenty five dollars, allowing pastor to make up balance elsewhere Sept. 3<sup>d</sup> three received. Nov. 5<sup>th</sup> One admitted. November 30<sup>th</sup> Eighty present at thanksgiving service—Dec. 30<sup>th</sup> town of Seabrook voted ninety nine to thirty five to stop the sale of liquor. Committee of twelve chosen and two hundred and fifty eight dollars raised for that purpose.

Feb. 15<sup>th</sup> 1844 J. Noyes Sunday School superintendent—Feb. 21<sup>st</sup> Donation visit by fifty or sixty of the young people. Mar. 29<sup>th</sup> State Fast. Sixty four present. June 10<sup>th</sup> Reuben Batchelder Chosen deacon. Emery Batchelder, Jacob Noyes & Thayer S. Sanborn having all declined. July 4<sup>th</sup> a Washingtonian celebration was held by the Rockingham County Washingtonian Total Abstinence Temperance Society at Boar's Head, Hampton Beach. A prize banner was presented by the ladies of Portsmouth to the societies of Seabrook and Hampton Falls, whose delegates ranked highest on the score of merit on that occasion Nov. 8<sup>th</sup> another Case of female discipline, which resulted in a satisfactory confession when she was admonished and forgiven. Nov. 14<sup>th</sup> Sixty Eight present at thanksgiving Services. Dec. amount collected for benevolent objects fifty six dollars.

Jan. 19<sup>th</sup> 1845 Pastor baptized his second daughter Anna Farrar born Dec. 1<sup>st</sup>. February 4<sup>th</sup> heaviest snow storm for twenty years prevented the holding of some special meetings.

Mar. 20 Samuel Batchelder Sunday school superintendent. April 7<sup>th</sup> annual fast Stormy day 30 present. P. M. Annual meeting of the Seabrook Temperance Society—May 25<sup>th</sup> fire at the meeting house on account of the cold. July 4<sup>th</sup> Sunday school celebration. A. M. 300 in the meeting house, 400 in procession and 600 at the collation in Locke's grove. The preparatory lectures were often preached by "Father" Jonathan French. November 27<sup>th</sup> Thanksgiving, meeting prevented by the severest rain storm for 30 years. December 31<sup>st</sup> amount for benevolent purposes \$54, admitted to the church 1, baptized 4, deaths 14, marriages 7.

April 1<sup>st</sup> 1846 60 present at fast day services. May 13<sup>th</sup> album visit about 50 supped, ladies in P. M. and gentlemen in the evening. July 4<sup>th</sup> Sunday school celebration at North Hampton, 500 in the meeting house, 600 in procession and 800 at the table.—Nov. 29 baptized his second son Albert Timothy. December 20<sup>th</sup> dismissed to Andover Rhoda daughter of Deacon Reuben Batchelder and wife of Sylvester Abbott of Andover. December 31<sup>st</sup> collection \$62 baptisms 2, deaths 12, marriages 6.

Jan. 5<sup>th</sup> 1847 Funeral of Mrs. Dr. Sewell Brown a member of the church

Ap. 15 Annual fast and temperance meeting—Ap. 23<sup>d</sup> B. F. Cram Sunday school superintendent. Sept. 12<sup>th</sup> preaching by Rev. J. Sewell of Maine aged Eighty seven. Nov. 30<sup>th</sup> 51 present at thanksgiving service. Dec. 31<sup>st</sup> Amount of collection for benevolent purposes \$84, deaths 13.

Jan. 27<sup>th</sup> 1848 Pastor ill and unable to attend Service for the first time in many years.—April 13<sup>th</sup> 71 present at fast day services. P. M. temperance meeting in Methodist meeting house. July 4<sup>th</sup> Sunday school celebration at Hampton. July 2<sup>nd</sup> baptized his infant daughter Mary French. July 18 & 19. Piscataqua Association met here. Aug. 19<sup>th</sup> Aaron Son of Moses Batchelder, buried aged thirty three. Nov. 16 thanksgiving fifty present.—Nov. 22<sup>d</sup> A dwelling house having

been erected a few rods west of the meeting house on the borders of Hampton Falls, by the united efforts of the Pastor & his people, was occupied when partially finished on the 20<sup>th</sup> inst. A church meeting was held there this P. M. and in the evening there was a dedicatory lecture. Dec. 31<sup>st</sup> deaths during the year 23 including five lost at sea, 1 away from home and four members of the Church. Collections \$56. Admitted by profession 1.

Feb. 3<sup>d</sup> 1849 Funeral of Hannah wife of John Porter and the last of the children of Hon. Mechech Weare aged ninety four years and eight months. She had been a member of the church about ten years during which time church meetings were often held at her house and communion occasionally celebrated there. March 20<sup>th</sup> B. F. Cram Sunday school superintendent—A female member suspended. April 5<sup>th</sup> State Fast, forty seven present. P. M. annual temperance meeting. June 16<sup>th</sup> donation visit Seventy five present. Sixteen dollars in cash besides other gifts. July 4<sup>th</sup> general Sunday school celebration in Hampton. Aug. 3<sup>d</sup> national fast on account of the prevalence of the Cholera. About one hundred present. Aug. 6<sup>th</sup> Ordination of S. P. Fay at Hampton. Nov. 15<sup>th</sup> Thanksgiving, pastor sick. Dr. Dimick preached. Dec. 31<sup>st</sup> deaths 21, baptisms 3, Marriages 4 Contributions \$83.

Mar. 3<sup>d</sup> 1850 During the night Dr. Sewell Brown committed suicide by hanging, in a fit of mental derangement, aged fifty two. He was one of the founders and most efficient supporters of the Society—He was an excellent physician and citizen, and his loss is deeply deplored.—He was buried on the 5<sup>th</sup> from the meeting house.—Hundreds followed him to the grave. Mar. 19<sup>th</sup> B. F. Cram superintendent—April 4<sup>th</sup> fast, violent storm. Jan. 19<sup>th</sup> donation 100 present \$18. July 4<sup>th</sup> Celebration at Hampton Falls. Address by C. J. Gilman of Exeter, picnic in grove 500 present. Nov. 28<sup>th</sup> no meeting Thanksgiving day on account of violent storm. Dec. 24<sup>th</sup> Church meeting prevented by a tremendous snow storm. 29<sup>th</sup> Sabbath blocking snow storm no preaching. Dec. 31<sup>st</sup> deaths 22, Marriages 6, Councils 1 Collections \$50.

Jan. 18<sup>th</sup> 1851 Extra meetings most of the week. 25<sup>th</sup> baptized Harriet Elizabeth fourth daughter and sixth child of the pastor born Dec. 10<sup>th</sup>—Feb. 1<sup>st</sup> Special meetings most of the week. 8<sup>th</sup> meetings most of the week. 15<sup>th</sup> Meetings when the weather allowed. 22<sup>nd</sup> a few meetings Six or Eight Converts. Mar. 6<sup>th</sup> Edward Dearborn, M. D. died at his residence in Seabrook He had been a practicing physician in the place, more than fifty years. A valuable citizen, an influential man he dies much lamented. He was one of the founders and principal supporters of the Society.—He was buried from the church. Large numbers followed him to the grave. March 24<sup>th</sup> B. F. Cram superintendent. April 3<sup>d</sup> fast and temperance meeting. June 14<sup>th</sup> Died of small pox at his residence in Sealbrook Jacob Noyes Esq. aged 65. He was one of the founders and a prominent supporter of this religious Society, and a consistent and influential member of the church. July 4<sup>th</sup> no celebration Sept 10<sup>th</sup> the will of Dr. Edward

Dearborn was proved in Court. He bequeathed \$4000. to the Society, provided there should be no change in its doctrines. He also provided means for the Establishment of Dearborn Academy in Seabrook. Dec. 31<sup>st</sup> Whole number of deaths including those away from home and at Sea fifty two Marriages 7, received to the church 6, one church member died, baptisms five benevolent contributions forty one dollars.

Jan. 26 1852 A female member restored after a course of discipline

Mar. 16 Died in the Seventy fifth year of her age, Phebe widow of Dr. Edward Dearborn and a descendant of Mrs. Hannah Dustin of famous Indian memory. She relinquished her right of dower in favor of Dearborn Academy. April 2<sup>d</sup> Voted about two hundred volumes of Sunday school library to the destitute in Prince Edward's Island, to be delivered by Capt. William Sanborn.—S. Brown superintendent of Sunday school. June 30<sup>th</sup> the church called an *ex parte* council to consider the propriety of the dissolution of the pastoral relations between themselves and Rev. S. T. Abbott.—The two churches in Newburyport the two in Exeter, and those in Durham, and Amesbury were represented, by pastors and delegates. After complimenting those who called the Council the report proceeds to speak of Mr. Abbott in the highest terms, and in substance to advise his continuance of the pastoral relation. Dec. 31<sup>st</sup> deaths twenty five marriages ten contributions \$60.00.

Jan. 16, 1853 Rev. Jonathan French D. D. baptized John Alden third son of the pastor born Dec. 12<sup>th</sup>. March 28<sup>th</sup> T. S. Sanborn Sunday school superintendent—Collectors appointed as usual for the different benevolent objects. Dec. 16<sup>th</sup> The Church Called another *ex parte* Council to seek advice about difficulties existing between church and pastor—The following churches were represented by pastor and a delegate, Belleville, North & Whitefield of Newburyport North of Portsmouth, First Church Exeter, Byfield Mass. Hampton & Amesbury.—The following resolution was presented and adopted—Resolved that the pastoral relation existing between the church and Rev. S. T. Abbott be and is hereby recommended to be dissolved

Dec. 15 At a church meeting voted that whereas etc. the pastoral relation between this church and Rev. S. T. Abbott be now dissolved. Dec. 25<sup>th</sup> notwithstanding the wardens had notified Mr. Abbott that his services were no longer needed, and that the house would be closed he preached as usual. Dec. 31<sup>st</sup> deaths 27, marriages 8, Councils 2 baptisms 2 contributions \$44.00

Jan. 8<sup>th</sup> 1854 Sabbath. Although the wardens had notified Mr. Abbott that they had engaged someone else to preach he appeared, claimed the pulpit, and preached. The wardens then obtained a legal injunction, which they served on Mr. Abbott the following Saturday.—Mr. Abbott then called an *ex parte* council composed of pastors and delegates from twelve churches at a distance none of whom had participated in the other councils. The following is the substance of their report—Leaving out of view then the question whether he should remain so, the council are unanimously of the opinion that he is still

pastor of etc.—his pastoral relation having never been dissolved according to the usage and principles recognized by the Congregational Churches of New England and by the civil courts—Dec. 31<sup>st</sup> during the past year the pulpit was supplied by ministers from abroad, for the most part, by Rev. Martin Moore of Boston and a Mr. Wallace

After the injunction was served on Mr. Abbott he preached in his own house until a few weeks before his death, which occurred March 28, 1855. Mr. Abbott was not a handsome man or sprightly in his delivery, but possessed a sound, sensible, and well educated mind. The substance of his discourses was good, and he labored faithfully for his church and community. He desired to remain where he had built a house and lived for seventeen years of his life. On the other hand, the leading members of the church considered that they should be permitted to say who should be their minister. It was very unfortunate for all concerned that matters assumed the shape they did. The usefulness of the church was seriously impaired for a number of years as a result.

After Mr. Abbott's death the preaching was by a number of different persons. November 30 it was voted to invite Rev. Henry Lounsbury to become the pastor. Mr. Lounsbury accepted in a note dated December 24, and named February 13 as the date of his ordination. He was ordained at that time. Rev. Dr. Dimick preached. He participated in the ordination of Mr. Abbott nearly nineteen years before. Under date of September 16, 1857, in a short communication Mr. Lounsbury resigned his pastoral charge and was regularly dismissed by a council called for the purpose. He preached for the last time October 11.

Dec 31<sup>st</sup> Services have been held in the church every Sabbath this year.

Mar. 7<sup>th</sup> 1858 Rev. John Moor of Andover has preached for nineteen Sabbaths. April 25<sup>th</sup> Rev. Edward Abbott of Andover has Supplied for seven Sabbaths and many extra evening meetings have been held.—He has visited and preached to the people of South Seabrook. Deborah W. wife of Thayer S. Sanborn died March 1858. Rev. Mr. Thompson has supplied since May second.

Sometime early in the sixties it was voted to close the church.

1866. Urgent request having been made that the house should again be opened for public worship, A meeting was held Tuesday evening May 15<sup>th</sup> at which about one hundred and fifty persons were present including S. J. Spaulding D. D. of Newburyport. Rev. Edward

Rand of Amesbury, and Rev. J. W. Dodge of Hampton. A notice was given that the house would again be opened on the first Sabbath in June, with preaching by Rev. Mr. Rand of Amesbury.—Dec. 30<sup>th</sup>. The pulpit has been Supplied Every Sabbath since June.

1867 Rev. A. B. Peabody accepted an invitation from the society to supply the pulpit for a year, and commenced his labors April 1<sup>st</sup>. May 16<sup>th</sup> the house of the late Dr. Sewell Brown was purchased as a parsonage. Deacon Stephen Green died May 18<sup>th</sup> after a few days sickness aged eighty five years and ten months. June 28 commenced repairing church. Sabbath services held in Dearborn Academy Hall, July 9<sup>th</sup>. A church of seventeen members was organized at South Seabrook, as the result of a revival of religion under the labors of Mr. William A. Rand. This church was represented by Thayer S. Sanborn as delegate. A visitation among the churches of this county, as recommended by the Rockingham Conference. T. S. Sanborn, Jefferson Janvrin and Emery Batchelder as delegates of this church, visited the church at Kensington Oct. 31<sup>st</sup>, and the Churches at North Hampton and South Seabrook, visited this Church Nov. 6<sup>th</sup> and good meetings were held afternoon and evening. The repairs of the Church having been handsomely finished at an Expense of about two thousand dollars, the building was rededicated on the afternoon of Dec. 5<sup>th</sup> with a sermon by Rev. A. B. Peabody from Psalms xciii, 5, "Thy testimonies are very pure holiness becometh thy house O Lord forever" Subject the sacredness of the place of God's worship. Rev. E. D. Eldredge of Kensington, Rev. John W. Dodge of Hampton, Rev. Mr. Bacon of Amesbury, Rev. T. V. Haines of North Hampton and Mr. William A. Rand of South Seabrook participated in the exercises. The building had been thoroughly repaired, newly plastered and painted, with new black walnut desk, circular chestnut pews, with walnut trimmings and a modern Choir, the floor newly carpeted, and the pews cushioned. The Committee of repairs were, John Batchelder John T. Batchelder and Charles C. Gove Deacon Reuben Batchelder attended the first Communion Service in the rededicated house Jan. 5<sup>th</sup>, was soon after taken sick and died Mar. 7<sup>th</sup> 1868, aged ninety years and nine months.—He was a man of strong constitution of strong mind and earnest piety, was deacon of this church for twenty eight years, and the fourth deacon in regular succession from father to son. Ap. 30<sup>th</sup> 1868 Emery Batchelder was chosen deacon to succeed his father. March 7<sup>th</sup> 1869 three females admitted to membership May 30<sup>th</sup> Albert Edward, infant son of the pastor baptized by his father. July 1<sup>st</sup> annual appointment of collectors for the different benevolent objects. Nov 14<sup>th</sup> John Batchelder chosen clerk. Nov 21<sup>st</sup> Rev. A. B. Peabody closed his labors and was installed pastor of the church at Stratham Nov 25<sup>th</sup>. From Nov. 21<sup>st</sup> to April 1870 the pulpit was supplied by Henry Eldredge & I. W. Warren. Rev. D. W. C. Durgin late pastor of the Free Will Baptist church at Hampton accepted an invitation and commenced his labors Ap. 3<sup>d</sup> 1870. March 1872, Mr. Durgin having received a call from Newmarket closed his labors at the expiration of his year—from

this time until Nov. 1873 Supplies from Andover and elsewhere furnished the preaching. Nov. 9<sup>th</sup> Rev. George H. Pratt late of Harvard Mass. commenced his labors as pastor Jan. 1<sup>st</sup> 1874 Mr. Pratt was chosen clerk. Feb. 26<sup>th</sup> two admitted by letter. May 10<sup>th</sup> five young people were received to the membership. September one received by letter and two by profession. 23<sup>d</sup> Warren H. Batchelder chosen clerk Sept. 26<sup>th</sup> Rev. Mr. Pratt closed his labors having accepted an invitation to preach at Agawam Mass.—Rev. Frank Haley of Dover N. H. accepted an invitation and commenced his labors Dec. 1<sup>st</sup> at a salary of \$700, and parsonage. July 30<sup>th</sup> 1876, five were admitted to membership four of them being immersed—March 19<sup>th</sup> 1877 nine were received. Feb. 23<sup>d</sup> Jennie wife of the pastor died aged thirty seven years May 6<sup>th</sup> five young persons were admitted to the church, who with others recently admitted were the fruit of a revival the last winter, largely promoted by the labors of delegates of the Young Men's Christian Association of which Mr. Folger was leader.—They held meetings in union with the other denominations Dec. 25, 26-27 & 28, 1876. Two others were admitted in Sept. 1876. Nov. 4<sup>th</sup> three young persons were admitted. Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> 1878 two young men were admitted The pastor admitted by letter from Macon Ga.—1879 two female members dismissed, & one young man expelled. March 1880 three young women admitted one of whom, Ella H. Fogg, died Dec. 14<sup>th</sup> aged nineteen. Three members dismissed 1881 Rev. Frank Haley closed his labors and settled at Boscawen. Rev. Joseph Boardman accepted an invitation and commenced his labors September 4<sup>th</sup> at a salary of \$650, and parsonage with a vacation of four Sabbaths. Dec. 8, Rev. Mr. Boardman chosen clerk.

May 24 1884 Rev. Joseph Boardman Closed his labors. His record was very brief—One dismission and four deaths are about all. Warren H. Batchelder chosen Clerk.

Sept. 7 Rev. Joseph Kimball of Andover Mass commenced his labor as a stated supply.

1885 3 have been admitted to membership this year

Dec. 31 1886 Services have been held during the year. Communion Omitted

Dec. 31 1887 Several members were dismissed to membership in other places.

Dec. 31 1888 Two members received—The Church received a legacy of \$500.00 by will of Daniel Merrill late of South Hampton and a member o<sup>r</sup> this church

Dec. 31 1889 Four admitted to membership this year.

Dec. 31 1890 Three admitted to membership—Dec. 4, Lucy, widow of Daniel Merrill, died aged 80—Largest attendance on Sabbath 119—Smallest 39.—Average during the year 84.8

May 12 1891 David F. Batchelder & Nathaniel Blatchford chosen Deacons—Henry S. Jackson—Supt of Sabbath School Voted that the Committee to Examine Candidates shall consist of the Pastor—Deacons & Mr. Henry S. Jackson.

June 21 Voted that Rev. Joseph Kimball hold the position of acting pastor of this Church, and that we ratify that relation from the commencement of his labors with us.—Nathaniel Blatchford resigned the office of Deacon & Warren Howard Batchelder was chosen to fill the vacancy—Eleven admitted to membership during the year

Dec. 31 Largest attendance 148. Smallest 18. Average during the year 98.

Dec. 31 1892 Nathaniel Blatchford died this year aged 62. Largest attendance 150.—Smallest 29.—Average 98. The Communion Services have been observed during the year During the year the Church has been removed back from the roads. The additional land which has been purchased, has greatly improved the appearance of the Church, making ample space around the house. A line of horse sheds has also been built.—While the repairs were going on church services were held in Academy hall.

Jan. 31 1893 Services were held with four of the neighboring churches with the assistance of Rev. S. K. Anderson Evangelist.

Mar. 10 House rededicated—Rev. S. R. Aldrich of Rye preached the sermon other parts taken by neighboring ministers Rev. Bernard Copping of Groveland Mass. gave an address in the evening.

May 25 The Rockingham County Temperance Association met at this church—morning and afternoon

Dec. 31 6 members admitted. 2 dismissed—Largest attendance 300 at union service on April 2<sup>nd</sup>—Smallest 39 average 103.6 Communion observed regularly during the year.

Sept. 26 1894 The thirty third annual meeting of the East Rockingham Bible Society was held here.

Oct. 11 The Piscataqua Association met here.

Dec 31 Largest attendance 200, smallest 22 average 92.2 Communion held regularly during the year.

May 5, 1895 Individual communion cups having been procured were used for the first time today.

Dec. 31 4 members have been admitted this year. Largest attendance 152.—Smallest 21. Average 83.8 Pastoral calls 325. Communion held regularly during the year

Dec. 31 1896 Largest attendance 113, smallest 26-average 76.98 Pastoral Calls 322. Communion service regular during the year.

1897 One received and one dismissed

July 29 Deacon Emery Batchelder died aged 84. He had been a member of this church since its organization and active in church work, exhibiting in a consistent Christian walk and conversation, the evidences of a warm and sincere attachment to the faith which he professed

## CHRISTIAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

Early in the present century, or about 1800, there were in many places those who from some cause had become dissatisfied with the management and teachings of the parish churches, who left the old churches and established places of worship of their own under a different name. The societies thus formed called themselves Baptist, although their methods and practice were radically different from those of the Baptist church of the present time. As the name indicates, they believed in baptism by immersion. The new churches which came into existence at that time were supported by voluntary contributions, while those who supported them were still taxed for the support of the parish minister settled by the town. Those who left the old church in this town joined with others from Hampton, Kensington, and Seabrook, and formed a new society called the Christian Baptist. Mr. William Brown was one of the most active and earnest promoters of the new church, and acted as its clerk for more than thirty years after its formation, until the society built its new house, when Mr. Brown left and became identified with the Calvin Baptist society. We give here some extracts from his record:

In the beginning of the year 1805 we held our meeting on the Lord's day at our brother John Pike's house. This being inconvenient, we have agreed with Mr. Aaron Wells for a house to worship God in, and paid the rent in part. But four of the windows were broken in one night, and said Wells forbid our meeting in said house. We then removed our meeting to the Widow Anna Brown's house in Hampton Falls. We then agreed from time to time when we met, to build a meeting house, also that our brother William Brown should take the account of the materials for building and keep an account of the same.

The house of John Pike, where the meeting was first held, is the house now owned and occupied by Emmons B. Towle. The house has been enlarged since that time. Mr. Aaron Wells, who rented them the house, lived where Newell W. Healey now lives. The Widow Anna Brown's house was the vacant house owned by George C. Brown next to his residence. Mrs. Brown was the mother of William Brown, Jacob Brown, Zephaniah Brown, Mary Brown, and Mrs. Thomas Moulton, all of whom became prominent in the management of the Christian Baptist church. Mrs. Brown was the widow of Nathan Brown. She and her husband were



WILLIAM BROWN,

1769—1856.

The author of the Christian Baptist Society in 1803 was a lay preacher and its principal supporter for 30 years. Afterwards affiliated with the Baptist Society.



admitted to Hampton Falls church in 1753. At this time Mrs. Brown was an invalid and not able to go away from home, and was probably glad to be able to attend religious services. She died in 1814.

We, namely William Brown, John Lamprey of Kensington & Theodore Coffin of Hampton to be equal in the charges of building said meeting house and John Pike agreed to help in building according to his ability. We also agreed to receive what others will help for said building and all that help build said house shall own and possess in Said house—And we four bretheren also to own said house with them in proportion to what we do to the same. Friday 28<sup>th</sup> of June 1805, we raised our meeting house in Hampton Falls near Mr. Aaron Merrill's house.

From the account given the house cost about \$360. John Lamprey contributed \$94.35, Theodore Coffin, \$96.42, William Brown, \$97.89, John Pike, \$12.25; the remainder was contributed by thirteen others in small sums. The church stood between the Creighton house and the hill south of the town house. It was about thirty feet square, and had a four-sided roof, coming to a point in the center, with a heavy coving at the eaves. The room was about twelve feet to the ceiling, and was unpainted. After it ceased to be used as a church it was sold to Richard C. Marsh, removed to Kenny brook, and used as a blacksmith shop. It was afterward taken down and the material used to build the blacksmith shop at gravelly ridge in Salisbury occupied by Mr. Trueisdale. Sometime in 1806 William Brown and Theodore Coffin bought a tankard and two cups for the communion service, sharing the expense equally.

We met in said meeting house for the worship of our God in the latter part of the year 1805. From that time until January 1807. And each person gave to the support of preaching as appeared right in his own eyes to said preaching. Jan. 13<sup>th</sup> 1807. We had a meeting for the society to arrange their matters, we then agreed first, that William Brown should continue to keep the records of the societies affairs. 2<sup>nd</sup>ly To have a contribution for the support of preaching the gospel and said money to be kept by William Brown, and to be given by him to such preachers as Mr. Jonathan Fellows, Mr. Theodore Coffin & William Brown shall think it duty to bestow the money on, collected from time to time by contribution, agreeable to their direction how much to give each minister who shall preach for the brethren and society.

The collections were taken up two or three times each year. It does not appear from the record that the money raised and paid each year for preaching exceeded fifty dollars. After the passage of the toleration act in 1818, this society received their proportion of the rent of the parsonage property. The preachers received in a majority of cases one dollar per Sabbath for their services. Elder True of Salisbury preached more than any one else. Elders Rand, Leavitt, Farnham, and others are mentioned as supplies, but it was the exception that any one received more than one dollar per Sabbath.

In 1812 the bretheren agreed to furnish preachers the ensuing year by the will of God as follows, William Brown to provide two Lord's day, Jacob Brown 2 days, Zephaniah Brown 2, Thomas Moulton 2, Theodore Coffin 2, Abraham Drake 1, John Brown 1, Joseph Melcher 1, John Pike 1, Sewell Pike 1, Jeremiah Dow 1, Jona. Eaton 1.

When any of these supplies preached it was entered on the record who it was and who provided for him, which meant, in addition to paying him, food and lodging if necessary. As an example of these entries:

June 30<sup>th</sup> Bro True preached Brother Jacob Brown provided for him.

Under date of June 6, 1815, is the following entry:

June 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> Very cold it froze ice four nights out of five, it froze yarn and a pair of stockings stiff.

This system of providing preachers continued for a number of years. The Sabbaths not provided for in this manner were paid for out of the contributions and money received from the rent of the parsonage. A great number were baptized and taken into the church from this and the adjoining towns. From Hampton, the Coffins and Drakes; from Kensington, the Shaws, Browns, and many others; from Seabrook, the number was very large. The church exercised discipline over its members, as from time to time we find a record of the church voting to withdraw from certain persons who had given offense by not conforming to the rule of the Gospel. In 1817 the brethren agreed "that all society men shall be disowned after this year who never go to meeting nor any of their families if they are well." There appears never to have been any minister ordained over this church as long as it occupied the

little meeting-house. Mr. William Brown seems to have been the manager and master spirit as long as meetings were held in that house.

July 16, 1808, Elder Ebenezer Leavitt was ordained at Hampton Falls to preach in the denomination, but not over any particular church. As the church was too small to accommodate the large number who came, the ceremony was performed outside, in the orchard on the hill in Jacob Brown's pasture. Tradition says that there were a large number in attendance. The hill has since been called Ordination hill. Under the parish system of church management, the minister's salary, and all expense for maintaining preaching, was paid by the town, by a tax assessed upon the property of the whole town, and raised in the same manner as other taxes. After this church was formed its supporters were still taxed for the maintenance of the parish church, which caused dissatisfaction, and efforts were made to have the town release them from paying minister tax after supporting their own meeting. This request was denied for a time and considerable feeling was manifested in the matter upon both sides. A number of times efforts were made to have the town exempt them from paying any minister tax, but it was always voted in the negative. In 1808 we find the following call for a town meeting:

To Thomas Leavitt one of the justices of the peace in and for the County of Rockingham and state of New Hampshire Humbly Showeth that your petitioners, that they have petitioned the Selectmen of Hampton Falls in Said County to call a meeting of all the legal voters of Hampton Falls for the purpose following Viz. 1<sup>st</sup> To choose a moderator to govern said meeting

2<sup>nd</sup> To see if the said meeting will agree to discharge the Congregational minister tax standing against the Baptist society

3<sup>rd</sup> To see if the meeting will agree that the inhabitants each of them have liberty to attend any society they like best, and pay their minister tax where they attend only.

4<sup>th</sup> To pass any vote relating to ministerial matters the meeting may think proper—And they have refused to do so, Therfore your petitioners humbly pray, your Hon. to direct a warrant to the Constable of said Hampton Falls for the purpose above written

Hampton Falls April 8<sup>th</sup> 1808.

Nathan Brown

Dudley Dodge

Zephaniah Brown

Toppan Chase

Thomas Moulton

Billy Dodge

John Brown

Jacob Brown

James Green	Caleb Pike
Jacob Green	John H. Dodge
Jona. Fifield	Josiah Pike
Jere <sup>h</sup> Gove Jr	Nathan Robie
Isaae Dodge	John Pike
Isaae Brown	William Brown

This meeting was called by Billy Dodge, constable, and held April 25, 1808. The second and third articles were passed in the negative.

At a legal meeting, held on the 11th of June, 1808, it was voted to choose an agent or agents to defend the cause commenced against Jeremiah Blake, Moses Wells, and Jonathan Cram by William Brown, Nathan Robie, Jacob Green, and Thomas Leavitt for minister tax in the year 1806. It was voted that Jeremiah Blake, Theophilus Sanborn, and Joseph Perkins be the agents. Jacob Brown, John Brown, and Thomas Moulton dissented against the last two votes.

It would appear from the following vote that the suit commenced against the town above mentioned had been decided in favor of those bringing suit, for in 1809 it was "voted not to tax the Baptists who shall present certificates before assessment is made the present year for their minister tax." Similar votes were passed in the years following, until the toleration act was passed in 1818 by the legislature, which allowed every one to pay his minister tax where he saw fit, leaving it a voluntary matter where and how much any person should contribute toward the support of religious meetings, and which practically ended the town system. The same thing practically was accomplished in Massachusetts in 1794.

The following is the constitution adopted by the society:

We the undersigned agree to unite ourselves together as a church of God and take the Scriptures as our rule of faith and practice—We agree to watch for each others spiritual good to admonish each other in love and use all possible exertions for building up each other in our most holy faith A clerk shall be chosen by the church whose duty it shall be to keep a faithful record of all important transactions, To register the names of members received, removed by death withdrawn from, dismissed and rejected—Deeming it the duty of churches to assemble in conference, We agree to meet on the first Saturday of each month, or present a reasonable excuse, and this shall be called a church conference in which all the members shall give a relation of the state of their minds—We deem it our duty and will use all proper means to have the Lord's supper administered once each month. We

agree to choose a committee of five persons annually whose duty it shall be to oversee the spiritual affairs of the church. New members shall be received after giving a reason of hope by a vote of the church at any regular church meeting. Elders baptizing without the knowledge of the church shall be deemed or considered subjects of admonition.

This constitution was accepted April 27, 1833.

Names of the brethren and sisters in the First Christian Baptist Church in Hampton Falls in 1833: William Brown, Mary Brown, Thomas Moulton and wife, Zephaniah Brown and wife, Jacob Brown and wife, Thomas Brown and wife, Nathan Moulton and wife, Anna Roby, Abigail Green, Lucy Roby, Widow Janvrin, Sarah Moulton, Ann H. Moulton, Ezekiel Gove and wife, Joseph Moulton and wife, Charles Gove, Phebe Nason, Samuel Brown and wife, Charles Brown, Eliza Brown, Nancy Green, Reuben Hardy and wife, Nancy Griffin, John True's wife, Hulda Chase, Polly Brown, Nathan Pike's wife, John Gove, Abigail Chase, Sarah Towle, Caleb Towle's wife, Mary A. Towle, Charles Hardy and wife, Daniel Pevear's wife, Samuel Pevear, Lydia Hardy, John Brown's wife of Seabrook, Henry Eaton's wife, Seabrook, Miles Evans and wife, Seabrook, Charles Ramsdel and wife, Seabrook, Mary Tilton, Caroline Tilton, Jacob A. Tilton, Nathaniel D. Tilton, all of Exeter.

The following was approved March 11, 1833:

That the First Christian Baptist Society build a house for Said Society—The name of the house shall be known, as the First Christian Baptist Meeting house. That any person shall have a right to purchase a pew or pews at the auction of pews whether they belong to the Society or not.—That the pew holders shall have a right to sell or dispose of their pews as they think proper at any time. That the pew holders shall keep the house in repair after the house is completed and dedicated and the repairs shall be determined by the pew holders, and how much and what is necessary. Each pew shall be entitled to one vote—That the house shall be governed by the said society as it may respect occupying said house. But if there shall be any difficulty arise in said society as it respects occupying said house it shall be decided by the church within said house.

October 3, 1835, William Brown, who had been clerk since the formation of the society, and its most active and zealous member, withdrew from the church and united with the Calvin Baptist society. Thomas Brown was chosen clerk and continued in that office until his death in May, 1868. From that time to the present John J. Brown has been clerk.

The new meeting-house was built in 1835 and dedicated soon after. Elder Mark Fernald preached the dedication sermon. The building committee, or those who furnished the money, were Jacob Brown, Zephaniah Brown, and Thomas Moulton. When the house was completed they sold what pews there was any demand for, and kept the remainder. The undisposed portion of the pews are still owned by their descendants, and have never been divided or disposed of by them.

Rev. Daniel P. Pike, a native of this town, was probably the first minister ever ordained as pastor over this church, although there is no record of his ordination. He baptized several persons in the years 1837 and 1838. After leaving here Mr. Pike removed to Newburyport, where he organized a large society. He was an ardent temperance and philanthropic worker. He continued there until his death a few years since.

Rev. Thomas F. Barry was ordained March 20, 1839, and was its pastor for a year or two.

April 14, 1841, Rev. George M. Payne was ordained as pastor. He preached at this time about three years. He preached here again for a time in 1862 and 1863, and at various other times. He came here often to attend funerals of members of the church and others until the time of his death, about 1882. He has been held in fond remembrance by the society as a respected and beloved pastor.

Jeremiah W. Marsh was ordained pastor April 28, 1853, and continued for a short time.

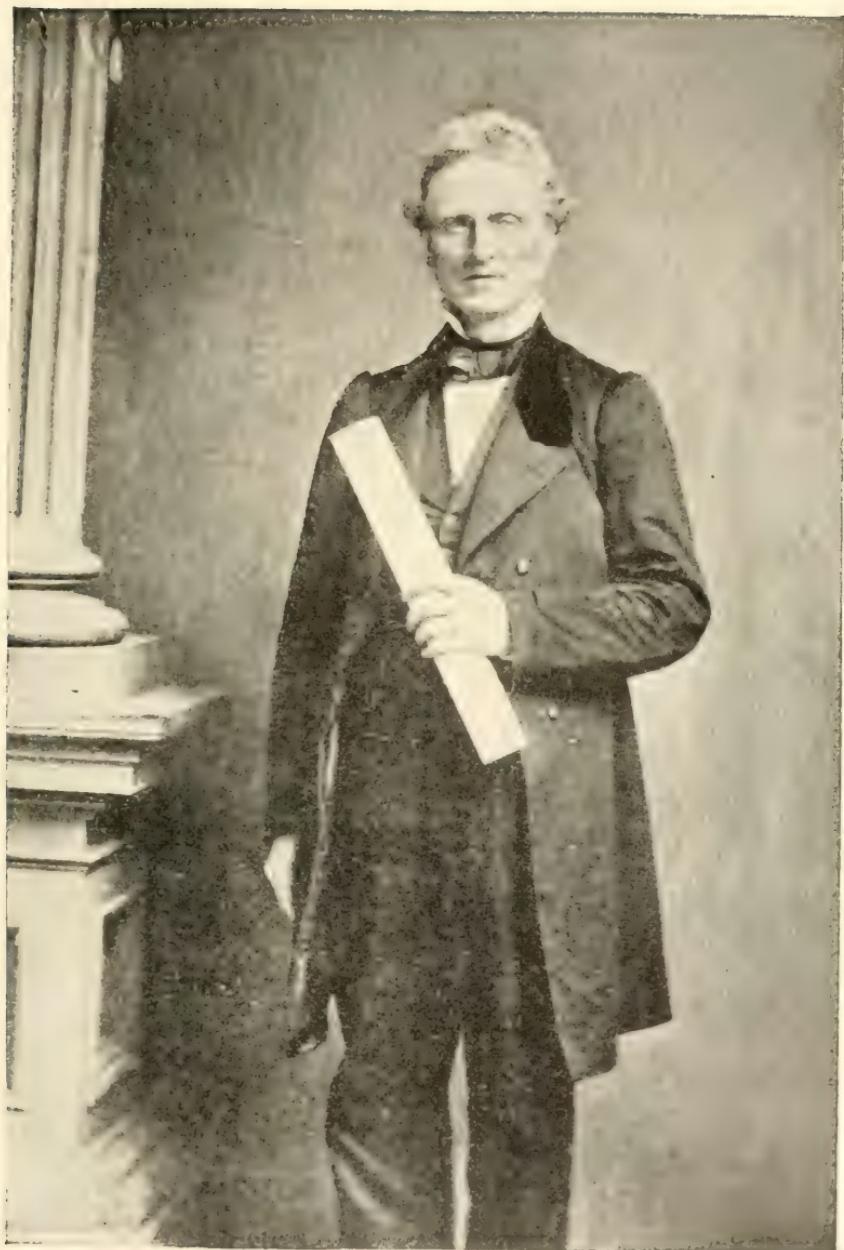
Revs. James Pierce and A. B. Reed preached as supplies for a year or two.

Rev. Charles P. Smith was ordained pastor December 1, 1858. From that time until 1876 the preaching was by supplies.

February 6, 1876, Rev. Joseph H. Graves was chosen pastor of the church and continued for two or three years.

In 1886 Rev. A. H. Martin supplied, and for a year or two after. During his ministry the house was repaired and remodeled inside after the modern methods.

For several years past there have been no regular services held in this church. Occasionally meetings have been held for a few months at a time. The membership of the church has been growing smaller for many years, until at present there are but few remaining of what once was a strong and vigorous church. Upon the sale of



ELDER GEORGE MOORE PAINÉ.

Pastor of the Christian Baptist Church.



the parsonage property this society received \$770.16 for its share, which sum is still intact, the interest only having been used for the support of preaching.

Among those who preached at different times as supplies, but were not regularly settled, may be mentioned Elders Warren Lincoln, George Pierce, Moses Polly, Tibbets, Hinckley, Asa Merrill, and Julius C. Blodgett.

### BAPTIST CHURCH.

There were a large number who withdrew from the old church in this town early in the present century and established a church which was called Baptist. But this so-called Baptist church, while having some similarity, differed essentially in doctrine, methods, and church government from those called Baptist at the present time. Many of the seceders from the old church became known as Christian Baptists, in other cases as Freewill Baptists, and still others were called Calvin Baptists, but which are now known simply as Baptists. It was from these who were known as Calvin Baptists that the church in Hampton Falls has grown. Several from this town who had professed the Calvinistic faith had held meetings from time to time, and had become affiliated with the Baptist church at Exeter.

In 1828 eight persons, all named Dodge, were dismissed from the church at Exeter, to constitute what was then known as the Baptist Church of Seabrook and Hampton Falls. These, with a few persons from Seabrook, constituted themselves into a Baptist church at the house of Richard Dodge on the evening of October 28, 1828, and invited Rev. T. P. Ropes to become their pastor. On the afternoon of December 2, at the house of Richard Dodge, the church was recognized and delegates from the neighboring Baptist churches installed the Rev. Mr. Ropes as their pastor. These services were held in the old meeting-house in Seabrook, built by the Presbyterians. Rev. Baron Stow, then of Portsmouth, afterwards settled in Boston, preached upon this occasion, and presented the church with a Bible which was in constant use until it was destroyed in the Academy fire in 1875. Mary and Nancy Dodge presented them with a communion service which is still in use.

From the fall of 1828 until the autumn of 1834 they continued to worship in the old meeting-house in Seabrook. After this they

met in the new Academy building at Hampton Falls, until the erection and completion of the new meeting-house.

This house was opened for service in September, 1836. Its dimensions were forty and one half feet by sixty-five feet, and its cost \$2,117.58. The building committee were William Brown, Richard Dodge, Joseph H. Weare, Aaron M. Gove, and George H. Dodge.

In 1859 the house was repaired and improved at an expense of \$2,000. The house was slated, and the tower replaced by a spire; the high gallery was taken down, the pulpit lowered, the walls frescoed, the floor carpeted, and the pews upholstered. The committee under whose supervision this work was done were George H. Dodge, John W. Dodge, and Nathan Brown.

About 1892 the meeting-house was moved back and raised up and a vestry built under it. Horse-sheds were erected, which are a great comfort to the horses. Mrs. John W. Dodge presented the church with a bell in memory of her late husband.

In 1894 John T. Brown, Esq., of Newburyport presented the town with a town clock, which was placed upon the church tower.

Mr. Ropes continued his pastorate from September, 1828, until April, 1830. He was a strong temperance advocate at a time when many ministers continued the use of intoxicating drinks. For the next three years the church was supplied by candidates, among them Rev. J. W. Poland. In 1836 the church was reported as a strictly temperance church.

Rev. Samuel Cook was pastor from May, 1835, to April, 1838. During his ministry the membership more than doubled. Mr. Cook was afterwards chaplain of the New Hampshire state prison.

Rev. Otis Wing came next for two years. Quite a number were added during his term. There were baptisms on eight successive Sabbaths. Mr. Wing's last settlement was at Newton Junction, where he died in 1897, aged ninety-nine years. At the time of his death he was the oldest known Baptist minister.

Rev. Messrs. Stearns and Briggs, who were each of them at times principals of the academy, supplied until 1843.

In November, 1843, Rev. Zebulon Jones commenced upon the longest pastorate yet enjoyed by the church, which terminated in 1851. Twenty-six members were added during Mr. Jones's ministry.

Rev. John E. Wood succeeded for two years. Several were added during his ministry.



REV. ZEBULON JONES.

Paster of Baptist Church and Principle of the Roxburgh Academy, 84; to 177



Rev. Samuel E. Brown took charge of the church for two years, until September, 1856.

Rev. E. B. Law then succeeded for one year. Eighteen were added during his stay, making a membership of ninety-eight, a higher number than was ever before reached.

In 1859 the church was closed for repairs. Twenty-three members were dismissed to form the Seabrook church.

Rev. Alfred Colburn was pastor until May, 1863. Frank K. Stratton supplied until March, 1864; Rev. William H. Walker from 1864 until 1867; John M. Driver for one year, to October, 1868. The church was closed most of the time until October, 1870, nearly two years. Then services were carried on by students and others as supplies.

Rev. Mr. Beaman was settled, in 1872, over the societies of Seabrook and Hampton Falls, and continued until 1876. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Burgess for a number of years, who was succeeded by Rev. Charles R. Bailey until 1889.

Rev. W. W. Wakeman was settled over both churches (Hampton Falls and Seabrook) from 1890 to 1897. Rev. Mr. Snell was settled in 1897.

This is the only church in the town which maintains religious services during the entire year, and is active and vigorous in its church work. The last surviving original member, Mrs. Miriam Dodge, died in Dover in 1879. Among those who in the early days did much to lay the foundations of the future prosperity of this church may be mentioned William Brown, George H. Dodge, and Richard Dodge.

#### THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY OF HAMPTON FALLS.

The First Congregational Society of Hampton Falls was organized April 30, 1827, with twenty-nine members, and is a lineal descendant of the original church founded in 1712, of which Revs. Theophilus Cotton, Joseph Whipple, Josiah Bayley, Paine Win-gate, Samuel Langdon, and Jacob Abbot were pastors. During Mr. Abbot's ministry there was a withdrawal of Baptists from the church. At the time of Mr. Abbot's settlement the Congregational churches were divided into Arminians and Calvinists. The former were not believers in the Trinity, and some other things which the Calvinists considered necessary. Mr. Abbot was considered to be-

long to the Arminians, and one member of the church objected to him on this account at the time of his settlement. This unsoundness of doctrine was one of the reasons urged by the Baptists as a reason for withdrawing. Mr. Abbot was a man very tolerant and free in his method of thought for those times. He was pastor of the Hampton Falls church for twenty-eight years. Without preaching the Unitarianism of today his large charity and spirit of free inquiry opened the way for that agitation of the minds of the people which soon resulted in the disintegration of the established churches. After the Baptists and Calvinists had gone, there was quite an exodus from the original church who united with those from Seabrook and established a society at what is called the "line." After Mr. Abbot was dismissed various ministers were engaged without being regularly settled,—Rev. Messrs. Ward, Whitman, Dow, and Jewett.

Gradually there was a call for more liberal preaching. By the withdrawing of those who went to Seabrook, it left the more numerous and liberal portions of the society in possession of the house, records, and name of the society. After the church became Unitarian a new meeting-house was built, about 1838. It is modeled after the Greek architecture, and is said to resemble a Grecian temple of the ancient times.

Rev. Linus Shaw was settled for a few years over the society. The people were much united in him.

Rev. Mr. Farley preached for a time.

December 27, 1841, Rev. Jacob Caldwell was ordained over the societies of Kensington and Hampton Falls. Rev. Andrew P. Peabody of Portsmouth preached the ordination sermon.

Mr. Caldwell was born in Lunenburg, Mass., graduated from Harvard College in 1828, studied theology at Cambridge Divinity School, and had, previous to coming here, preached in Calais and Standish, in Maine. He had one son, who is now Prof. George C. Caldwell of Cornell University, New York, and who is one of the most noted chemists in the country. Mr. Caldwell's preaching was of the practical and earnest kind, which encouraged the people to advanced thought without fear of the results, trusting that the truth was always safe. During the agitation which attended Rev. Theodore Parker's first preaching in Boston, Mr. Caldwell, in the spirit of Christian tolerance, said he would welcome Mr. Parker to his pulpit. Gradually the society was led and grew into the liberal faith.

Mr. Caldwell died in Lunenburg about 1888. Mr. Caldwell was the prime mover in the organization of the Ladies' library during his residence here.

He was succeeded by Rev. Increase Sumner Lincoln, who was born in Warren, Mass., and was a graduate of Yale College. He was installed at Hampton Falls over the churches of Kensington and Hampton Falls in 1848. Rev. Thomas T. Stone of Salem, Mass., preached the installation sermon. Mr. Lincoln resigned in 1851. Since then he has preached in Rowe and Warwick, Mass. Afterward he preached for a number of years at Wilton, N. H., where he died about 1895 at an advanced age.

Rev. A. M. Bridge succeeded Mr. Lincoln in 1851. He was born at Lancaster, Mass., and studied theology at the Cambridge Divinity School. He was a man of earnest work and fine culture. He was pastor of the church for fourteen years. He died at Marshfield, Mass., in December, 1865. He was buried beside Rev. Dr. Langdon in the old burying yard on the cross road.

After the death of Mr. Bridge the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Everett Finley for two seasons. He belonged to the radical wing of Unitarians.

In 1866 an arrangement was made with the Unitarian society of Exeter to have their minister preach here in the afternoon. This practice has continued most of the time since.

Rev. John C. Learned preached for both societies for a number of years, until his removal to St. Louis, Mo., where he died a few years since.

Rev. B. F. McDaniel performed a like service for a number of years, as have Thomas F. Nickerson and others. The society in Hampton Falls, having become much reduced in numbers, has been able of late to hold meetings only a portion of the time, generally in the summer months.

Among the things which have come down to the Unitarian church as an inheritance from the church established in Hampton Falls in 1712, are three silver communion cups. The inscription upon one of them shows that they were presented to the church by Rev. Theophilus Cotton, the first minister, in 1726, which was the year he died.

In 1832 it was voted to sell the parsonage property. The house and field were purchased by Wells Healey, the pasture by Moses Batchelder. It was voted to divide the proceeds from the sale of

the parsonage property among the several religious societies—Congregationalists, Universalists, and the two Baptist societies—according to their polls and estates. Any person not a member of either could designate which should receive his share. The Christian Baptist society still have their portion invested, and have used the interest for the support of preaching. The parsonage property sold for \$2,914.45.

After Mr. Healey purchased the parsonage house and building they were repaired and put in good condition. Such of the Unitarian ministers as had families generally lived there. Among them were the Rev. Messrs. Shaw, Farley, Caldwell, Lincoln, and Rev. A. M. Bridge, who was living there when the house was burned in 1858.

Soon there was a demand that the old meeting-house should be remodeled into a town house, or be demolished. At the annual meeting in 1840 a committee was chosen to make inquiry as to whom the old meeting-house belonged, and to see if the town had a right to dispose of it, and report at the next town meeting.

In the warrant for the annual town meting, 1842, was the following article:

To see if the town will vote to convert the old Congregational meeting house into a smaller or more convenient house for doing the business of the town, to be called the town house. If not to see if the town will vote to sell the old meeting house, the proceeds thereof to be appropriated in building a new town house. If neither of the above propositions pass in the affirmative—to see if the town will vote to raise money for the purpose of building a town house on the common near where the old meeting house now stands.

At the meeting it was voted to sell the town's right in the old meeting-house. Wells Healey, Jeremiah Lane, and George H. Dodge were a committee to carry the above vote into effect and to choose a disinterested committee of two persons to appraise the pews and settle with the pew holders. The house was torn down.

A special town meeting was called May 2, 1842, "to see if the town will vote to use the old meeting-house stuff now lying near the place where it formerly stood for the building of a town house, so far as it will go, in accomplishing said building and to raise money in addition thereto to finish the same."

The meeting was called out of doors, near where the old meeting-house formerly stood. The day was stormy and few were in attend-



REV. A. M. BRIDGE.

Pastor of the Unitarian Church - 85 - 86



ance. It was voted to pass over the article and dissolve the meeting. The stuff was sold at auction in lots bringing \$88.50.

The prejudice against this house seems never to have been entirely done away with. A number of attempts were made in town meeting to vote money for repairs, which were always decided in the negative.

It is much to be regretted that this house was destroyed. It would at the present time be highly valued. The meeting-houses built about the same time, and of a similar style of construction, at Rocky hill, in Salisbury, Mass., and at Fremont and Sandown are visited annually by thousands who view them with veneration and regard them as sacred mementos of the past.

At the annual town meeting in 1845,—

Voted to accept the following proposal. To see if the town will vote to sell Wells W. Healey, the piece of land where the old meeting house stood making a straight line by the road from the corner of Wells Healey's land to land of Thomas Brown, and authorize a valid deed to be given of the same, on the following conditions Viz That he pay the town treasury fifty dollars, provide a suitable place, near, and remove the pound, and Wells Healey, giving the town a bond, binding himself, his heirs, and assigns, to convey by deed, sufficient land on the opposite side of the road half way between the meeting house and the parsonage house so called, to erect a town house, or a school house or both, when wanted by the town for that purpose which condition he agrees to, according to the above proposal

#### DIVISION OF PARSONAGE MONEY.

We the subscribers do voluntarily agree and give our proportion of money received from the sales of the parsonage of Hampton falls Sold by the Selectmen on March 30<sup>th</sup> 1832, to be a public fund for the use and benefit of the Congregational Society in Said Hampton falls  
Hampton Falls October 1, 1832.

Luke Averill	Henry Robie
Moses Batchelder	Aaron Merrill
Wells Healey	Abigail Lang.
Weare D. Tilton	Levi Sanborn
Polly Dow	Caleb Tilten
Nancy Green for Stephen Green	Sherburn W. Rand
Ebeneezer Tilton	Mathew Merrium
Peter Tilton	Aaron Merrill Jr
Heirs of Peter Tilton Esqr	Thayer S. Sanborn
Jonathan Cram	Molly Blake
Elisabeth Sanborn	Joseph Akerman

Elizabeth Sanborn	Jonathan Nason
Rebecca F. Cram	Levi Lane
Abner Sanborn	Dearborn Lane
John P. Sanborn	Heirs Jeremiah Blake
Polly Prescott	Joshua Pike
Heirs of Josiah Prescott	Jeremiah Godfrey
Simeon Prescott	Michael T. Prescott
James Prescott	Josiah Batchelder
True M. Prescott	Rev. Moses Dow
Aaron Prescott	Moses A. Dow
Reuben Batchelder	Caleb Tilton for
Robert S. Prescott	Eastern Stage Company
Jeremiah Lane	

Amount received \$1154.91. Received for by Levi Lane Reuben Batchelder & Peter Tilton, Assessors of Said Society.

The following gave their proportion for the use and benefit of the First Christian Baptist Society:

Jacob Brown	Green Hardy
Thomas Brown	Daniel Pervear
Zephaniah Brown	Ezekiel Gove
Mary Brown	John Chase
Samuel Brown	Reuben Hardy.
Nancy Green	Caleb Towle
Thomas Moulton	John Marshall
Joseph Moulton	Nathan Pike
Nathan Moulton	James Page
Nathan Robie	Caleb Edgerly
Richard C. Marsh.	Charles Hardy
Charles C Gove	Enoch Blake
David Janvrin	Charles Chase
John B. Brown	John True
Joseph C. Brown	Jacob Gove
Richard Morrill	Nathan Brown
John Gove	William Brown

Amount received \$770.22. Received for by Jacob Brown Nathan Moulton & Thomas Brown, Wardens of Said Society

The following gave their proportion to the First Baptist Society:

Daniel Pervear Jr	Jacob Dodge
John Weare	Dudley Dodge
Aaron M. Gove	Stephen Dodge
Nathaniel Perkins	Chevey Chase
Richard Dodge	Heirs of Billy Dodge
George H. Dodge	

Amount received \$51.77—Received for by Richard Dodge Treasurer  
of said Society

The following gave their proportion for the use and benefit of the Universalist Society of Hampton Falls:

Jacob Perkins	Joseph Melcher
Aaron Sanborn	Frederick Brown
Moses Wells	Mary Brown
Josiah Brown	Nathaniel Healey
Joseph Sanborn	John Brown
Caleb Knight	William Wadleigh
Joseph Cram	Thomas Leavitt
John Brown 3d	David Chase
Levi Brown	Benjamin Sanborn
Sewell Brown	Abraham Dow
Levi Brown Jr	Christoph T. Chase
Josiah Page	George Janvrin
Tappan Chase	Joshua Janvrin
Joseph H. Melcher	

Amount received \$637.45 Received for by Josiah Sanborn, Treasurer  
of Said Society

#### SEATING THE MEETING-HOUSE.

Some description of this practice may not be out of place to inform the reader at the present time something of the methods:

The practice of seating the meeting-house appears to have been done away before the Falls church was organized. A committee was chosen with instructions how to seat the inhabitants. A committee was also chosen to seat this committee, so that there should be no fault found that the committee had chosen the best seats for themselves. There were few pews in the churches and the congregation had seats assigned them upon the rude benches, at the annual town meeting, according to their age, importance, and social standing. A person was fined for occupying a seat assigned to another. Pride, envy, and jealousy were active passions among the people of the olden times, and it was a delicate and difficult matter to "seat the meeting-house," as it was quaintly called. Some towns had a code of rules which were in use to assist in assigning the seats, two of which were "That every male be allowed one degree for every complete year of age he exceeds twenty-one (not to be applied to unmarried women)," and "That some suitable abatement be made where it is well known the person is greatly in debt."

## TITHING-MEN.

By an act passed in 1715, tithing-men were annually chosen, whose duty it was to inspect all licensed houses and inform of all disorders to a justice of the peace, and inform of all cursers and swearers.

By an act passed in 1799, all labor and recreation, traveling, and rudeness at places of public worship on the Lord's day were forbidden. The tithing-men had power to command assistance and forcibly detain all travelers unless they could give a good and sufficient reason for the necessity of traveling. This act was quite generally enforced until about 1825, when the custom of arresting persons for traveling on the Lord's day became obsolete. He was also to keep good order during divine service. He was an effectual terror to all juvenile church-goers.

As a badge of his office the tithing-man carried a black staff two feet long, tipped at one end for about three inches with brass or pewter; at the other end was sometimes attached a fox-tail. Any of the brothers who were found asleep during the service were touched with the hard end of the staff. Sometimes this was not kindly received. An instance is related, which occurred in this town, where the minister, observing one of the prominent brothers asleep, paused in his sermon and asked to have some one wake him, calling him by name. The brother thus wakened did not sleep in his efforts until the minister was dismissed. If any of the sisters were found asleep, the tithing-man drew the fox-tail lightly over their faces, thus gently awakening them from their slumber. Roguish boys sometimes received heroic treatment after the service. These things would seem to indicate that there has been a great improvement in behavior since those days. Nathan Pike was said to have been very stern with the boys who attended church at the little Christian Baptist chapel, which stood near the site of the town house. The tithing-man, who in the early days was an important personage, gradually became less so. It became a nominal office. For many years one was chosen for each meeting-house, at the town meeting, until about 1854, when the office was by common consent discontinued.

In Newbury, Mass., as early as 1679, fourteen tithing-men were appointed whose specific duty it was to have charge of ten families



LEVI LANE, ESQ.

1774—1864.

Prominent in town matters and in the Unitarian Church



living in the same neighborhood, being classed for the purpose by the selectmen. The following form of appointment was used:

Dea. Abraham Merrill, You are hereby required to take notice that you are chosen according to Court order by the Selectmen to bee a tythingmen to have inspection into and look over these families that they attend the Public worship of God and do not break the Sabbath and further you are to attend as the Court order declares—  
[Here follow the names of the families committed to his charge.]

By order of the Selectmen

ANTHONY SOMERBY,

Recorder

The tithing-men were to report any irregular conduct on the part of any persons in the families assigned to them.

#### A SERMON.

DELIVERED AUGUST 15, 1798, AT THE ORDINATION OF THE REV.  
JACOB ABBOT TO THE PASTORAL OFFICE OVER THE CHURCH AND  
SOCIETY IN HAMPTON FALLS, BY ABEL FISKE, A. M., PASTOR  
OF THE CHURCH IN WILTON, N. H.

If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God. I Peter iv, 11.

That great benevolent Being, of whom and through whom and to whom are all things, hath in a wonderful and discriminating manner exhibited his goodness to the human race. While the angels, who kept not their first estate, are reserved in chains, under darkness, to the judgment of the great day, we may receive it, as a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance, that God hath not sent his Son into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through him might be saved. Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight. It hath not only pleased God, who is an absolute Sovereign, and who is good and doeth good, to collect from the ruin of human apostasy a church unto himself, which shall be to the praise of his grace while immortality endures; but he hath made many glorious and interesting promises respecting it, and conferred upon it many signal privileges and blessings.

Among the numerous expressions of his goodness, and of his provident care for the instruction and moral improvement of men, we notice the institution of the Christian ministry. That promise, "I will give you pastors according to mine own heart, which shall

feed with knowledge and understanding," is a promise which breathes a spirit of good will to men. Pastors and teachers are among those gifts which Christ, when he led captivity captive, received and gave to men for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ. And those, whose minds are impressed with a due sense of the importance of divine and spiritual things, will be ready to express the grateful and devout feelings of their hearts in language like the following: How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things. The sphere in which ministers of religion move is honorable and important. Their work is a good work. They are not left to make a random steerage through life nor to propagate schemes and sentiments of their own. They act as ambassadors; they prove their instructions communicated to them, and they are to preach not themselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord. The words of the text are peculiarly applicable to them: "If any man speak, let him speak as the oracles of God."

In the following discourse, some notice will be taken of the superior excellence of the oracles of God above all other writings; of the duty of ministers in their preaching to adhere to the principles and influences of divine revelation; of the motives which should influence them to fidelity, and of the unreasonableness of finding fault with preachers, when they speak as the oracles of God.

Let us notice the superior excellence of the oracles of God above all other writings.

By oracles of God we may understand that system of truths, of doctrines and moral instructions contained in the scriptures of the old and new Testaments. What writings or compositions give such rational, sublime, and exalted views of the perfections and attributes of Deity, and of the nature, extent, and importance of moral virtue? They show to man what is good. They direct him in his most important interests and concerns. They are a competent rule of faith and practice. They respect not only a man's external deportment but the heart. They inculcate the purest views and sincerity untainted with the least mixture of hypocrisy. The motives, also, by which they enforce the practice of these things which are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report are great and glorious.

In allusion to the light and privileges of divine revelation, Moses inquires, with transports of admiration and joy, "What nation is there so great, who hath God so nigh unto them, as the Lord our God is in all things that we call upon him for? And what nation is there so great, that hath statutes and judgments so righteous, as all this law which I set before you this day?" And says St. Paul to Timothy, "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

It is most certain that, if mankind were united in a belief of the doctrines which are pointed out in the sacred oracles, and were influenced by the rules and maxims of moral conduct there prescribed, social order and happiness would be greatly promoted. God would be worshiped in spirit and in truth. Men would live like a band of brothers, and their union, harmony, and love would be like the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion. Those hostile passions, which agitate the world with contentions and animosity, with bloodshed and desolation would be suppressed. The hearts of men would universally glow with piety, generosity, and kindness. The wolf and the lamb would lie down together, and there would be nothing to hurt or destroy in all the holy mountain. Rulers would be just men, ruling in the fear of God. Subjects would lead quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty. Parents and children, masters and servants, and persons in all the various connexions of life would perform the duties incumbent on them with mutual readiness and delight. In short, their feet would be guided in the way of peace here, and a blissful immortality would await them when called to quit their present and enter upon a new mode of existence.

This leads me to remark that there is, among other things, this superior excellence in the oracles of God above all other writings; they bring into view the mediatorial kingdom of Jesus Christ; they afford light and comfort where other writings can only deal in uncertain conjecture. The oracles of God illuminate the dark valley of the shadow of death. They exhibit life and immortality to view, and give the fullest assurance to such as believe the report of the gospel, and submit to its great practical design that, though their earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved they shall

inhabit a building of God, an house not made with hands, and receive a crown of life and glory, which fadeth not away.

It seems that, if men would, with seriousness, candor, and impartiality, examine the internal and external evidence of the truth and authenticity of the holy scriptures, the numerous considerations that might be produced to evince their divine original, the nature of the doctrines taught, the excellency of the instructions given, the miracles wrought in testimony of the truth of the divine mission of those who were employed as messengers or publishers of the system, and the fulfillment of the numerous predictions interspersed here and there through the sacred volume, they, instead of being ashamed of the gospel of Christ, would pronounce those happy—happy in respect to time, and happy in respect to eternity—who are built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ being the chief corner-stone.

But however true, important, and interesting revealed religion is, yet its progress and influence have been obstructed by a spirit of infidelity. Men have come forward with their objections, and taken the field with all the aid which wit and satire could afford. But their objections have been so satisfactorily answered, and the mists which their satirical talents had raised to conceal the truth so thoroughly dissipated, that the faith of many, instead of being shaken, hath collected new strength.

Bishop Watson, in a late reply to one of the opposers of revealed religion, says, "What I blame you for is this, that you have attempted to lessen the authority of the Bible by ridicule more than by reason: that you have brought forward every petty objection which your ingenuity could discover, or your industry pick up from the writings of others, and without taking any notice of the answers which have been repeatedly given to these objections, you urge and enforce them as if they were new. There is some novelty, at least, in your manner, for you go beyond all others in boldness of assertion and in profaneness of argumentation."

The author, on whose publication the Bishop makes his strictures, remarks, "Should the Bible and Testament hereafter fall, it is not I that have been the occasion." To which he replies, "You look, I think, upon your production with a parent's partial eye, when you speak of it with such a style of self-complacency. The Bible, sir, has withstood the learning of Porphyry and the power of Julian, to say nothing of the Manichean Faustus; it has resisted the genius of

Bolingbroke and the wit of Voltaire, to say nothing of a numerous herd of inferior assailants, and it will not fall by your force. You have barbed anew the blunted arrows of former adversaries; you have feathered them with blasphemy and ridicule, dipped them in your deadliest poison, aimed them with your utmost skill, shot them against the shield of faith with your utmost vigor; but, like the feeble javelin of aged Priam, they will scarcely reach the mark, will fall to the ground without a stroke."

We pass on to notice the duty of ministers, in their preaching, to adhere to the principles and instructions of divine revelation.

If ministers were to preach for doctrines the commandments of men, or were they to advance a system of faith and practice which does not comport with the oracles of God, they would prevent the end and design of their office. They are not sent forth to preach or propagate a new religion, but to explain and enforce the religion which is contained in the word of God. If the religion which the ministers of Christ preach appears new to others, it is not a novelty which they have invented.

When the prophets of old were sent forth to proclaim important messages to men, they spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, and their errand was commonly sanctioned with words to this effect: Thus saith the Lord. When they were sent forth as prophets or teachers of men, it was the will or message of God which they were to proclaim. The Prophet that hath a dream, let him tell a dream, and he that hath my word, let him speak my word faithfully; what is the chaff to the wheat? saith the Lord. The following are the words addressed to Ezekiel: "Son of man, I have made thee a watchman unto the house of Israel; therefore hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me. And thou shalt speak my words, whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear." When Christ sent forth his Apostles to preach the gospel among nations, he directed them what to do and, among other things, said, "Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." He had instructed them in the nature and design of his kingdom, and these instructions were to be the invariable rule of their preaching. And they were viewed by those who received their message as servants of the most high God, who shewed to men the way of salvation. Hence Paul and Sylvanus and Timotheus, in an epistle to the Thessalonians, say, "For this cause also thank we God without ceasing, because when ye receive

the word of God which ye heard of us ye received it not as the word of men, but as it is, in truth, the word of God, which effectually worketh also in you that believe." It was the business of the Apostles, who were sent forth to propagate the Christian system, to declare such things as they had heard, as they had seen with their eyes, had looked upon, and their hands had handled of the word of life. So fully persuaded were they of their fidelity in pursuing the instructions which were given them that Paul, in his epistle to the Galatians, does not hesitate to say, "But though we, or an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed."

If it were the duty of the prophets of old and of the Apostles of Christ to conform, in their messages to men, to the divine instructions which they had received, we may with equal reason conclude that it is the duty of ministers, at the present day, to adhere in their preaching to the principles and instructions of divine revelation. And unless this be the case with them we do not hesitate to say that they cannot be considered as good ministers of Christ and faithful stewards of the ministers of God.

If this be true, perhaps it may be thought by some that the task of ministers is light and easy; but to be able to understand the meaning and import of particular places in scripture, to illustrate the connexion, harmony, and consistency of its several parts, to defend the gospel against the attacks of infidels, and to convince or stop the mouths of gainsayers, to know how to apply the rules and directions of scripture to the state of society or of particular individuals, rightly to divide the word of truth so as to give every man his portion in due season, or to be as a scribe well instructed unto the kingdom of heaven, who can with care and pertinency bring out of his treasure things new and old, a minister must give himself to reading, meditation, and prayer. These things will require diligent application and laborious researches after the truth.

It will be an object with ministers to inspire their hearers with rational, consistent, and adoring views of the being, perfections, and government of God, of the character of Jesus Christ, and of the offices of the Holy Spirit; to give a just statement of the doctrines of free grace, and of the necessity and importance of holiness, of man's weakness and insufficiency, and of tendered aid and assistance; to solve the doubting, to cheer the sorrowful, and to animate the believer in ways of well doing. In short, they will endeavor

to make such a just statement of the reasonableness and importance of religion, and of the rewards annexed to a virtuous and obedient life, a life consecrated to the service of Deity, and the nature and consequence of sin and impenitency as shall move their hearers who duly regard things in their connexion and real importance to avoid that which is evil, and to cleave to that which is good; that so they may be profitable to the flock over which the Holy Ghost has made them overseers, and be instrumental of their progression in knowledge and spiritual perfection.

We proceed to suggest some motives which should influence them to fidelity.

The favor and continued regard of the people, among whom they labor in word and doctrine, should be a motive with ministers to be faithful. When people have reason to view ministers as unfaithful, or as withholding the necessary word of admonition and reproof, through fear of giving offense, will they not be apt to despise such ministers, and treat them with contempt? On the contrary, are ministers prudent and faithful, desirous to promote the instruction and moral improvement of their hearers, to promote the good order and real happiness of the people among whom they reside as public teachers of religion, will not they be generally respected though duty may sometimes call them to exhibit truth in such a point of light as to excite a sudden temporary irritation?

Another motive to fidelity in the ministerial office is the hope, or prospect, of being useful to the souls of men, being instrumental of advancing the cause of religion, and of building up the Redeemer's kingdom in the world. Though ministers may have reason to complain that their labors are too unsuccessful, yet they are often instrumental of doing good. And if they can entertain the hope that they shall be the means of diffusing useful knowledge, of stirring up the pure mind by way of remembrance, of checking the progress of vice, and of prevailing with any to pay a serious attention to the great salvation which the gospel proposes, they should be animated to faithful exertions. If ministers see and feel the importance of religion, it must give them peculiar joy and satisfaction to find that those committed to their care regard the things which belong to their peace, and walk in the truth.

It may also be suggested that if ministers be faithful they have reason to hope that Christ will be with them, and that his grace will be sufficient for them. This thought should encourage and

quicken them amidst all their trials and difficulties, amidst all their labors and services.

We add that a consideration of the approbation and reward which faithful ministers will receive from their divine Lord and Master should move those who enter upon the office to be faithful in the discharge of the duties of it. And if they may but finish their course with joy and, when the Chief Shepherd shall appear, receive a crown of glory which fadeth not away, they should not count even their lives dear to themselves; they should be willing to spend and be spent in the service of souls and the Redeemer. And such will be the lot of the faithful ministers of Christ, whether they be successful or not.

Gloomy will be the case and aggravated the condemnation of ministers if, after they have preached to others, if, after all the means and advantages of knowledge and happiness they have enjoyed, they themselves should be cast-aways. But it is to be hoped that love to God, to the Redeemer, and to the souls of men will stimulate the sacerdotal order to take heed to the ministry which they have received in the Lord, that they fulfill it, and that in so doing they may save both themselves and those who hear them.

Let us now just hint at the unreasonableness and danger of finding fault with preachers, when they speak as the oracles of God.

Ministers do not claim dominion over the faith of men, but they wish to be helpers of their joy. It is their aim to exhibit truth, and they appeal to the judgment and understanding of those whom they address as to the propriety and importance of what they say. They often meet with those who in some respects differ with them in opinion, but who are possessed of noble, generous, and candid minds. No fearful apprehensions are to be entertained respecting men of this description, but they are sometimes called to deal with unreasonable men, men of corrupt minds, men who love darkness rather than light, and who are unwilling to have the truth exhibited. But shall ministers be considered as enemies because they tell you the truth, and truth which is of a serious, interesting, and infinitely important nature? Do they anything more than duty calls them to do? And if they speak as the oracles of God, is it not unreasonable to blame, to fault them?

Motives or designs are often unjustly imputed to ministers. They conceive it to be their duty to hold up vice to view in its odious na-

ture and dreadful tendency. And it is not unusual for offenses to be noticed of which some of their hearers may have been guilty, and perhaps recently. Such individuals consider themselves as particularly pointed at, and others think the same, whereas the ministers themselves had not the most distant idea of the applicability of the remarks to those who made the particular application; and should they in consequence of such things meet with any kind of abuse or disrespect, would it not be without any just foundation? To find fault when they speak as the oracles of God betrays an ignorant head or a perverse heart. It is dangerous as well as unreasonable. It is in effect to find fault with the system of God's moral government, and if men be not reconciled to God's moral government, if they disregard his messages and set at naught all his counsel and reproof, they shall eat of the fruit of their own way and be filled with their own devices. They may, when perhaps it is forever too late, be ready to lament and say, How have we hated instruction and our hearts despised reproof, and have not obeyed the voice of our teachers nor inclined our ear to them who instructed us.

#### IMPROVEMENT.

If the preceding observations have truth and propriety for their basis, then we may infer that those who wish to lessen the credit and destroy the influence of revealed religion may be ranked among the most dangerous enemies of mankind. They oppose a system which is truly benevolent, which is friendly to the rights of man, friendly to the order, peace, and happiness of society; friendly to rulers; friendly to subjects; friendly to the rich; friendly to the poor; friendly in respect to time, and friendly in respect to eternity. How much then is it to be lamented that any should represent the Christian system only as a cunningly devised fable and employ their wit and talents to bring the scriptures of the old and new Testaments into contempt. And can it be wondered that those who are set for the defense of the gospel, and to keep up in the world a knowledge of and belief in the doctrines and duties of revealed religion, should display great zeal and peculiar concern at this day of darkness and spreading infidelity?

Who will be so uncandid as to impute our zeal and concern to an anxiety about a temporal support? Though some of us who have borne the burden and heat of the day, who find ourselves greatly

enervated by a studious, sedentary life, might by being driven from our office and employment, be left in a pitiful condition; yet others of us could mingle with our fellow citizens in the common pursuits and occupations of life and stand an equal chance with them to gain a comfortable subsistence. But, alas! what would be the state of society if certain renovating, demoralizing principles which are exhibited on the theatre of the East should spread among us? What means to acquire property or what security in the possession? And who would there be to defend the honor and chastity of our wives and of our daughters? Perhaps the husband, the father might be the helpless spectator of the infamy and ruin of his wife, of his daughter. And how would our beloved offspring be educated? Instead of seeing our sons as plants grown up in their youth, and our daughters as corner-stones, polished after the similitude of a palace, we might expect to see them stimulated by precept and example in all the pursuits of violence, rapine, debriuchery, and blasphemy.

Though we do not profess to discard the propriety of this idea, that those who preach the gospel should live of the gospel, yet our zeal and concern at the present day do not originate from an anxiety about a temporal support. We tremble for the ark of God, for the cause of religion. Our zeal and concern have the glory of God, the peace and prosperity of society, and the present and future happiness of our fellow men for their object. And may we be improved as the instruments of carrying the benevolent designs of revealed religion into effect, so that we may see those with whom we are concerned walking in the truth, walking in wisdom's ways, walking in that narrow path which leadeth to life everlasting.

On this occasion, my fathers and brethren in the ministry will permit a word of congratulation and exhortation.

Amidst all the revolutions and anarchy of the present eventful day, we behold with pleasure that the altars of God which have been erected in our land, instead of being demolished, stand respected, and that on days consecrated for social worship, instead of seeing our temples deserted and the walls left bare, there are more or less in all our towns whose breasts glow with piety and delight when it is said, "Let us go into the house of the Lord." These things should not only excite our gratitude, but quicken us in our endeavors to promote the instruction and moral improvement of those who favor us with their presence and attention.

May we ever speak as the oracles of God, and instead of having the mortification to see our people desert our ministry and wander forth in the paths of error and delusion, may we have the happiness to see that they obey from the heart that form of doctrine which is taught by the spirit of inspiration. Thus may we and they be united in the duties and services assigned us here, and be forever happy together hereafter in mansions of prepared glory and blessedness.

My respected young friend who is this day to be separated unto the work of the gospel ministry, whereunto he is called, claims my attention.

Dear sir, that you have been privileged with a birth and education in a land of gospel light, that from a child you have known the holy scriptures, that you have descended from parents whose great aim has been to instil into the minds of their offspring an early sense of the importance of religion, and who have had both an inclination and ability to favor you with many literary advantages are considerations which justly demand your grateful acknowledgments, and since you are disposed, at this day of prevailing dissipation and infidelity, to devote yourself to the service of God, in the gospel of his Son, may it not be viewed as an unequivocal proof of this pleasing hope, that you choose rather to suffer affliction with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season? No wonder this should be the case if you have a due respect unto the recompence of reward.

The work to which you are this day to be separated is arduous and pleasing, laborious and useful, solemn and joyful. In order that you may not wound the feelings of your friends and acquaintance, disappoint the hopes and expectations of the Christian society in this place, and fail of the divine approbation, be careful in your ministrations to speak as the oracles of God. Search the scriptures, and may God open your understanding, that you may understand them. They point out your duty and your reward.

To declare the whole counsel of God, and to keep back nothing which may be profitable to your people, will require much attention, care, and diligence. But you are to remember that the whole of your duty does not respect the pulpit. You may be profited and highly profit your people in private conversation, and if you wish to have your preaching produce a good moral effect upon their life and conversation, be careful to recommend everything commendable

and praiseworthy by your own deportment. Be an example unto the flock in all the great duties of piety and philanthropy. Let it be your aim to regulate your own conduct by the doctrines and moral instructions which you dispense to others. This is necessary to the peace and quiet of your own mind, and without it how can you promise yourself success? Though your preaching be ever so good, yet if your life betray the wicked man, the wolf in sheep's clothing, you will injure the cause which you have professedly advocated and contempt and infamy will be your lot. But we hope better things of you; things which will evince your regard for the honor and interest of religion, your love to the Redeemer and to the souls of men.

Your mind is, doubtless, impressed with a solemnizing view of the transactions of this day, and of the great trust to be committed to you, but is not your heart, in some measure, cheered by the following language of divine consolation? "Lo I am with you; my grace is sufficient for you."

Dear sir, accept my best wishes for your present and future happiness. I commend you to God and to the word of his grace, which is able to conduct you with honor and success through your ministry. May you be a faithful watchman, a good soldier of Jesus Christ. May you not only speak as the oracles of God, but dispense the ordinances of the gospel with fitness and propriety; keep up the discipline of God's house; visit your people usefully and profitably, and having won many souls to Christ may you finally receive from your divine Master that transporting eulogy, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

*Brethren and friends of the Christian Society in this place:* The external indications of regard for religion, and of respect for the Christian ministry which you have exhibited, will do you honor and afford you many comfortable reflections, if they flow from a corresponding temper and are the outward expressions of the inward feelings of the heart.

In the course of about eighty-six years and seven months, the people in this place have been favored with the settled ministry about seventy-eight years and nine months. That you, for such a course of years, should be in a situation to enjoy the regular stated administration of the divine ordinances is a consideration which should excite a tribute of praise to Him who walketh in the midst of the golden candlesticks, and holdeth the stars in his right hand.

But amidst all the pleasing reflections which such a review can inspire, we find the tender emotions of grief and sorrow excited. This people have found that the treasure of the gospel is put in earthen vessels. In a little more than fourscore years five persons have been introduced into the ministerial office among them. One resigned his pastorate and hath entered into a civil department. Four have not been suffered to continue by reason of death. Few places have been visited with heavier trials in this respect than you, my Christian friends. Nine months have not yet elapsed since you were called into mourning and left as sheep without a shepherd by the mortality of that worthy good man, the Rev. Samuel Langdon, D. D. May you long be profited by a pious recollection of the truths and useful instructions which he dispensed to you.

The great repairer of breaches, who sends pastors among those who desire and seek for the blessing, hath, as we trust, in great loving kindness, disposed you to unite in the choice of a successor who is this day to take the oversight of you in the Lord. If his life and health should be continued, we flatter ourselves with the hope that he will so discharge the duties of the ministry as fully to justify the choice you have been led to make.

Let his joy be the joy of you all. While it is his pleasure and aim to feed the sheep and the lambs of Christ's flock and, in meekness, to instruct those who oppose themselves, if God, peradventure, will give them repentance to the acknowledgment of the truth, it becomes you to unite with him in every measure within your reach which is calculated to advance the cause and interest of religion.

We wish well to the man of your choice, and if you wish to have him feel the happy effects of your continued regard, you will not make him an offender for a word. You will not put uncandid constructions upon his conduct. You will not desert his ministrations. You will not be inattentive to his moral instructions. You will not be gratified to see him embarrassed and perplexed for the want of decent and proper support. You will not be pleased to see his feelings wounded at any time or upon any occasion. Far from this will be your temper and conduct.

Brethren, we wish you well, and may the God of peace bless you and your pastor-elect, and make you and him perfect in every good work to do his will; so that you may be solaced with the blessings of love, peace, and harmony here, and hereafter be admitted to par-

ticipate in a fullness of joy and unceasing pleasures at God's right hand.

*Men, Brethren, and Fathers of this Assembly:* The Spirit of inspiration hath advertised us of perilous times, and cautioned us not to believe every spirit but to try the spirits, whether they be of God. These things merit our serious attention at the present day, in which a spirit of error and delusion bears its frightful head in various forms. Are you willing to desert the good old way and to imitate the example of those who have grown tired of the guidance and instruction of Moses and the Prophets, of Christ and his apostles? Are you willing to adventure forth into scenes of novelty and dangerous experiment; to become followers of wandering stars, or blazing short-lived meteors, which will soon leave you in all the horrors of darkness? O be wise before it be too late, and let me assure you that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.

Life and death, the blessing and the curse, are set before you. If Thomas Paine, the author of "The Age of Reason," be the true prophet, then follow him; or if the Illuminati, who are darkening the world by their system, be the true prophets, then follow them; but if Christ, the Son of God, who is the brightness of the Father's Glory and the express image of his person, and who justly assumes the title "The Light of the World," be the true Prophet, then follow him.

Such features of a divine origin do the holy scriptures carry in the glorious doctrines which they teach; in the wise and salutary conduct which they prescribe; in their predictions and corresponding events, and in their rise and progress in the world that I do only apply to those among whom the light of the gospel shines, the words of the Baptist with which I close: "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life, and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him."

AMEN.

### THE CHARGE

BY THE REV. DR. HAVEN OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Resting satisfied in the ample testimonials of the ministerial qualifications of the person on whom we now impose our hands, and being designated by this venerable council to ordain and set him

apart to the work of the gospel ministry by charging him before God and holy angels, we do accordingly, in the name of the council convened, and by authority derived from this glorious head of the Church, ordain you, Mr. Jacob Abbot, a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ, a Bishop, a presbyter. We now commit to you the charge and oversight of this particular flock. You are hereby invested with the same character and ministerial authority with ourselves, charging you to take this sacred and very important office upon you, not of constraint, but willingly; not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind.

Take heed to this ministry you are now receiving in the Lord, to fulfill it.

Preach the word; be instant, in season and out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long-suffering and doctrine; not handling the word of God deceitfully, but by manifestation of the truth, commanding yourself to every man's conscience in the sight of God.

Preach Jesus Christ and him crucified, and risen again for our justification; warning every man and instructing every man in all wisdom, that you may present every man perfect before God in Christ.

Preach the plain gospel of Jesus, uncorrupted by vain philosophy and the metaphysical sophistry of the present age. Cast not a mist before the eyes of your hearers by introducing metaphysical distinctions instead of plain scripture reasoning; nor ever plunge them into the awful abyss of fatalism by pretending to be wise above what is written. Imitate your great master and his apostles, adducing plain facts rather than the deceiving words and wisdom of this world.

Preach Christ, the wisdom of God, and the power of God to every man who believeth. Let your preaching be plain, practical, and fervent. Thus be wise to win souls.

Administer the seals of the New Testament,—Baptism and the Lord's supper,—to all proper subjects, like a wise and faithful steward over the house of God, distinguishing between the holy and profane.

As much as in you lies, in this enfeebled age of church authority, dispense the primitive discipline which Christ has appointed in all his churches, doing nothing by partiality that the ministry be not blamed. And bless the congregation in the name of the Lord.

The same things we now commit to you, commit thou to others, as providence shall call you; but lay hands suddenly on no man.

Beloved brother, take heed to thyself. Be an example to the flock in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity. Live the gospel you preach, that you may be able to say to your dear flock, "Be ye followers of me as I am of Christ."

Take heed to the flock; feed the sheep; feed the lambs.

Stir up the gift that is in thee. Give thyself to reading, meditation, and prayer. Meditate on these things; give thyself wholly to them, that thy profiting may appear to all men. Thus approve thyself a workman who needeth not to be ashamed; rightly dividing the word of life, and give to every one his portion in due season.

In fine, dear sir, we charge you in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ and before holy angels, make full proof of thy ministry; keep thyself pure from the blood of precious souls. Oh, that a deep sense of the worth of souls, the solemn account you will shortly have to give up to your great Lord, may have an abiding and powerful influence on all your ministry.

Do you ask with serious concern, Who is sufficient for these things? Hear, then, the language of the great Shepherd and Bishop of souls directed to you, to every faithful minister, "Lo! I am with you always." "My grace is sufficient for you; my strength is made perfect in your weakness."

Rest on his faithful promise, endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.

Thus be faithful to God, to your own soul, and to the souls of your people—then, all hail the day of your last account. The chief Shepherd shall appear and place a crown of glory, a crown of life eternal on thy head.

AMEN.

### THE RIGHT HAND OF FELLOWSHIP

BY THE REV. JESSE APPLETON OF HAMPTON, N. H.

If there be anything remaining in the human heart which is refined, noble, or dignified, it is sure to find support and encouragement in the religion of Jesus. Every passion or desire which can possibly be improved to a good purpose meets with objects in this religion on which it may operate to advantage.

Is there in the human breast a thirst for being, a desire for unlimited existence? The gospel speaks of life and immortality. Do

men feel a desire for knowledge and a freedom from those many doubts and difficulties which embarrass all their present speculations? The gospel informs us that after death the good man shall enjoy the best possible advantages for extending his knowledge; that though he now sees through a glass darkly, he shall then see face to face. Are the social feelings implanted in the human heart? Is there an inclination in man to associate with his fellows; to communicate his thoughts and desires to others and receive the like communications from them? The Christian religion promises to believers the enjoyment of the best society. "They shall sit down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob." They shall be familiarly conversant with a select company, chosen from all nations and kindreds and tongues. Do we feel, within us, a desire of fame, honor, and distinction? The gospel speaks of honor, glory, and immortality, of our sitting on thrones and being raised to an equality with angels. Is there, in man, a kind of attraction among congenial souls? An inclination to form particular attachments; to enter into strong and lasting friendships? This inclination is countenanced and encouraged, both by the general tendency of the Christian religion and by the particular example of its divine Author.

Proceeding from the love of God, we might naturally expect that Christianity should bear the marks of its divine origin, and tend to promote peace on earth and good will toward men. Accordingly, we find that no exhortations more frequently occur than those which would persuade men to benevolence, and a tender and affectionate regard for each other.

But the example of Christ is still more to our purpose. He selected a certain number of companions, whom he honored by the appellation of friends. They were to be partakers of his joy or sorrow; his honor or reproach. They continued with him in his temptations; they followed him in the regeneration, and both before and after his ascension were instrumental of carrying on that new birth or renovated state of things, in the moral world, which he had originated.

Among these there was one who had a particular share in his master's affections. He was called the disciple whom Jesus loved. He leaned on Jesus' bosom and enjoyed the most honorable familiarity with him. Our Lord had other particular attachments; he loved Lazarus and wept at his tomb.

From these examples of Jesus Christ, it appears that he not only

enjoined, in his religion, the most general and extensive benevolence, but did himself indulge the social feelings. He formed particular attachments, he entered into strong and lasting friendships.

As a minister of his religion, and strongly influenced by those social feelings which Jesus Christ himself has seen fit to patronize, I cheerfully perform the office assigned me by this ecclesiastical council.

Unto you, my dear brother, I now give this Right Hand of Fellowship. By this we acknowledge your abilities, your literary and moral acquirement, and your regular introduction into the Christian ministry.

We believe that, under the influences of Christian principles you will take heed to yourself and to the flock of God, over which the Holy Ghost has made you an overseer; that you will count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Jesus Christ your Lord.

We rejoice that you have now taken part with us in this ministry, and we embrace you as our brother and companion in tribulation and in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ.

We declare our readiness to communicate with you in all the offices of Christian fellowship. Nothing, on our part, shall be wanting to your personal happiness or ministerial success. We will rejoice in your joy; we will weep at your sorrow, and God forbid that we should sin against the Lord in ceasing to pray for you.

And while in the sincerity of our souls we tender you these our services, we have received your hand as an undoubted pledge of your willingness to reciprocate them.

And now, my brother, may the Lord bless you and make you a faithful laborer in the vineyard of Christ. May he give you a long, a peaceful and a prosperous ministry, and having turned many to righteousness, may you hereafter shine as the brightness of the firmament and as a star forever and ever.

*Fathers and Brethren of this Church and Society:* We congratulate you on the prospect which this day opens upon you. Since the death of your late venerable minister, you have experienced yourselves and manifested to others, "how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

All the friends of good order and religion have witnessed with abundant satisfaction, the regularity, caution, and unanimity that have uniformly characterized your proceedings. They have re-

joiced at beholding your order and the steadfastness of your faith in Christ.

You, this day, behold the happy issue of all your endeavors for resettling the gospel ministry. You behold the man in whom your wishes and esteem have centered. Behold now, he is, according to your wish, in God's stead. He also is formed out of the clay. His terror shall not make you afraid, neither shall his hand lie heavy upon you. Let him continue to share largely in your esteem and affections. Manifest your attachment to him, but especially to that Gospel, the principles of which he will unfold, explain, and inculcate. Thus will you give peace to his days and success to his ministry. Thus you will gratify the best desires of his heart, which, we believe, are directed to your everlasting interest. For what is his hope, or joy, or crown of rejoicing? Are not even ye in the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his coming?

AMEN.

## RECORD OF MARRIAGES.

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MARRIAGES CONSUMMATED BY REV. THEOPHILUS COTTON,  
TAKEN FROM A RECORD IN HIS OWN HANDWRITING.

- 1712, December 18, Nathaniel Healey and Hannah Tilton.  
1713, January 27, Ebeneazer Loverin and Esther Derbon.  
May 28, Nathan Longfellow and Mary Green.  
June 25, Nicholas Dolebe and Sarah Smith.  
September 30, Israel Foulson and Rachael Berry of Greenland.  
November 26, Thomas Wait and Sarah Norton.  
1714, January 13, Cornelius Clough of Kingston and Joanna Sanborn.  
November 25, Joseph Wheler and Mary Clark, both of Newbury.  
November 25, John Swain and Maud Sargent.  
December 28, Reuben Sanborn and Sarah Sanborn.  
December 30, John Batchelder and Abigail Cram.  
1715, January 1, Stephen Hardwyck of Charlestown and Joanna Lowell  
of Newbury.  
January 24, John Brown and Abigail Jonson.  
March 24, John Johnson of Greenland and Prudence Crosby of  
Hampton.  
October 5, Abner Sanborn and Rachael Shaw.  
November 16, Joseph Lowe and Elizabeth Pottle.  
1716, January 12, William Healey and Mary Sanborn.  
July 24, John Swain and Martha Tongue.  
September 24, Richard Elliott of Portsmouth and Abigail Wilson  
of Hampton.  
November, Peter Sanborn and Aphia Shaw.  
December 19, William Norton and Elizabeth Cotton.  
1717, June 6, Oliver Smith of Exeter and Ruth Blake.  
October 17, Jacob Perkins of York and Annie Littlefield; married  
by license, m C of Wells.  
November 12, Christopher Johnson and Mary Hadlock, both of  
Chebago for wh. there is a certificate.  
December 5, Capt. Joseph Tilton and Elizabeth Shaw.  
December 17, Samuel Prescott and Mary Sanborn.  
1718, January, Benjamin Brown, Jr., and Sarah Gove, Junr.  
February 6, Abraham Brown and Argentine Cram.  
November 16, Nicholas Mygood and Joanna Lane.  
November 25, Edward Sanborn and Dorothy Roby.



FRANK B. SANBORN.

See page 555.



- 1718, December 9, William Willy of Oyster River and Margaret Basford.  
1719, January 8, Samuel Blake and Anna Sylla.  
January 16, Isaac Buswell and Martha Eaton, both of Salisbury.  
June 19, Nehimiah Partridge of Portsmouth and Mary Philbrick of Hampton.  
June 29, Daniel Weare and Abigail Green.  
August 31, Thomas Richardson of Newbury and Hannah Pottle of Hampton.  
December 3, Jonathan Sanborn of Kingston and Theodate Sanborn of Hampton.
- 1720, January 18, James Sanborn and Eliz. Leavitt.  
January 20, Isaac Clough of Salisbury and Sarah Swayne of Hampton.  
March 9, Joseph Lowell of Newbury and Sarah Prescott of Hampton.  
April 14, William Hilton of Exeter and Joanna Lane of Hampton.  
October 23, Jonathan Ring of Almsbury and Esther Batchelder of Hampton.  
November 23, William Hayes of Dover and Hannah Sanborn of Hampton.  
November 28, Joseph Cass, Junr, and Phebe Nason, both of Hampton.  
November 30, John Hall and Elizabeth Evans, both of Hampton.  
December 12, Peter Garland and Elizabeth Clifford, both of Hampton.
- 1721, January 6, Joseph Norton and Abigail Gove.  
April 3, Jonathan Prescott and Judith Gove.  
May 15, Jethro Batchelder and Dorothy Sanborn.  
July 13, Moses Chandler of Andover and Anna Sanborn of Hampton Town.  
November 7, Benjamin Sanborn and Meribah Tilton, both of Hampton.  
November 9, Isaac Fellows and Abigail Sleeper, both off Hampton.  
December 26, Richard Clifford and Hepsibah Basford, both off Hampton.
- 1722, January 11, Samuel Lane and Elizabeth Blake, both off Hampton.  
January 18, Joseph Sanborn, Junr, and Lucy Prescott, both off Hampton.  
March 6, Nathaniel Healey and Susanna Weare.  
May 3, Ebeneazer Knowlton and Mary Cram.  
August 15, James Marston off Salem and Sarah Clark off Ipswich.  
October 25, Nathan Clough and Rachael Brown.  
December 31, Philip Pepear and Martha Emmons.
- 1723, January 1, Charles Treadwell of Wells and Sarah Swett.  
January 15, Jonathan Fifield and Hannah Wate.  
February 5, Daniel Richardson and Sarah Pottle.  
February 7, Joseph Batchelder and Mary Goss.

- 1723, April 18, Richard Harriman off Haverhill and Sarah Hall of Bradford.  
 August 1, Luther Morgan and Abigail Sanborn.  
 October 18, Thomas James and Eliz. Norton.  
 December 5, John Magoon and Sarah Magoon.  
 December 18, Jonathan Chase and Patience Hook.
- 1724, January 30, Caleb Rowlings and Elizabeth Shaw, att Stratham.  
 February 13, Elisha Prescott and Phebe Sanborn.  
 February 25, Nathaniel Batchelder and Mary Tilton.  
 July 9, Daniel Rundlett off Stratham and Lydia Cram.  
 October 23, Abel Ward and Mary Melcher.  
 October 29, Benoni Fogg and Mary Griffin.  
 December 10, Daniel Loverin and Mary Sully.  
 December 17, Edward Lock and Hannah Blake.  
 December 31, John Mordin and Mary Dearbon.
- 1725, January 12, Hezekiah Blake and Joanna Fellows.  
 February 13, Jeremiah Gove and Sarah Cram.  
 February 13, Sam'l Lock and Margaret Ward.  
 March 11, Retior Beckot off Salem and Hannah Graves of Beverly; married by license from L. G. W.  
 April 5, Samuel Shaw and Rachael Fellows.  
 April 15, Wadleigh Cram off Hampton and Ruth Gilman off Exeter.  
 May 19, Ezekiel Clough off Salisbury and Sarah Brown of Hamp.  
 June '16, Robert Mottillin and Anna Kinsman, both of Boston; married by license from L. G. W.  
 June 17, Capt. Joseph Tilton and Elizabeth Hilliard, both off Hampton; married by license from L. G. W.  
 August 26, Caleb Dalton and Elizabeth Davis, both off Haverhill; married by license of L. G. Wintworth.  
 October 26, Jonathan Palmer and Anna Brown.  
 November 11, John Rawlings of Exeter and Mary Swayne.  
 December 16, John James and Lucy Norton.  
 December 16, Enoch Colby and Abial Sanborn.  
 December 16, Robert Quimby and Judith Sanborn.  
 December 22, Mark Snow off Eastham and Sarah Langford off Boston; by license from Lieut. Gov. Wintworth.  
 December 30, Benjamin Veasey and Deborah Blake.
- 1726, January 28, Daniel Emerson, Cambridge, Mass., Town, and Hannah Hall of Hampton Falls.  
 March 3, Robert Rowe and Apphia Sanborn.  
 May 23, Thomas Garland and Elizabeth Moulton.

RECORD OF MARRIAGES CONSUMMATED BEFORE JOSEPH WHIPPLE.

- 1727, November 8, Henry Fifield and Comfort Cram, both of Hampton.  
 December 21, John Perkins of Dover and Rehecca Draper of Hampton,

- 1728, January 21, Philemon Blake and Lydia Boulter, both of Hampton.  
February 2, Moses Swett of Newtown and Harriet Swett of Hampton.  
February 22, James Perkins and Shuah Nason, both of Hampton.  
April 10, Stephen Emmerson and Mary Manning, both of Ipswich; by a license from L. Gov. Wentworth; my wife and Sarah Bradley present.  
May 15, Zacheriah Tole and Ann Godfrey, both of Hampton Town.  
May 11, Benjamin Hilliard and Mary Prescott.  
May 26, Nath'l Seve and Sarah Daniel, both of Rye.  
July 25, Isaiah Smith of Stratham and Charity Cram of Hampton.  
August 22, Jonathan Tilton and Margaret Shaw.  
November 28, Jonathan Cram and Elizabeth Heath.  
December 3, Jeremiah Brown and Mary Weare.  
December 3, Jacob Green and Mary Gale.  
1729, January 1, Caleb Tole and Rebecca Prescott.  
March 7, Thomas Silly and Abigail Knowlton.  
May 2, Thomas Brown and Mahitable Towle.  
May 10, Thomas Baker and Rebecca Kellsol, both of Lynn.  
May 14, Christopher Palmer and Elizabeth Stanyan.  
June 4, John Chapman and Huldah Hoyt.  
July 2, Sam<sup>l</sup> Page and Mary Clark.  
August 14, Amasa Dow of Salisbury and Lydia Roby of Hampton.  
September 18, Benjamin Prescott and Doratha Sanborn.  
September 18, Benjamin Batchelder and Rebecca Prescott.  
November 6, John Fogg and Meribah Tilton.  
November 11, Elisha Sweet of Kingston and Sarah Tilton.  
November 13, Jeremiah Been of Kingston and Sarah Blake of Hampton.  
November 20, Jonathan Dow and Sarah Weare.  
December 24, William Norton and Esther Loverin.  
1730, January 4, William Mackree and Elizabeth Cass.  
January 13, John Cram, Sen., and Susannah Batchelder.  
March 23, Jonathan Gove and Hannah Worthing.  
March 29, John Clark and Elizabeth Clifford, both of Kingston.  
August 21, Robert Reynolds of Stratham and Love Clifford of Hampton.  
October 1, Thomas Fuller and Hannah Chase.  
November 9, Thomas Crosby and Mary Colman of Kingston.  
December 9, Elisha Chase and Mary Swain.  
December 17, Trustram Sanborn of Kingston and Abigail Blake of Hampton.  
1731, January 5, Ezekiel Sanborn of Exeter and Elizabeth Melcher of Hampton.  
January 13, Ebeneazer Derbon and Huldah Nason.  
January 14, James Prescott and Doretha Tilton.

- 1731, January 21, Samuel Tilton and Abigail Batchelder.  
 January 21, Joseph Roe and Ruth Sherbon.  
 February 2, Edward Smith and Lydia Prescott.  
 June 10, John Fullsom and Hannah Sanborn, both of Exeter.  
 June 13, Enoch Gove and Sarah Roe.  
 September 2, Daniel Sanborn of Exeter and Abigail Prescott.  
 September 2, William Sanborn of Exeter and Elizabeth Dearborn.  
 October 28, Daniel Roe and Katherine Rundlett.  
 October 28, Enoch Clarke and Hannah Gove.  
 October 28, Jonathan Longfellow and Mercy Clark.  
 November 10, Abner Philbrick and Mehitable Steward.  
 December 29, Jacob Sanborn and Ame Sanborn.
- 1732, January 6, Nathan Swett of Kingston and Mary Derbon.  
 January 23, Edmund James and Brada Sherbon.  
 January 20, Edward Fuller of Salisbury and Deborah Blake.  
 January 20, Francis Batchelder and Mary Blake.  
 January 27, Joseph Amazeen of New Castle and Hannah Brown,  
     Hampton town.  
 February 10, Richard Nason and Elizabeth Tilton.  
 May 25, John Farrow of Newmarket and Ann Clifford.  
 June 1, Francis Murton and Sarah Duwell, both of Boston.  
 July 20, Benjamin Swett and Elizabeth Jenner.  
 Aug. 22, Samuel Davis and Huldah Green.  
 October 5, Rev. Mr. Stephen Chase of Lynn and Mrs. Jane  
     Winget of Hampton.  
 November 23, Nathan Tilton and Hannah Green.
- 1733, January 23, Nicholas Dollor of Exeter and Elizebeth West.  
 February 15, Jonathan Batchelder and Elizebeth Rowell.  
 March 1, Moses Fifield of Stratham and Abigail Fifield.  
 March 27, Joseph Worth and Mary Shaw.  
 June 14, Dea. Jonathan Fellows and widow Deborah Tilton.  
 July 19, Jonathan Swett and Deborah Tilton.  
 August 30, Stephen Flanders of Salisbury and Elizebeth Stevens.  
 October 9, Winthrop Gove and Rachael Gove.  
 October 25, John Luverin and Anna Sanborn.  
 December 13, Joseph Tilton and Elezebeth Weare.  
 December 27, Benjamin Sanborn and Hannah Tilton.
- 1734, January 22, Joseph Shaw and Elizebeth Batchelder.  
 January 24, John Roby and Ann Williams.  
 February 28, Samuel Cram and Mary Cram.  
 April 4, Elisha Page and Merilah Batchelder.  
 April 4, Walter Williams and Rachael Hilliard.  
 July 23, Ebeneazer Hartshorn and Martha Whipple.  
 October 9, Henry Roby and Abigail Butler.  
 November 6, Ebeneazer Knowlton and Jane Philbrick.  
 November 7, Jeremiah Clough and Deliverance Leavitt.  
 November 28, Hugh Cragg and Jane Morlin, both of Concord.  
 December 26, John Philbrick and Judah Sanborn.

- 1735, January 16, Timothy Morgan and Betty Mussey.  
January 30, Benjamin Towle and Rebecca Garland.  
February 4, Jacob Mirrick and Sarah Stickney.  
February 13, Jonathan Sanborn and Mary Batchelder.  
March 27, Jedediah Blake and Mary Roe.  
April 2, Thomas Knowlton and Anna Swain.  
April 3, Ebeneazer Weare and Prudence Lock.  
May 8, Samuel Melcher and Esther Green.  
May 14, John Whipple and Martha Baker of Ipswich.  
August 4, Nathan Hoit and Rebecca Rawlings.  
September 2, Jonathan Boulter and Rhoda Philbrick.  
September 25, Jabes Smith and Lydia Brown.  
October 6, William Johnson and Mary Jennison.  
October 9, Worthington Moulton and Abigail Moulton.  
October 19, Samuel Carey and Susanna Laton, both of Boston.  
November 12, Gideon Dow and Lydia Perkins.  
December 4, John Roe and Leah Blake.
- 1736, January 1, James Smith and Elizabeth Snigley, both of Gloucester.  
January 1, Elisha Blake and Mary Brown.  
January 5, John Turner and Abigail Chase of Salem.  
September 22, Andrew and Dinah, Mr. Worth's negroes.  
October 8, Joseph Barbun and Mrs. Esther Pond, both of Woburn.  
October 12, Abraham Moulton and Dorothy Batchelder.  
November 12, Benjamin Sanborn and Dorothy Prescott.  
November 12, Elijah Bent and Susanna Stone.  
December 6, Joseph Woodman of Newburyport and Mary Theola of Rowley.  
December 8, John Carr of Salisbury and Mary Purington of Hampton Falls.  
December 15, Frank Hatch of Situate and Ann Fisher of Boston.  
December 30, Joseph Garland and Jane Stickney.
- 1737, February 9, John Coggin of Sudbury and Patience Wayman of Woburn.  
March 3, Joshua Silliman and Esther Sanborn.  
March 8, Ebeneazer Eastman of Rumford and Elinor Allen of Salisbury.  
March 21, Jedediah Sleeper and Ruth Shaw.  
April 7, Mathias Toule and Hannah Healey.  
May 12, Jonathan Gilman and Elizebeth Sanborn.  
June 2, Jonathan Blake and Mary Sanborn.  
June 2, Theophilus Batchelder and Meriah Blake.  
June 2, William Carshon and Hannah Babcock, both of Milton.  
June 15, Thomas Wiggin of Stratham and Mary Weare of Hampton.  
June 28, Jedediah Sanborn and Mary Rogers, both of Newbury.  
July 7, Thomas Sawyer of Falmouth and Mehitable Blake of Hampton.

- 1737, July 21, Jacob Freeze and Elizebeth Hilliard.  
September 26, Abner Lowell and Lydia Purington of Falmouth.  
October 30, John Connelly of Salem and Mrs. Thomasen Green-  
lief of Newbury.  
December 14, Paul Sanborn and Mary Fifield of Hampton.
- 1738, January 12, Abraham Drake and Abigail Weare.  
January 26, Job Haskel and Mercy Leavitt.  
February 13, Jerahneel Cummings and Hannah Farwell, both of  
Dunstable.  
March 4, Thomas Rush and Mrs. Sarah Stebbins, both of Boston.  
March 27, Stephen Colby of Amesbury and Elizabeth Mansfield  
of Salisbury.  
March 30, Samuel Roby and Mary Pickens.  
April 11, Josiah Richardson and Mrs. Elizabeth French.  
April 13, Joseph Cottle and Mrs. Joanna Ober of Beverly.  
July 8, Gideon Bragdon and Mrs. Mary Hayward of Boston.  
July 14, Daniel Carter and Mrs. Hannah Fouler, both of Salisbury.  
July 20, Ebeneazer Webster of Kingston and Susanna Batchelder.  
July 20, Mechech Weare and Elizabeth Shaw.  
August 24, James Hoit of York and Mrs. Allis Moulton of Ports-  
mouth.  
August 31, Phineas Jones of Falmouth and Mrs. Annie Hodge  
of Salisbury.  
September 9, Spencer Bennett and Mrs. Elizebeth Dole.  
September 28, Jeremiah Bennett and Rachael Sanborn.  
October 9, Thomas Rogers and Eunice Stickney.  
November 2, Jeremiah Pierson of Harvard and Mary Green.  
November 16, Timothy Hilliard and Mary Norris.  
November 29, Ebeneazer Shaw and Annie Philbrick.  
December 28, Israel Blake and Mary Swain.
- 1739, January 18, James Merrill and Mrs. Mary Osgood, both of Salis-  
bury.  
May 1, James Cofrin of Londonderry and Mrs. Jane Beard of  
Newbury.  
May 3, John Leavitt and Mary Tilton.  
July 18, Jonathan Cram and Elizabeth Rogers of Exeter.  
October 18, Ephrium Elkins of Kingston and Leah Roe of Hamp-  
ton.  
October 25, Benjamin Hobbs and Mrs. Mercy Shepherd.  
October 25, Charles Rundlett of Exeter and Dorothy Marshall.  
November 2, John Lovewell and Mrs. Rachael Lunn, both of  
Dunstable.  
November 6, James McPherson of Chester and Mrs. Jane Leslie  
of Derry.  
December 4, Jcnathan Green and Elizebeth Green.  
December 13, Jacob Satterly and Susanna Steward.  
December 31, at 1½ in ye morning, Samuel Smith and Mrs. Mary  
Greely, both of Salisbury.

- 1740, January 14, Gideon Stevens and Mrs. Mary Pedrick, both of Marblehead.  
January 23, Jeremiah Toule and Hannah Derbon.  
January 24, John Russel and Mrs. Dorothy Stone.  
February 14, Caleb Sanborn and Mehitable Weare.  
February 28, John Freeland and Mrs. Elizebeth Blood, both of Charlestown.  
February 28, Elihu Shaw and Mary Nason.  
April 1, Samuel Burrel and Mrs. Annie Alden.  
March 27, Alexander Salter of New Castle and Elizabeth Sanborn.  
April 10, Caleb Sawyer and Mrs. Lydia Reed, both of Harvard.  
April 29, Charles Tracy and Mrs. Hannah Smith, both of Portsmouth; he formerly of Biddeford in England; she the widow of Mr. Smith of Durham.  
June 11, Richard Watts and Mrs. Sarah Rachell, both of Chester.  
June 24, James Delays and Sarah Gamon.  
June 26, Ephrium Sanborn and Sarah Green.  
July 14, Francis Carel and Mrs. Mary Watkins, both of Middleton.  
July 24, Stephen Francis of Milford and Mrs. Loue Wyman of Woburn.  
July 25, Stephen Adams and Mrs. Mary Titeomb, both of Amesbury.  
August 11, John Russ and Mrs. Eunis Brown, both of Uxbridge.  
August 14, Richard Moulton and Abigail Blake.  
September 4, Ephrium Blake of Portsmouth and Naomi Blake of Hampton.  
September 9, John Cratten and Dorothy Leavitt, both of Exeter.  
November 13, Jonathan Steward and Anna Corry.
- 1741, January 15, Jeremiah Prescott and Mary Hays.  
January 21, Francis Rapitt and Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, both of Boston.  
January 21, William Moor of Suncook and Mrs. Mary McNeil of Amesbury.  
March 18, Obediah Worth and Elenor Mason.  
April 3, John Duty and Mrs. Jane Boynton, both of Newbury.  
April 6, Samuel Stover of Malden and Mrs. Mary Newhall of Lynn.  
May 26, Jonathan Clark of Stratham and Ann Cram of Hampton Falls.  
July 3, William Vonteren and Mrs. Mercy Thornton, both of Boston.  
July 20, Abraham Folsom and Sarah Folsom, both of Greenland.  
August 27, Nathaniel Bussell and Joanna Blake.  
October 28, Janis King and Sarah Shepherd, both of Salisbury.  
November 18, Henry Aitken and Mrs. Mary Sanderson, both of Boston.  
December 1, Thomas Davis and Sarah Kitredge, both of Billerica.

- 1741, December 10, Edward Hilley and Mrs. Susanna Brumel, both of Boston.  
December 31, Amos Towle and Hannah Drake of Hampton.  
December 31, John Flood and Mary Blake.
- 1742, March 29, John Cales and Mrs. Catherine Hull.  
April 28, Benjamin Towns and Mrs. Hannah Curtis.  
April 27, David Robinson of Stratham and Martha Brown.  
May 13, John Tilton and Sarah Roby.  
June 17, Nathan Green and Elizebeth Cram.  
August 12, Joseph Clough of Salisbury and Mary Blake of Hampton Falls.  
September 14, Job Tilden and Mrs. Elizebeth Viner, both of Situate.  
November 4, William Kennelly and Mrs. Margaret Foster.  
December 9, Benjamin Moulton and Sarah Rowell.  
December 14, Thomas Hugins and Mrs. Elizebeth Bayley.
- 1743, March 10, Jasper Swinerton and Elizebeth Swinerton.  
March 29, Jonathan Green and Margaret Tilton.  
April 13, James Atkin and Mrs. Mary Titcomb of Newbury.  
July 20, Stephen Cram and Ruth Ellard.  
July 23, John Garland and Elizebeth Brown.  
September 14, Nath'l Gove and Susanna Stickney.  
October 4, Jonathan Page of Hampton Falls and Jemima Gill of Salisbury.  
October 6, Capt. William Beaver and Mrs. Mary Pepper.  
October 19, Thomas Hunter and Mrs. Agnes Lyon.  
October 30, Robert Miller and Mehitable Stanyan.  
November 2, Samuel Powel of Chester and Mary Clifford of Hampton Falls.  
November 3, Elias Swain and Sarah Rogers.  
November 12, William Jones and Mrs. Eunice Pool.  
November 18, Samuel Hill of Chester and Elizebeth Swain of Hampton Falls.  
November 24, Edward Sargent of Newbury and Sarah Sanborn of H. Falls.  
December 8, Thomas Eaton and Jane Wheeler.
- 1744, January 13, Ebeneazer Page of Kingstown and Hannah Shepherd.  
January 13, Amos Leavitt and Elizebeth Varril.  
April 12, Joseph Smith of Exeter and Elizebeth Sanborn.  
August 7, Caleb Blodgett and Mrs. Elizebeth Wayman.  
August 8, John Cane and Mrs. Jane Roads.  
August 15, William Quileg and Mrs. Elizebeth Newhall.  
September 29, David Norton and Hannah French.  
September 25, Charles Cook and Mrs. Mary Caswell.  
October 2, Daniel Wineedy of Salisbury and Hannah Walton of Hampton Falls.  
October 10, Samuel Smith of Newbury and Mrs. Lydia Lee of Hampton Falls.

- 1744, October 18, Henry Macintire and Mrs. Mary Small.  
October 30, William Greenlief and Mrs. Ruth Pierson.  
November 8, Benjamin Brown & Abigail Longfellow.  
November 14, Jonathan Moulton and Mary Nason.  
November 15, Jonathan Brown and Mary Gamon.  
December 18, Nathaniel Healey and Susanna Wear.
- 1745, January 10, Josiah Rawlings of Exeter and Hannah Philbrick  
of H. Falls.  
February 7, Benjamin Souter and Abigail Garland, Hampton  
town.  
February 17, Nathaniel French of South Hampton and Annie  
Russel, H. Falls.  
February 18, Simon Smith and Mrs. Elizebeth Lee.  
February 28, Samuel Prescott and Sarah Dalton.  
March 4, Daniel Been of Kingston and Abigail Clifford.  
March 7, John Marshall and Mrs. Mary Thompson.  
May 5, William Rhodes and Mrs. Mary Stanney.  
July 18, Benjamin Rogers and Margaret Bradstreet.  
August 7, Timothy Smalledge and Mrs. Elizebeth Davis.  
August 27, John Batchelder of Sudbury and Mrs. Mary Ray of  
Topsfield.  
September 2, Eliphalet Killborn and Mrs. Jane Tracey, both of  
Rowley.  
November 5, Richard Jenness of Rye and Anna Jenness of  
Hampton Falls.  
December 3, Timothy Mahoney and Mrs. Mary Tabb, both of  
Boston.
- 1746, March 6, Nathan Cram and Mary Carr.  
March 10, John Taylor of Exeter and Elezebeth Row of Hampton  
Falls.  
March 25, John Worth and Sarah Batchelder.  
April 3, John Morton and Isabella Anderson.  
April 15, Joshua Babb and Elizebeth Thresher, both of Ports-  
mouth.  
April 15, Joseph Russel and Abigail Toule.  
June 6, Peter Harrison and Mrs. Elizebeth Pelham.  
June 12, Abner Sanborn and Lucy Lowell.  
June 16, James Prescott and Mrs. Abigail Sanborn.  
June 17, William Clark of Marblehead and Mrs. Mary Collins  
of Lynn.  
June 17, Joseph Pevear of Marblehead and Mrs. Lydia Newhall  
of Lynn.  
July 6, Nathaniel Warner and Mrs. Anna Titcomb, both of New-  
bury.  
August 6, John Welch and Mrs. Sarah Bryant, both of Rowley.  
August 12, Edmon Brown and Mrs. May Sanborn, both of H. Falls.  
August 20, Richard Bradbery of Salisbury and Mary Stevens of  
H. Falls.

- 1746, September 3, Robert White and Mrs. Abigail Grant, both of Charlestown.  
September 11, Daniel Carr and Mrs. Sarah Swan, both of Marblehead.  
September 12, Joseph Davis and Mrs. Martha Hains, both of Boston.  
September 25, David Swett of H. Falls and Dorothy Kiah [Currier] of Salisbury.  
November 13, Thomas Richford and Abigail Viscount, both of Newbury.  
November 18, Jonathan Hilliard and Mary Green.  
December 1, Jonathan Gilman and Mehitable Kimball, both of Exeter.  
December 3, Daniel Sanborn and Jane Moulton.  
December 11, Mechech Weare and Mrs. Mehitable Wainwright.  
1747, April 30, Timothy Blake and Tabitha Damerel.  
June 18, Benjamin Eaton and Jane Eaton.  
July 1, George Tilley and Mrs. Mary Tuttle.  
July 2, James Lowell and Mary Clark.  
July 17, Benjamin Littleton and Mrs. Mary Shackford, both of Newbury.  
August 4, Benjamin Shaw of Kingston and Mrs. Rebecca Follingsby of Hampton.  
August 6, William Swain and Judith Gove.  
September 3, Henry Thresher and Mary Brown.  
September 15, Simon Wade of Newbury and Mrs. Elizbeth Blodgett.  
October 16, Caleb Shaw and Elizbeth Kimball of Exeter.  
October 18, Daniel Poland and Mrs. Susanna Bishop, both of Ipswich.  
November 3, Walter Williams and Mrs. Mary Hilliard.  
November 17, Ellihu Eaton and Elizabeth Blake.  
December 8, William Lonery of Salem and Mrs. Elizbeth Grover of Boston.  
December 21, Edwin Carter and Mrs. Joan Beney of Boston.  
1748, January 4, Thomas Batchelder and Joan Tilton.  
January 28, John Sanborn and Lucy Sanborn.  
March 1, George Veasey and Lydia Morrison, both of Stratham.  
July 21, Samuel Page and Mrs. Kate Atkins of Charlestown.  
July 28, Symons Greenough of Harvard and Mrs. Abigail Cradock of Bradford.  
September 1, Thomas Blake and Hannah Derbon, both of Hampton town.  
September 21, Joseph Goldwait and Mrs. Hannah Brigham, both of Boston.  
October 6, Richard Petershall and Mrs. Ann Millford, both of Boston.

- 1748, October 6, John Nutt of Worcester and Mrs. Sarah Blakely of Marblehead.  
October 19, Andraw Thorn and Mrs. Sarah Toppan, both of Newbury.  
October 24, William Ellery and Mrs. Relief Barrow, both of Charlestown.  
October 26, Benjamin French and Mrs. Joana Jackman, both of Salisbury.  
November 21, Jacob Leber and Mrs. Elizebeth Lovet of Beverly.  
December 8, Jonathan Walton and Rebecca Gill.  
December 12, John Elder of Falmouth and Meriam Purington.  
December 20, Joseph Pevear and Lydia Noyes of Kingston.  
December 28, Daniel Clark of Exeter and Sarah Swain.
- 1749, January 12, Richard Pray Brewster of Portsmouth and Jane Gove.  
February 14, Daniel Felch and Jane Page of Salisbury.  
April 6, John Connor of Exeter and Abigail Moulton.  
April 20, Bryant Brownson and Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, both of Boston.  
June 25, Thomas Edwards of England and Mrs. Ann Craddock of Milton.  
July 13, Truborn Graves of Beverly and Mrs. Jane Brown of Boston.  
August 21, William Greenough and Mrs. Judith Chase of Newbury.  
September 8, Nicholas Craven of England and Mrs. Bridget Holmes of Milton.  
September 19, Daniel Brown and Mehitable Brown.  
October 26, David Lowell and Abigail Perkins.  
October 31, Samuel Sleeper of Kingston and Hannah Batchelder of H. Falls.  
November 14, Benjamin Tilton and Mary Green.  
December 27, Stephen Healey and Sarah Batchelder.
- 1750, January 1, Peter Cram and Sarah Stanyon.  
February 8, David Tilton and Rebecca Green.  
March 13, George Massey of Portsmouth and Mrs. Sarah Coffin of Salisbury.  
April 10, James Crocker and Mrs. Abigail March of Salisbury.  
May 15, William Young and Mrs. Katurah March of Salisbury.  
July 19, Joshua Blake and Mrs. Susanna Sanborn.  
July 31, Michael Darby and Mrs. Katherine Tylor, both of Boston.  
August 2, Jonathan Swain and Mary Gove.  
August 12, John Marston and Mrs. Mary Blake, both of Boston.  
September 17, Thomas Lamb of Boston and Sarah Goldsmith of Marblehead.  
October 3, Moses Ring and Mrs. Abigail Tarbox, both of Cape Ann.  
October 11, Henry Roberts and Sarah Cornish.  
October 23, Daniel Weare and Mrs. Mary True of Salisbury.

- 1750, December 6, Jos. Sanborn and Sarah Lane were married by Mr. Fogg of Kensington.  
December 13, John Cram and Abigail Sanborn.  
December 26, Francis Marshall and Sarah Philbrick.  
November 22, William Prescott and Susanna Sanborn.
- 1751, January 3, Joseph Smith of Exeter and Lydia Hoit.  
February 21, Jonah Newton and Mrs. Rebecca Richardson.  
March 28, Levi Derbon and Mrs. Sarah Swett.  
July 25, Benjamin Robinson of Exeter and Mrs. Mary Perkins.  
September 12, Andrew Wiggin of Stratham and Mrs. Dorothy Swett.  
October 9, John Janvrin and Mrs. Elizebeth Stickney.  
October 31, Capt. Nath'l Healey and Mrs. Lydia Fogg.  
December 5, Ebeneazer Fogg and Mrs. Hannah Gove.  
December 6, John Chase and Rachael Gove.
- 1752, January 19, Ralph Butler and Mrs. Mehitable Tilton.  
February 19, Pain Row and Ruth Stevens.  
March 25, Samuel Batchelder and Elizebeth Whitcher.  
April 8, Jeremiah Blake and Abigail Lock.  
April 30, Nicholas Tracey and Mrs. Merium Titcomb, both of Newbury.  
June 8, Adonijah Pike and Mrs. Mary Dole, both of Newbury.  
November 16, James Wadley of Kensington and Mary Derbon of Hampton.  
November 23, Samuel Davis and Mrs. Hannah Swain.  
November 27, Enoch Sanborn of Hampton Falls and Sarah Sanborn of Epping.  
December 20, William Stickney and Mrs. Welthea Perkins, both of Newbury.
- 1753, February 14, Skipper Elliott and Mrs. Joanna Blake, both of Newbury.  
February 20, Thomas Perkins of Topsfield and Susanna Prescott of H. Falls.  
February 20, Joshua Abbott and Hannah Hoit.  
February 22, Charles Maccoy of Epsom and Mrs. Mary Moulton.  
February 22, Moses Marshall and Mrs. Elezebeth Kimball.  
June 12, William Dodge and Mrs. Esther Brown.  
July 12, Samuel Morgan of Exeter and Hannah Brown.  
August 7, John Ward and Mrs. Abigail Pike, both of Salem.  
September 6, Thomas True and Sarah Clough of Salisbury.  
November 1, Abner Hoyt and Hannah Eastman, Salisbury.  
November 20, William Tucker, Rye, and Sarah Blake.  
November 21, William Moor of Exeter and Mrs. Martha Philbrick.  
December 27, Anthony Peavey of Epping and Mary French of Hampton Falls.
- 1754, January 3, Winthrop Gove and Betty Ring.  
January 14, John Mitchell and Mrs. Lydia Lowell, both of Newbury.

- 1754, April 17, Benjamin Smith of Exeter and Sarah Hoyt of H. Falls.  
 June 8, John Healey and Mrs. Margaret Twiggs.  
 June 26, Ebeneazer Gove and Mary Hoit.  
 July 24, Edward Raymond of Beverly and Mrs. Mary Stevens  
     of Worcester.  
 August 22, Joseph Towne and Mrs. Elizebeth Rogers of Tops-  
     field.  
 August 27, Israel Clifford and Martha Pervear.  
 August 27, Benjamin Stickney and Mary Clifford.  
 October 24, Benjamin Sanborn and Rachael Hilliard.  
 December 5, David Fogg and Hannah Folsom.  
 December 12, John Damerel and Elizebeth Fuller, both of Rye.  
 December 26, Thomas Silly and Elizebeth Smith.

## EARLY MARRIAGES FROM THE TOWN RECORD.

- 1698, December 26, Joseph Tilton and Margaret —.  
 1700, May 7, Samuel Melcher and Elisebeth Cram.  
     April 3, Benjamin Hilliard and Elisebeth —.  
 1707, January 8, David Tilton and Deborah —.  
 1710, October 3, Zacheriah Clifford and Mehitable —.  
 1711, January 24, Caleb Swain and Hannah, his wife.  
 1712, November 4, Jethro Tilton and Mary —.  
 1713, October 8, Jacob Green and Mary —.  
 1704, October 29, Jacob Stanyan and Dorathy —.  
 1714, November 24, Thomas Leavitt and Elisebeth Lock.  
     December 2, Benoni Fogg and Abigail —.  
 1716, December 29, Jabez Sanborn and Abiel —.  
 1717, January 22, Abraham Sanborn and Dorathy —.  
 1719, March 9, Joseph Lowell and Sarah Prescott.  
 1720, May 9, Abraham Moulton and Jemima —.  
 1724, February 19, John Tilton and Hannah —.  
     February 25, Nathan Batchelder and Mary —.  
     September 8, Simon Fogg and Leah Gove.  
 1725, February 2, Jeremiah Gove and Sarey Cram.  
     February 11, John French and Sarah Sanborn.  
     August 9, John Sillea and Elisebeth Glidden.  
     June 23, Isaac Green and Phebe Weare.  
     June 17, Samuel Healey and Elisebeth —.  
     October 27, Benoni Fogg and Mary Griffin.  
     September 30, Joseph Wadley and Mercy —.  
 1727, December 15, Ebeneazer Prescott and Abigail Tilton.  
     January 3, Ephruium Hoyt and Sarah Clough.  
 1730, November 14, Jonathan Dow and Sarah Weare.  
 1729, March 27, John Chase and Anna Rundlett.  
 1734, October 31, Joseph Perkins and Elisebeth Dow.  
 1737, September 29, Doctr Abraham Green and Sarah Tredwell.  
     October 1, Benjamin Sanborn and Dorathy Prescott.

- 1738, October 26, Jonathan Sargent and Jane Row.  
1734, February 20, John Green, Jr., and Mary Gove.  
1740, September 17, Daniel Chase (alias) Green and Esther Shaw.  
1741, June 20, Benjamin Cram and Martha Brown.  
1744, March 29, Richard Smith and Miriam Clough.  
1746, December, Stephen Blake and Elezebeth Hacket.  
1747, January 1, Jonathan Weare and Sarah Lane.  
1753, January 30, Samuel Prescott, Jr., and Ruth Smith.  
1754, October 31, Ephraim Hoyt and Abigail Welch.  
1752, December 11, Jonathan Perkins and Merium True.  
1755, February 12, Benjamin Sanborn and Anna Tole.  
1758, January 3, Samuel Philbrick and Phebe Sanborn.  
January 8, Samuel Collins, Jr., and Hannah Dow.  
1761, September 4, Jonathan Cram and Mary Cram.  
1744, November 5, Josiah Brown and Mary Bradbury.  
1761, November 5, Josiah Brown and Elesebeth Thomas.  
1765, October 24, Josiah White and Mary Steward.  
May 16, Caleb Tilton and Mary Prescott.  
1767, December 4, Samuel Tilton and Joanna Batchelder.  
1770, March 19, Stephen Lang and Abigail Weare.  
1767, January 1, Jonathan Weare and Sarah Lane.  
1720, March 22, John Gove and Ruth Jonson.  
1759, November 6, Benjamin Hilliard and Hannah Sleeper.  
1756, December 2, James Prescott and Abigail Lane.  
1748, November 3, Nathan Brown and Lydia Page.  
1738, September 27, Jeremiah Bennett and Rachael Sanborn.  
1746, April 10, Benjamin Hilliard and Dorothy Ring.  
1747, January 1, Jonathan Weare and Sarah Lane.  
1760, July 24, David Batchelder and Elisebeth Swett.  
1763, October 20, Dr. Jonathan Chase and Anna Swett.  
1732, November 9, Jonathan Hilliard and Hannah Cooper.  
1743, December 29, Andrew Webster and Prudence Weare.  
1746, November 18, Jonathan Hilliard and Mary Green.  
1754, August 12, Edmon Brown and Mary Sanborn.  
1756, January 1, James Prescott and Mary Lane.  
January 22, Ephriam Philbrick and Mary Sanborn.  
1758, October 5, Jeremiah Blake and Sarah Gove.  
1763, William Page and Abigail Swain.  
1734, January 13, John Eaton and Hannah Fowler.  
1757, November 7, Elijah Brown and Judah Gould.  
1767, March 10, Samuel James and Meribah Prescott.  
1766, January 30, Philip Burns and Mary Worth.  
September 4, Timothy Worth and Susanna Gove.  
1765, May 23, Rev. Paine Wingate and Eunice Pickering.  
October 23, Nathan Page and Mary Brown.  
1767, December 3, Benjamin Pike and Hannah Hook.  
1773, December 21, Stephen Tilton and Hannah Green.  
1770, May 2, Gideon Marshall and Abigail Randall.

- 1778, April 6, Samuel Weare and Hannah Lawless.  
 May 26, John Brown and Hannah Sanborn.  
 April 26, Nathan Brown, Jr., and Merium Smith.  
 1770, February 22, Jonathan Perkins and Rhoda Sanborn.  
 1768, November 14, John Batchelder, Jr., and Elisebeth Clark.  
 1783, January 16, John Hoyt and Sarah Brown.  
 1784, April 16, Joseph Raymond and Hannah Dodge.  
 1796, John Swain and Eunice Swett.  
 1757, August, Richard Brown and Rachael Shaw.  
 1762, February 26, Melcher Ward and Sarah Shaw.  
 1771, January 1, David Batchelder and Mary Emery.  
 1777, December 30, Michael Tilton and Lucy Burnham.  
 1778, April 7, Henry Roby and Ruth Row.  
 1793, February 17, Levi Healey and Abigail Dodge.  
 1774, December 15, George Fifield and Mary Marston.

## MARRIAGES BY REV. SAMUEL LANGDON.

- 1781, November 26, John Brown and Mary Brown.  
 March 28, Richard Jenness and Mary Coffin.  
 1782, March 12, Benjamin Brown and Sarah Healey.  
 August 16, Benjamin Hilliard and Hannah Sillea.  
 November 18, John Roby and Elizebeth Lane.  
 1783, February 10, Peltiah Warren and Peggy Tilton.  
 March 29, Charles Chase and Rhoda Dow.  
 1784, February 8, Benjamin Swett and Jemima Blake.  
 April 15, Valentine Pickering and Sally Toppan Pickering.  
 June 25, Robert Miller and Mary Allen.  
 August 16, Ephrium Tibbets and Hannah Green.  
 September 27, Aaron Wood and Sally Perkins.  
 September 27, Peter Moulton and Mitta Palmer.  
 October 1, Maj. Joseph Dow and Elesebeth Weare.  
 November 20, Theophilus Sanborn and Betty Batchelder.  
 November 30, Joseph Moulton, 3d, and Elesebeth Moulton.  
 October 18, Jonathan Fulsom and Sarah Green.  
 1785, January 10, Jacob Blaisdell and Elesebeth Sanborn.  
 February 28, William Varrel and Meribah Norton.  
 July 19, George Nicholson and Molly Blake.  
 September 2, Thomas Sillea and Mehitable Butler.  
 October 18, Peter Russel and Mary Weare.  
 October 18, Timothy Hilliard and Lucy Blake.  
 November 15, Jonathan Cram, Jr., and Rhoda Tilton.  
 December 8, Zebulon Dow and Abigail Bragg.  
 December 19, Ezekiel Collins and Betty Eaton.  
 1786, March 18, James Janvrin and Polly Chase.  
 October 30, David Swett and Sarah Batchelder.  
 October 30, Jonathan Lane and Lydia Leavitt.  
 November 30, John True and Mehitable Cram.

- 1786, December 10, Stephen Chase and Rhoda Blake.  
December 11, Toppan Chase and Hannah Hook.
- 1787, January 8, Henry Blake and Sarah Tilton.  
April 16, Jacob French and Mary Swain.  
July 3, Samuel Lamprey and Sarah Batchelder.  
August 5, Jeremiah Brown and Elisebeth Prescott.  
December 4, Henry Ranlet and Betty Hall.  
January 1, Benjamin Safford and Judith Vickery.
- 1788, May 3, Newell Healey and Eunice Wells.  
August 18, Stephen Smith and Hannah Brown.  
November 28, Stephen Hilliard and Dolly Sanborn.  
September 22, Nathan Sherburn and Abiel Blake.  
September 22, Stephen Lang and Hannah Foster.
- 1789, May 20, Nathan Dow and Jane Chase.  
June 15, Charles Page and Abigail Brown.  
October 27, William Eaton and Mary Gove.
- 1790, April 8, Joseph Mace and Sarah Hanson.  
November 27, Hon. David Sewell and Elisebeth Langdon.  
November 27, Joshua Lane and Lydia Blake.
- 1791, April 2, Samuel Prescott, Jr., and Nancy Healey.
- 1791, July 6, Daniel Fellows and Lydia Ross.  
December 13, John Goddard and Mary Langdon.  
December 19, Jeremiah Lane and Eunice Tilton.  
March 17, Hilliard Sanborn and Sarah Tilton.  
November 30, Jonathan Melcher and Eunice Cram.
- 1792, January 23, James Tucker of Pittsfield and Hannah Cram.  
March 1, Lt. Samuel Odlin of Exeter and Polly Graves of Beverly,  
Mass.  
April 19, John Boyd and Polly Blake, both of Seabrook.  
March 15, Joseph Meleher and Polly Rowell.  
September 26, Isaac Marston of Enfield and Ruth Roby.  
November 15, James Taylor and Martha Green, both of Epping.
- 1793, May 30, Stephen Coffin and Betty Elkins.  
July 1, Simon Knowles and Anna Sevey, both of Seabrook.  
November 20, John Tucker of Pittsfield and Betty Cram.  
November 21, Ephriam Moulton of Kensington and Susanna  
Tilton.
- 1794, December 16, Thomas Moulton and Elesebeth Brown.
- 1794, March 22, John Rawlings and Annie Swain.  
May 20, Thomas Brown and Abigail Perkins, both of Seabrook.  
May 29, Robert Page of Seabrook and Abigail Been of Kingston.  
July 17, Elisha Chase of Seabrook and Elesebeth Nason.  
June 26, Moses Cross of Sanbornton and Hannah Moulton.  
July 13, Jacob Smith Moulton of Hampton and Nancy Tilton.  
August 19, Tristram Cram of Pittsfield and Patience Leavitt.  
September 13, John Fogg of Hampton and Abigail Blake.  
November 3, James Towle of Hampton and Nancy Lane.  
December 28, Gideon Marshall, Jr., and Nancy Blaisdell.

- 1795, February 10, Joseph Weare of Kensington and Mary Cram.  
 February 12, Ebeneazer Lane of Chichester and Sarah Perkins.  
 March 19, Phineas Felch and Sarah Ward.  
 May 4, Rev. John Webster of Sandown and Lois Cram.  
 May 27, Walter Williams and Abigail Marshall.  
 September 26, Joseph Moulton of Hampton and Olly Bragg of Seabrook.  
 October 4, Josiah Blake of Moultonboro and Betty Holmes of Portsmouth.  
 October 5, Daniel Perkins and Rhoda Sanborn of Seabrook.  
 1792, August 29, Jacob Brown and Abigail Berry.  
 1784, June 19, Benjamin Sanborn and Dorothy Blake.  
 1788, Benjamin Sanborn and Hannah Blake.  
 1775, October 3, Aaron Merrill and Mercy Leavitt.  
 1795, October, Rev. Nathaniel Thayer of Lancaster, Mass., and Sarah Toppin of H.  
 1796, January 5, Ebeneazer Garland and Mary Sanborn, both of Hampton.  
 January 5, Joseph Garland and Sarah Towle, both of Hampton.  
 February 17, Jeremiah Tilton of Kensington and Abigail Burnham.  
 March, Nathan Page of Epping and Sally Perkins.  
 May 9, Nehemiah Brown of Kensington and Polly Bragg of Seabrook.  
 June 30, Dudley Dodge and Betsy Fifield.  
 August 31, Levi Lock of Rye and Hannah Prescott.  
 September 13, Jacob Morrill Currier and Sally Chase, both of Seabrook.  
 1797, February 2, Daniel Clifford of Brentwood and Jemima Brown.  
 1795, February 25, William Brown and Elisebeth Berry.  
 1763, January 1, Samuel Melcher, Jr., and Elesebeth Hilliard.  
 1790, April 8, Joseph Mace and Sarah Hanson.

## MARRIAGES BY REV. JACOB ABBOT.

- 1798, December 13, Jonathan Lane and Molly Towle.  
 1797, April 2, Joseph Perkins and Sally Worthen.  
 1799, November 28, Levi Blake and Nancy Tilton of Hampton.  
 December 8, Joseph Lawrence of Epping and Mary Prescott.  
 1800, March 11, David Tilton and Mrs. Mary Merrill of Exeter.  
 1801, June 9, Josiah Prescott and Molly Tilton.  
 July 11, John Falls and Eliza Marshall.  
 1802, June 30, Nathan Batchelder of Hawke and Lydia Batchelder.  
 April 22, Stephen Tilton and Rhoda Batchelder.  
 1803, January 30, Nathaniel Chase of Portland, Me., and Sophia Sanborn.  
 March 28, Theodore Lovering of Kensington and Betty Brown.  
 April 12, Joseph Blake and Nancy Nason.

- 1803, December 12, Dearborn Blake of Kensington and Betsey Melcher.  
1804, November 15, Jonathan Cram, 3d, and Sally Dodge.  
1808, November 21, Dearborn Lane and Hannah Merrill.  
1764, March 22, David Perkins and Abigail Griffin.  
1793, January 1, John Sanborn and Elisebeth Batchelder.  
1794, June 8, Jesse Prescott and Abigail Towle.  
    January 14, Nathan Robie and Lydia Steward.  
1785, November 22, Jonathan Cram and Rhoda Tilton.  
1787, October 4, Simeon Prescott and Ruth Wadleigh.  
1798, March 1, Levi Lane and Anna Batchelder.  
1802, February 11, Rev. Jacob Abbot and Catherine Thayer.  
1799, February 19, Zephaniah Brown and Elisebeth Lane.  
1800, March 1, Ebeneezer Tilton and Sarah Tuck.  
1805, September 3, Benjamin Sinclair and Polly Cram.  
1803, April 7, James Prescott, 3d, and Margaret Babb.  
1806, September 11, Jonathan Tilton and Mary Dodge.  
    May 1, Joseph Tilton and Nancy Healey.  
    December 19, Horatio Gates Prescott of Gilmanton and Lear  
        Prescott Wadleigh.  
1807, February 4, Benjamin Hale of Newburyport and Sally Wells.  
    February 5, Reuben Batchelder and Betsy Tilton.  
    September 3, Rhodolphus Dearborn of North Hampton and Betsy  
        Tilton.  
    September 9, John Porter and Hannah Weare.  
    September 29, Caleb Knight and Betsey Tilton.  
1808, January 6, Nathaniel Tappan of East Kingston and Martha  
        Cram.  
    June 28, Stephen Dodge and Mary Diman of Stratham.  
    September 23, Levi Healey and Eunice Goodwin.  
    October 14, David George of Kensington and Eunice Lock, both  
        of K.  
1810, March 27, John Bickford of Epsom and Elisebeth Lane.  
    October 8, Joseph Plumer of Milton and Sally Brown.  
    October 8, Isaiah Berry of Pittsfield and Nancy Brown.  
1813, November 4, William Otis and Hannah Bowles.  
1818, November 23, Luke Averill and Mrs. Betsey Marshall.  
1810, January 24, Benjamin Brown and Nancy Wiggin.  
1800, February 19, David Tilton and Mary Merrill.  
1814, April 29, George Vickery and Sally Henderson, both of Exeter.  
    July 10, Ephruium Eaton and Sarah Tilton, both of Seabrook.  
    September 1, Jonathan Fairfield of Waterville, Me., and Caroline  
        Rogers, Exeter.  
    December 28, Paul True of Pittsfield and Nancy Cram of H. F.  
    December 28, Joseph Sanborn and Betsey Cram.  
    December 29, His Excellency John Taylor Gilman and Mrs. Char-  
        lotte Hamilton, both of Exeter.  
1809, January 1, Moses Batchelder and Abigail Drake of Hampton.

- 1816, February 21, Joseph Prescott Chandler of Monmouth, Me., and Hannah Cram.  
April 16, Thomas Marston, Jr., of North Hampton, and Mary Leavitt, Hampton.  
April 16, John Moulton and Nancy Shannon, both of Hampton.  
September 16, Joseph Philbrick and Betsey Palmer, both of Hampton.  
October 21, Alexander Hill Everett of Boston and Lucretia Orne Peabody, Exeter.
- 1817, January 22, John Nudd and Mary Worthen, both of Kensington.  
May 14, Jewett Sanborn, Jr., of Kensington, and Betsey Melcher.  
June 22, Samuel Perkins of Seabrook and Mary M. Stockman, Salisbury.  
June 26, Aaron Merrill and Cynthia Sanborn.  
July 17, Capt. Myrick Piper of Stratham and Abigail Johnson, Hampton.  
October 9, Levi Tilton, East Kingston, and Betsey Wadleigh, Kensington.  
October 9, John Gilman, Jr., of Exeter and Lavina Lock, Kensington.  
October 16, Benjamin Moulton, Jr., Kensington, and Mehitable Brown.  
December 28, Theophilus M. Hilliard and Catherine Moulton, both of Kensington.
- 1818, January 13, John Flanders of Salisbury, Mass., and Ruth Dow.  
January 18, Abraham Rowe and Mary Ann Wadleigh.  
February 9, Arno Bitteirs of Roxbury, Mass., and Parmelia Melcher.  
March 18, Thomas Leavitt and Polly Marston.  
August 9, Richard Fisk, Jr., of Framingham, Mass., and Betsey Lowell, Kensington.  
September 10, Josiah Rollins and Doreas P. Flanders of Exeter.  
September 17, John Weare and Sarah W. French, both of Kensington.  
October 15, Richard Dodge and Clarisa Lock.  
November 26, John Hersty of Berwick, Me., and Elisebeth Dow.  
December 31, Benjamin Webster of East Kingston and Sally Prescott.  
December 31, Luther D. Barter of Salem, Mass., and Mary Tuck of Kensington.
- 1801, March 3, Jonathan Hardy and Susanna Tilton.  
1819, January 5, Lt. Joseph Akerman and Mrs. Harriet Simmerton.  
April 4, Thomas True Merrill of South Hampton and Olivia Merrill.  
June 24, Oliver James and Meriam Sias.  
November 11, Nathaniel Robinson of Concord and Deborah Gilmore of Exeter.  
December 27, Moses Leavitt of Chichester and Sarah Blake.

- 1820, February 28, Peter Tilton and Sarah Gilbert.  
March 2, Richard B. Prescott and Mary Peverar, both of Kingston.  
May 16, Enoch Greenlief and Betsy J. Davis, both of Seabrook.  
June 8, Samuel Fellows and Betsey Sanborn, both of Kensington.  
September 19, James Dearborn and Jemima Nudd, both of Kensington.  
December 21, Jonathan Nason and Mary Gordon.
- 1810, March 7, Benjamin Tilton and Sarah Marston.
- 1821, February 26, Sewell Wadleigh and Susan Sanborn, both of Kensington.  
June 16, Lt. William Judkins and Annie Smith, both of Kingston.  
June 17, Joshua Eaton, 3<sup>d</sup>, and Dorcas Eaton, both of Seabrook.  
November 12, Isaac L. Fairbanks of Winthrop, Me., and Rhoda Cram.  
December 2, William Palmer and Dolly Lock, both of Kensington.
- 1822, January 24, Jonathan M. Lock and Mary Elkins, both of Hampton.  
January 30, Robert Smith Prescott and Almira Melcher.  
March 20, Joseph Cram and Sally Sanborn.  
June 4, Joseph Moulton and Jemima Dearborn, both of Kensington.  
June 4, Abraham Smith and Mary Chase, both of Seabrook.  
November 19, George Falls and Sarah Brown, both of Seabrook.  
December 22, Ebeneazer Pearson of Newburyport and Lydia Weare, Kensington.
- 1817, February 27, Thomas Brown and Elisabeth Drake.
- 1823, January 13, Samuel Batchelder of Pittsfield and Mary Ann Lane.  
January 30, Nathaniel Cotton and Sally Blake, both of Hampton.  
February 13, Newell Brown and Abigail Leavitt, both of Seabrook.  
April 3, William Henry Hartwell and Abigail Rogers, both of Exeter.  
July 28, John Gale and Harriet Boynton, both South Hampton.
- 1824, January 1, Samuel Towle and Fanny Jenness.  
January 1, Joseph Akerman and Ruth Williams.  
January 1, Jonathan Smith of South Hampton and Betsy Weare, Seabrook.  
January 24, John P. Sanborn and Sally Cram.  
April 20, Caleb Tilton Sanborn and Polly Melcher.  
June 9, Rev. Thomas Tracy of Biddeford, Me., and Ann Bromfield of Newburyport.  
June 17, Moses Shaw and Martha Hoag, both of Kensington.  
July 1, Giles Eaton and Waty Collins.  
October 25, Edward I. Sanborn and Charlotte Gove, both of Kensington.  
September 14, Joseph Batchelder and Sarah Philbrick, both of Rye.
- 1821, February 1, Henry Roby and Dilla Drake.

- 1825, February 16, Moses Thompson of Deerfield and Olive Fellows of Kensington.  
 March 15, Daniel Caldwell of Augusta, Me., and Abigail Batchelder.  
 March 29, Daniel Lovering of North Hampton and Rhoda Tilton of H. F.  
 April 3, Jacob Green and Nancy George, both of Seabrook.  
 May 26, Tappan Chase of H. F. and Abigail Chase of Seabrook.  
 July 28, Henry Brown and Hannah G. Chase, both of Seabrook.  
 September 25, Reuben Smith and Merrium Morrill, both of Seabrook.  
 November 24, Joseph Brown of Kensington and Mary Ann Weare of Seabrook.  
 November 29, Daniel Lord of South Berwick, Me., and Sally Goss.  
 December 7, Benjamin Rowe and Lydia Chase, both of Seabrook.  
 1826, January 4, Caleb Searle of Rowley, Mass., and Annie C. Sanborn of Kingston.  
 February 20, Joshua Janvrin and Mary Dodge.  
 August 29, Samuel D. Bell of Chester and Mary Healey of Kensington.  
 1818, Aaron Sanborn and Lydia Leavitt.  
 1795, Thomas Leavitt and Hannah Melcher.

## MARRIAGES BY REV. MOSES DOW.

- 1830, September 23, Daniel L. Gove and Eunice H. Hull, both of Seabrook.  
 1831, January 1, Richard C. Marsh and Mary M. Pike.  
 January 20, William Lane of Newbury, Mass., and Lucretia Prescott.  
 June 14, Nehemiah Brown and Rebecca Page, both of Kensington.  
 July 4, John Collins, Jr., and Jemima M. Sanborn, both of Kensington.  
 October 10, Josiah P. Moody of Lowell, Mass., and Hannah Dow.  
 November 24, Col. Barnard Jewell of South Hampton and Maria French, Kensington.  
 November 24, Retire H. Parker of Bradford, Mass., and Hannah Chase, H. F.  
 1832, April 23, David Marston and Sarah Ann Dearborn, both of Hampton.  
 April 24, George Garland and Eliza M. Marston, both of Hampton.  
 May 3, David Chase, Jr., and Sally Janvrin, both of Seabrook.  
 May 22, George E. Sillsbee of Bradford, Mass., and Hannah P. Wells.  
 July, Thomas Capen of Stoughton, Mass., and Hannah Melcher.  
 October 4, David Flemming of Stratham and Eunice Williams.  
 October 4, Enoch Chase and Betsy Fogg, both of Seabrook.  
 1833, February 10, Israel Tibbetts of Salisbury, Mass., and Eliza James, Kensington.

## MARRIAGES FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

- 1835, January 18, John Philbrick and Adaline Lock, both of Seabrook.  
August 25, Benjamin Hoit Tilton and Adaline Sanborn, both  
East Kingston.  
April 13, Benjamin Taylor and Mary Leavitt.  
April 13, Walter P. Dow of Seabrook and Belinda Smith, H. F.  
October 12, John Chase, Jr., and Harriet N. Eaton, both of Sea-  
brook.  
November 1, Francis Holmes of Boston, Mass., and Nancy Brown  
of Seabrook.
- 1835, November 25, Oliver Ayer and Caroline P. Garland of New York.  
1834, May 8, John B. Brown and Sarah M. Leavitt.  
1838, January 1, Oliver Hobbs and Elisebeth A. Blake.  
1827, January 18, Samuel Brown and Sarah Lane of Pittsfield.  
1833, March 19, Josiah Brown and Elisebeth Batchelder.  
1838, April 29, Jacob Perkins of Reading, Mass., and Eunice L. Cram.  
August 29, Eleazar Johnson of Salisbury and Mary A. French,  
Kensington.  
December 27, Caleb Woodbury of Newbury, Mass., and Eunice  
T. Prescott.
- 1835, January 15, True M. Prescott and Sarah Ann Pike.  
1839, Henry L. Dwight and Sarah A. Dow, both of Seabrook.  
July 15, Stacy L. Nudd of Hampton and Mary A. Dow of Sea-  
brook.  
July 25, Elbridge G. Lane of Exeter and Elisebeth M. Moses.  
August 11, Daniel Eastman and Matilda Dow, both of Seabrook.  
June 3, Daniel Gove and Almira Brown.  
September 22, John C. Gove and Ann Smith.
- 1840, January 15, Oliver Eaton and Merium H. Dow, both of Seabrook.  
January 30, Weare D. Tilton and Lucy Dow of Kensington.  
October 3, Rev. Isaae Woodbury of Haverhill, Mass., and Lucy  
Arnold of H. F.  
October 3, George Turner of Amesbury and Sarah Lane.
- 1842, October 20, Richard C. Marsh and Hannah Pray.  
November 10, Samuel P. Moulton and Betsey J. Brown of Epping.  
1844, March 4, Richard C. Laurence of Philadelphia and Lucy J. Mas-  
ters, H. F.  
January 17, Nathaniel Chase of Lynn and Elizebeth Chase, H. F.  
January 25, Samuel Peverar and Angeline Gove.
- 1843, May 7, Jeremiah Wadleigh and Elisebeth Blake, both of Ken-  
sington.  
May 8, Jonathan Rowe and Ruth Wadleigh, both of Kensington.  
1847, April 15, Jeremiah Lane and Adeline Baker.  
1843, November 10, Samuel P. Tuck and Jane M. Knight.  
December 10, George M. Pendergast of Charleston, Mass., and  
Sarah N. Dearbon, Kensington.  
1845, November 5, Sylvester Abbott, Andover, Mass., and Rhoda Batch-  
elder.  
October 15, Emery Stevens of Effingham and Eliza Ann Prescott.



ALICE BROWN.

AUTHOR OF

Stratford-by-the Sea. [Henry Holt & Co.]  
1884.

Fools of Nature. [Ticknor & Co.] 1887.

Three Heroines of New England Romance.  
With Harriet Prescott Spofford and  
Louise Imogen Guiney. Little, Brown  
& Co.] 1895.

Meadow-Grass. [Copeland & Day.] 1895.

Robert Louis Stevenson: A Study. With  
Louise Imogen Guiney. Copeland &  
Day. 1896.

The Rose of Hope. [Copeland & Day.]  
1896.

The Road to Castaly. [Copeland & Day.]  
1896.

Life of Mercy Warren. Chas. Scribner's  
Sons. 1896.

By Oak and Thorn. [Houghton & Mifflin.]  
1896.

The Day of His Youth. [Houghton & Mifflin.]  
1897.

Tiverton Tales. 1899.



## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### REV. STEPHEN BACHILER.

MR. BACHILER was born in England in 1551 and received orders in the Established Church. In the early part of his life he enjoyed a good reputation, but being displeased with some of the ceremonies of the church and refusing to continue his conformity, he was deprived of his permission to perform her services. On leaving England, Mr. Bachiler went with his family to Holland, where he resided several years. He then returned to London, from which place he sailed on the 9th of March, 1632, in the William & Francis, Mr. Thomas, master, with sixty passengers, including Mr. Bachiler and his family. They arrived at Boston on the 5th of June, after a tedious passage of eighty-eight days. He was 71 years of age when he arrived in this country, and removed with his family to Lynn, where his daughter, Theodate Hussey, wife of Christopher Hussey, resided. In his company were six persons who had belonged to a church with him in England, and of those he constituted a church at Lynn, to which he admitted such as were desirous of becoming members, and immediately commenced the exercise of the ministerial duties without installation. One of his first ministrations was to baptize four children, born before his arrival, two of whom, Thomas Newhall and Stephen Hussey, were born the same week. Thomas, being the older, was first presented. Mr. Bachiler put him aside, saying "I will baptize my own child first." Mr. Bachiler had been in the performance of his pastoral duties about four months when a complaint was made of some irregularities in his conduct. He was arraigned before the court in Boston, on the 3d of October, when the following order was passed:

Mr. Bachiler is required to forbear exercising his gifts as a pastor, or teacher publicquely in our patent unless it be to those he brought with him, for his contempt of authority, and till some scandals be removed.

In the course of a few months Mr. Bachiler so far succeeded in regaining the esteem of the people that the injunction that he should not preach in the colony was, on the 4th of March, removed, which left him at liberty to resume the performance of his public services.

The dissension, which had commenced in Mr Bachiler's church at an early period, began again to assume a formidable appearance. Some of the members disliked the conduct of the pastor, and, withal, making question whether there were a church or not, withdrew from the communion. In consequence of this a council of ministers was held on the 15th of March. Being unable to produce a reconciliation, they appointed another meeting and went to attend a lecture in Boston. Mr. Bachiler then requested the disaffected members to present their grievances in writing, but as they refused he resolved to excommunicate them, and wrote to the ministers at Boston, who immediately returned to Lynn. After a deliberation of three days, they decided that although the church had not been properly instituted, yet the mutual exercise of their religious duties had supplied the defect.

The difficulties in Mr. Bachiler's church did not cease with the decision of the council, but continued to increase till Mr Bachiler, perceiving no prospect of their termination, requested a dismission for himself and first members, which was granted.

Winthrop's history says he was convened before the magistrates. "The cause was for that coming out of England with a small body of six or seven persons, and having since received as many more at Saugus (Lynn) and contention growing between him and the greatest part of his church who had at first received him for their pastor, he desired dismission for himself and his first members, which, being granted, upon supposition that he would leave town (as he had given out), he, with the six or seven persons, presently renewed their old covenant, intending to raise another church in Saugus, whereat the most and chief of the town being offended for that it would cross their intentions of calling Mr. Peters or some other minister, they complained to the magistrates, who, foreseeing the distraction which was like to come by this course, had forbidden him to proceed in any such church way until the cause were considered by the other ministers, etc. But he refused to desist, whereupon they sent for him and, upon his delay day after day, the marshal was sent to fetch him. Upon his appearance and submission and promise to move out of town within three months, he was discharged."

He was admitted a freeman on the 6th of May, 1635, and removed from Lynn in February, 1636. He went to Ipswich, where he received a grant of fifty acres of land and had the prospect of a settlement but, some difficulties having arisen, he left the place. In the very cold winter of 1637, he went on foot, with some of his friends, to Matakees, now Yarmouth (he then being 76 years of age), a distance of about one hundred miles. There he intended to plant a town and establish a church, but, finding the difficulties great and his company being all poor men, he relinquished the design.

He then went to Newbury where, on the 6th of July, 1638, the town granted him and his son-in-law, Christopher Hussey, two portions of land, which had formerly been given to Edward Rawson, secretary of state, and Mr. Edward Woodman. On the 6th of September the General Court of Massachusetts granted him permission to commence a settlement at Winne cumett, now Hampton. In 1639 the inhabitants of Ipswich voted to give him sixty acres of land on Whortleberry hill and twenty acres of meadow if he would relinquish their previous grant of fifty acres and reside with them three years, but he did not accept their invitation. On the 5th of July he and Christopher Hussey sold their lands in Newbury to Mr. John Oliver for "Six score pounds," and went to Hampton, where a town was begun and a church gathered, of which Mr. Bachiler became the minister. His company consisted of himself as pastor; Mr. Timothy Dalton, teacher; Christopher Hussey, Mary Hussey, his mother, and twelve others.

Mr. Bachiler had a grant of 10 acres for a house lot; 21 acres of fresh meadow by Taylor's river, and 17 acres between the beach and the East field; 15 acres of planting ground, part of it being near his house and the rest in the East field; 200 acres for a farm next to Salisbury line, 16 acres of which was fresh meadow, 120 acres upland, the residue in salt marsh. The residue of his 200 acres, given the 24th of October, 1639, is yet to be appointed. It appears from the town records that he presented the first bell to the town early in 1640.

That he was a man of good judgment and was considered upright, upon his first settling in Hampton, may be inferred from his having been selected umpire in an important controversy existing between George Cleaves and John Wreiter, involving the title of some real estate in Sperwink, and also defamation of character on the part of Cleaves. This dispute was referred to Mr. Bachiler and four

others, and the parties were severally bound in the sum of £1,000 sterling to submit to their award. These referees reported on the same day at Saco, June 28, 1641, where Mr. Bachiler seems to have been at that time.

Mr. Bachiler, the pastor of the church at Hampton, who had suffered much at the hands of bishops in England, being about 80 years of age, and having a lusty and comely woman to his wife, did solicit the chastity of his neighbor's wife, who acquainted her husband therewith, whereupon he was dealt with, but denied it, as he had told the woman he would do, and complained to the magistrates against the woman and her husband for slandering him. The church likewise dealing with him, he stiffly denied it, but soon after, when the Lord's supper was to be administered, he did voluntarily confess the attempt and that he did intend to have defiled her if she would have consented. The church being moved with his free confession and tears, silently forgave him and communicated with him, but after finding how scandalous it was they took advice of other elders, and, after long debate and much pleading and standing upon the church's forgiving and becoming reconciled to him in communicating with him after he had confessed it, they proceeded to cast him out.

After this he went on in a variable course, sometimes seeming very penitent, soon after excusing himself and casting blame upon others, especially his fellow elder, Mr. Dalton (who indeed had not carried himself in this case so well as became him, and was brought to see his failing and acknowledged it to the elders of the other churches, who had taken much pains about this matter). So he behaved himself to the elders when they dealt with him. He was off and on for a long time, and when he seemed most penitent, so as the church was ready to have received him in again, he would fall back again, and, as it were, repent of his repentance. In this time his house with nearly all his substance was consumed by fire. When he had continued excommunicated nearly two years, and much agitation had been about the matter, and the church was divided so he could not be received in, at length the matter was referred to some magistrates and elders, and by their mediation he was released of his excommunication, but not received to his pastor's office. Upon occasion of this meeting for mediation, Mr. Wilson of Boston wrote a letter to him, which Governor Winthrop speaks very highly of, but it is not now known to be in existence.

The contentions in Hampton were grown to a great height, the whole town was divided into two factions, one with Mr. Bachiler, their late pastor, and the other with Mr. Dalton, their teacher. Both men were passionate and wanting in discretion and moderation. Their differences were not in matters of opinion, but of practice. Mr. Dalton's party being mostly of the church, and so freemen, had great advantage of the other, though a considerable party, and some of them of the church also. The former carried all affairs, both in church and town, according to their own minds, and not with that respect to their brethren and neighbors which had been fit. Divers meetings had been held, both of magistrates and elders, and parties had been reconciled, but broke out again, each side being apt to take fire upon any provocation; whereupon Mr. Bachiler was advised to remove and was called to Exeter, whither he intended to go, but they were divided and at great difference also. When one party had appointed a day of humiliation to gather a new church and call Mr. Bachiler, the court sent order to stop it, for they considered they were not in a fit condition for such a work, and Mr. Bachiler had been in other places before and through his means, as was supposed, the churches fell to such divisions as no peace could be had until he was removed. At this court there came petition against petition, both from Hampton and Exeter, whereupon the court ordered two of the magistrates to be sent to Hampton with full power to hear and determine all differences there.

He probably continued in Hampton until 1647. He was living in Portsmouth on the 20th of April of that year, and resided there three years. In 1650 he married his third wife, being then nearly 90 years of age (89). In May he was fined by the court ten pounds for not publishing his marriage according to law, half of which fine was remitted in October. In the same year the court passed the following order in consequence of a matrimonial disagreement:

As is ordered by the Court, that Mr. Bachiler and his wife shall live together as man and wife, as in the Court they have publicly professed to do, and if either desert one another then hereby the Court doth order that ye Marshall shall apprehend both ye said Mr. Bachiler and Mary his wife and bring them forthwith to Boston. There to be kept till the next quarter Court of assistants, that further consideration may be had.—Both of them moving for a divorce, and this order shall be sufficient warrant to do so. Provided notwithstanding that if they put in £50, Each of them for their appearance with such sureties as the commissioners or any one of them for the

County shall think good to accept of,—That then they shall be under their bail to appear at the next Court of assistants. And in case Mary Bachiler shall live out of the jurisdiction, without mutual consent for a time, that then the Clark shall give notice to the magistrate at Boston of her absence that further order may be taken theron.

Soon after this order, Mr. Bachiler returned to England, where he married his fourth wife, his third wife, Mary, being still living. In October, 1656, she petitioned the court, in the following words, to free her from her husband:

To the Honored Gov. Deputy Governor, with the magistrates and Deputies at the General Court at Boston.—The humble petition of Mary Bachiler sheweth, Wheras your petitioner having formerly lived with Mr. Stephen Bachiler in this Colony as his lawful wife & not unknown to divers of you as I concieve, and the said Mr. Bachiler upon some pretended ends of his own has transported himself unto Old England, for many years since and betaken himself to another wife, as your petitioner hath often been credibly informed, and there continued. Wherby your petitioner is left destitute not only of a guide to herself and her children, But also made incapable therby of disposing herself in the way of marriage to any other without a lawful permission, and now having two children upon her hands that are chargable to her in regard to a disease God has been pleased to lay upon them both, which is not easily curable, and has so weakened her estate in prosecuting the means of cure That she is not able longer to subsist without utterly ruining her estate, or exposing herself to the common charity of others which your petitioner is loth to put herself upon, if it may be lawfully avoided as is well known to all or most part of her neighbors. And were she free from her engagement to Mr. Bachiler might probably so dispose of herself as that she might obtain a meet helper to assist her to procure such means for her livelihood and the recovery of her children's health as might keep them from perishing, which your petitioner to her great grief is much afraid of, if not timely prevented.—Your petitioner's humbly request therfore is that this Honored Court would be pleased seriously to consider her condition for matter of her relief in her freedom from the said Mr. Bachiler and that she may be at liberty to dispose of herself in respect of any engagement to him as in your wisdom shall seem most Expedient, and your petitioner Shall humbly pray & cō

MARY BACHILER.

What order was taken upon this petition is not known, nor whether the old lady was successful in getting married again, to which she seemed to have a strong inclination and, judging from the tenor of the language of the above petition, some engagement

of the kind could be had, provided she succeeded in having the prayer of the said petition granted. Neither is it known who she was before her unfortunate marriage with Mr. Bachiler. She was probably a widow, and the two infirm children spoken of were by a former husband. How many more wives Mr. Bachiler married after this remains to be ascertained.

When Hampton was divided into 147 shares, December 22, 1645, two of the shares were granted Mr. Bachiler, besides his farm, but on the 2d of December, 1647, the farm was given to Mr. Wheelwright, unless the said Wheelwright removed from the town without permission of the church. In that case the farm was to revert back again to the town. These conditions were taken off by a vote of the town on the 27th of October, 1649, and the farm given Mr. Wheelwright freely, and at the same time it was mentioned as having been bought of William Howard and Thomas Ward. On the 6th of February, 1650, there appears to have been the following vote passed:

It is agreed at a public meeting of the freemen that the 3 men, that is to say, William Fuler, William Esto, & Thomas Paybody, as they are summoned so to answer Mr. Bachiler's action at Salisbury Court in the town's behalf.—It is supposed that this action was respecting the farm. There is no further mention made in the records of it.

It is probable that Mr. Bachiler was not very popular with the people of Hampton after this, as we find a vote of the town, passed November 21, 1657, to pay all the charges of prosecuting a petition concerning Mr. Bachiler's exemption to the General Court. This is the last record of his being in the country which is known. There does not seem to have been any right claimed by any person in his name to shares in the common lands in Hampton after 1650.

He died in Hackney, in England, aged about 100 years. Notwithstanding his errors and follies he had undoubtedly many virtues or he would not have had so many friends, and they would not have continued with him through every change in his fortune. Christopher Hussey, John Cross, and Moses Cox were among his followers. Prince says he was a man of fame in his day; a gentleman of learning, and ingenuity, and wrote a fine and curious hand.

It was on his separation from the church at Lynn, and his subsequent misfortunes, that Mr. Edward Johnson, in his "Wonder-Working Providence," wrote the following lines:

Throug ocean large Christ brought thee for to feed  
His wandering flock with words thou oft has taught.  
Then teach thyself with others thou hast need,  
Thy flowering fame unto low ebb is brought.  
Faith and obedience Christ full near hath joined  
Then trust on Christ and thou then again must be  
Brought on thy race though now far east behind  
Run to the end and crowned thou shalt be.

Lewis, in his history of Lynn, mentions five children only. The names of two others are known. The name of neither of his wives before marriage is known. His children were,—

1. THEODATA, who married Christopher Hussey and settled in Hampton, afterwards living upon what was known as the Hussey farm, Hampton Falls.
2. DEBORAH, who married John Wing of Lynn, and removed to Sandwich in 1637.
3. DAUGHTER, who married a Sanborn and had three sons, all born before 1647. Their names were John, Stephen, and William, and they all settled at Hampton.
4. NATHANIEL. Rev. Timothy Dalton gave him one hundred acres of land, being a part of the farm granted him by the town at Sagamore hill. Nathaniel, 2d, settled here, on the farm now occupied by John T. Batchelder, where his descendants have continued to live.
5. A SON, who removed to Reading, where he had a son, Henry, who came to Lynn, where several families of his descendants lived.
6. FRANCIS. In a letter from Stephen Bachiler to his brother Nathaniel, dated London, April 23, 1685, he says he has lost £1,500 "by our brother, Francis Bachiler."
7. STEPHEN, who was living in London April 23, 1685, where he was probably in good circumstances. At that date he had lost £2,500 sterling by his brother Francis, and others, previously, yet then he describes himself to be in such a situation as not being beholden to any relative. He seems to have been a man of good education and a good penman. He mentions a brother Winbourne. He spells his name Bachiler, as did also Nathaniel.

Rev. Stephen Bachiler's descendants are very numerous. There are not less than one hundred living in Hampton Falls at the present time, and probably as many, or more, in Hampton.

The farm granted Mr. Bachiler, of 200 acres, at Salisbury bounds, was bounded on the south by the Rocks road, so called, now in Seabrook, and included what is now occupied by the Browns and Locks. This farm was afterwards granted by the town to Rev. John Wheelwright, and later sold by him to John Cass. This farm was bounded on the south by what was then known as the Shapleigh line.

#### REV. TIMOTHY DALTON.

Rev. Timothy Dalton was one of the first settlers of Dedham, about 1635. He lived a short time in Watertown before this, but was supposed to have owned no property there. He sold his property in Dedham to Mr. Parkhurst of Watertown, who was his brother-in-law, and who afterwards sold it to Mr. Michael Powell of Charlestown for £70, payable one half the first year and the remainder the second year, in corn or money, either to Mr. Dalton or Mr. Parkhurst. Dalton came, in company with Mr. Bachiler and thirteen others, most of whom were related to one or the other of them, to Hampton in 1638, and commenced a settlement, Bachiler being the pastor and Dalton the teacher of the church. There were frequent quarrels between them and their respective friends. October 24, 1639, he had 300 acres of land allotted to him which, on April 30, 1640, was assigned as follows: "10 acres for a house lott, as it is layd out, 14 acres of fresh meadow, wherof 10 were near Bro. Crosses, A piece near his own sellar, the rest where it shall be found, 15 acres of planting ground near Taylor's river, near Sagamore hill, 200 acres for a farm as it is in haste laid out, near Taylor's river, There being 23½ acres (or thereabout) of fresh meadow 120 acres of upland & the rest in salt marsh, where it may be had." The residue of his 300 acres, given October 24, 1639, is yet to be located. March 29, 1640, he was chosen, with Mr. Hussey and John Moulton, to set the bounds between Hampton and Colchester (Salisbury). June 25, 1640, he and five others were chosen to go and view the highway toward the same place. February 19, 1641, he was appointed on the committee to confer about a ferry place. December 23, 1645, he was to have 3 of the 147 shares besides his farm. On the 12th of February, 1641, Mr. Wheelwright received a call because Mr. Dalton had labored beyond his strength and ability of nature. It would seem from the vote that his health had failed, and from this cause was not adequate to fulfill the duties of the office. He,

however, received £40 per annum for his services for four years afterwards, for which amount he discharged the town in consideration of his having from them a farm at Salisbury bounds, and another at Sagamore hill. It is probable that he did not receive any salary after 1652, or that he performed any duties appertaining to the office of teacher, although his connection with the town or church may not have been dissolved by any formal vote. He must have been 75 years of age, and was doubtless afflicted by the infirmities usual to old people.

On the 12th of March, 1656, he bought of James Davis, Sr., fifteen acres of land for a large sum of money, and on the 12th of May, 1656, he bought of Thomas Moulton all his lands, commonage, house, etc., for and in consideration of one hundred pounds in hand. This land consisted of ten acres for a house lot and ten of planting land, adjoining. The twenty acres are in the windmill lot, ten acres fresh meadow, five acres of planting in the East field, share No. 43 in the ox common, and three shares in the cow common.

The town, being anxious to procure the services of Rev. Seaborn Cotton, upon the departure of Rev. Mr. Wheelwright, chose a committee to wait upon Mr. Dalton and make some agreement with him respecting his relinquishing his house for the use of the minister. Accordingly an agreement was made on the 12th of —, 1657.

In consideration of the towns building an addition in front of the house which he bought of Thomas Moulton 36 ft by 20, with a brick chimney, with two flues, to be finished with doors and windows, glazed, & floor layed, & to be fixed as convenient as the house where he now dwelleth, and the old house to be covered with boards and shingles and the floor laid & Mr. Dalton consents to remove there and relinquish the house and lands to the town, for the use of the ministry

The purchase alluded to in the above agreement was a deed of his home lot, containing 20 acres and extending from the Shaw land to the Green, which was the only front it had on the road; 14 acres adjoining it; another small piece of meadow, of which the bounds are given but the quantity is not stated, and 3 acres of up-land joining his 20-acre lot, together with his house and appurtenances; one share in the ox common and three shares in the cow common, which deed was given to the church and town for the use of the town, in consideration of the town's paying him £200, in equal annual payments of £20, in cattle or corn at the market price. This deed was signed by him December 28, 1657, and

acknowledged by himself and wife April 12, 1658. Dalton then moved to the Moulton place, which was where Captain Jona. Palmer formerly lived.

This purchase of a house and lands from Mr. Dalton has been a fruitful source of lawsuits. Mr. Dalton was connected by relationship, either of himself or wife, with several of the first settlers of the town. Jasper Blake was one and named a son for him, to whom Mr. Dalton gave one hundred acres of land; Emanuel Hilliard was another and had a son Timothy, who received a like present of one hundred acres. The Smiths and Bachilers were connected with his wife by marriage. In consequence of a disturbance at Dover in 1641, between Mr. Knolls and friends and Mr. Larkam and his party, the General Court ordered Mr. Bradstreet, one of the magistrates, together with Mr. Peter and Mr. Dalton, two of the elders, to go there and endeavor to reconcile matters and to report to them, etc. They at length accomplished the object of their mission. Of their journey homeward, Governor Winthrop gives the following account:

Mr. Peter and Mr. Dalton with one from Atamenticus, went from Piscataquack, with Mr. John Ward who was to be entertained there for their minister, and wandered two days and one night, without food or fire, in the snow and wet, But God heard their prayers, and when they were quite spent he brought them to the sea side near the place they were to go to. Blessed forever be his name.

Johnson, in his "Wonder-Working Providence," styles him the "Reverend, grave & gracious Mr. Dalton," and gives the following verses as a short remembrance of him, having before given Mr. Bachiler a similar memorial:

Dalton doth teach perspicuously and sound  
With wholesome truth of Christ thy flock doth feed  
Thy honor with thy labor doth abound.  
Age crowns thy head in righteousness, proceed  
  
To batter down, root up and quite destroy  
All heresies and errors that draw back  
Unto perdition and Christ's folks annoy,  
To war for him thou weapons does not lack.  
  
Long days to see, that longs for day to come  
Of Babel's fall, and Israel's quiet peace  
Thou must live of dayes so great a sum  
To see this work, let not thy warfare cease.

Mr. Dalton was considered a sound and able divine by his contemporaries. He was a good penman. Several instruments drawn up by him are written in an excellent manner, although their peculiar phraseology show him to have been a clergyman, and evince a want of knowledge of legal forms. He was careful and strict in his worldly affairs and accumulated property rapidly. An original award of two of his church is extant, to whom the subject of William Fifield's cutting timber for pipe staves on land granted by the town to Mr. Dalton was referred. They decide that if the bolts are worth more when made into staves than the trees would have been when standing, although staves were then of little value, Mr. Fifield is to receive a compensation for his labor; but if otherwise Mr. Dalton is to be indemnified for his loss in having the trees cut, and they acquit Mr. Fifield of committing any intentional trespass in felling the trees. This curious award, which illustrates the love of property Mr. Dalton possessed, bears date of November 2, 1643. The referees were William Howard and William Fuller. Another instance of this propensity is found in the following receipt, taken from the town records October 2, 1651:

Whearas the town of Hampton was to pay unto Mr. Timothy Dalton for the four years last past the sum of £160, The four years ending at midsummer last past.—The S<sup>d</sup> Timothy Dalton doth hereby discharge the S<sup>d</sup> town of Hampton of the money due for S<sup>d</sup> four years, Saving yet 40<sup>s</sup> which appears to be justly lost in the rates.—And as for such persons as appear to be indebted to the S<sup>d</sup> Mr. Dalton they are still liable to demands, and upon refusing to pay they are liable to the liberty of the law.—To this writing I have set my hand the day and year above sayed

TIMOTHY DALTON.

November 26, 1651, he discharges the town of Hampton from all debts and dues for his ministry, in consideration of the two farms which were given him at Salisbury line and Sagamore hill.

A comparison of the amount paid by him for the Thomas Moulton lands and the amount paid by the town, including the new house built for him, for their purchase made of him, although the town may have contemplated making him a present of a part of it for his former services, goes to show that he understood how to make a good bargain for himself; and that he meant that the town should perform every iota of the bargain on their part is also shown by his giving in his will whatever remained due of the sum of £200, at the time of his decease, to his brother Philemon and his brother's son

Samuel, on condition that they should pay his widow Ruth £10 per annum during her life.

The idea that has become prevalent that the Hampton ministerial funds came through the munificence of Mr. Dalton seems to have been erroneous.

There appears to be no correct account of the time or place of Mr. Dalton's birth. He died, says the record, October 28, 1661, at 2 o'clock in the morning, leaving a will dated April 8, 1658, one month after his bargain with the town. He gives his wife Ruth the Moulton property and all his personal estate, and appointed her sole executrix. He gives to his brother Philemon and nephew Samuel the amount to be paid by the town, on condition of their paying his widow £10 per annum during her natural life. Witnessed by Eben Dow and John Cliford. He made a codicil in which he gives to Samuel Dalton fifty acres of land lying at the head of his farm at Sagamore hill, which he bought of William Eastow. This is witnessed by Henry Moulton and Joseph Hutchins, and was proved February 8, 1662.

Mr. Dalton never had any children. His widow Ruth lived till May 12, 1666, and left a will dated May 9, 1662. She gives her nephew, Nathaniel Bachiler, her stock of cattle, four oxen and five cows, and left to him her real estate on condition of his paying her £16 annually during her life. On the 22d of March, 1661, she deeds him all her lands on condition of his paying £200 in the manner which she specifies. She had a very respectable lot of furniture, especially for the time in which she lived.

All the legatees in her indentures with Bachiler were her relatives except Hanna Willis, who may have been her servant girl. Bachiler faithfully paid the foregoing sums to the persons mentioned, or their heirs. The receipts of the same were in existence a few years ago.

Nathaniel Bachiler, spoken of above, was a son of Rev. Stephen Bachiler. Mr. Dalton gave him a part of his farm at Sagamore hill in 1651. Nathaniel, 2d, settled there about 1690 and was the ancestor of all the Batchelders who have lived in Hampton Falls. Some of his descendants are living upon his farm at the present time.

## REV. JOHN WHEELWRIGHT.

Rev. John Wheelwright died in November, 1679, at an advanced age, probably between 80 and 90 years, as he is said to have been at the university with Oliver Cromwell, who, when Wheelwright was in England and waited upon him after he became protector, declared to the gentlemen about him that he could remember the time when he was more afraid of meeting Wheelwright at football than of meeting an army since in the field, for he was infallibly sure of being tripped up by him.

Mr. Wheelwright came from Lincolnshire to New England in 1636. He and his wife Mary were admitted to the Boston church the 12th of June, 1636. Soon after his arrival he gave offense to some in the church at Boston, and Mr. Cotton thought that he had better withdraw because he was somewhat inclined to be disputatious. He went to Mount Wollaston (Braintree) and preached with the intention of founding a church there. He was there some time, and had some possessions there, but the church was not established until three years after. He preached a sermon which the magistrates considered had a tendency to sedition. After much controversy respecting it, and the parties growing warm, the court sent for Mr. Wheelwright. He persisted in justifying his sermon and his whole practice and opinions, and refused to leave either the place or his public exercisings. He was disfranchised, upon which he appealed to the king, but neither called witnesses nor desired any act to be made of it. The court told him that an appeal did not lie, "For by the king's grant we had power to hear and determine without any reservation & co." So he relinquished his appeal and the court gave him leave to go to his house upon his promise that if he were not gone out of the jurisdiction within fourteen days, he would render himself to one of the magistrates.

Mr. Savage, who had read the sermon, now in the archives of the Massachusetts Historical Society, says that "It is not such as can justify the Court in their sentence for sedition and Contempt. Nor prevent the present age from regarding that proceeding as an example and a warning of the usual tyranny of ecclesiastical factions." The court also ordered fifty-eight inhabitants of Boston and seventeen from the adjoining towns to be disgraced, because they had signed a petition in which they affirm Mr. Wheelwright's innocence, and that the court had condemned the truth of Christ, etc.



REV. JOHN WHEELWRIGHT.



Mr. Wheelwright being banished from us, gathered a company and sat down by the falls of Piscataquack, and called the town Exeter. And for this enlargement there, they dealt with an Indian there, and bought of him Winne cumett etc and then wrote to us what they had done. And that they intended to lot out all the lands in farms except, we could show a better title. They wrote also to those to whom we had sent to plant Winne cumett to have them desist etc.

These letters coming to the General Court, they returned answer that they looked at their dealings as against good government, religion, and common honesty. "That knowing we claimed Winne cumett as within our patent, and had taken possession thereof by building a house, there above two years since, They should now go and purchase an unknown title, and then come and inquire of our right." It was also in that letter manifestly proved that the Indians had only a natural right to so much land as they could improve, the rest of the country being open to any who could, or would, improve it. The foregoing paragraph, taken from Winthrop under date of 1638, proves that the settlement of Hampton had already begun and also the building of the "possession house" (commonly called bound house) in 1636.

August 4, 1639, he and thirty-four others sign an agreement in which they set forth that they agree to such a form of government as is agreeable to the English laws, and professing themselves to be subjects of King Charles, according to the liberties of the English colony of Massachusetts, etc., etc. Of the thirty-four persons whose names are attached to this agreement, eleven became inhabitants of Hampton in a few years.

Mr. Wheelwright found it necessary to remove from Exeter in consequence of the union between New Hampshire and Massachusetts. He proceeded to Maine and purchased of Governor Gorges a part of the lands in this section given to him by his uncle, Sir Ferdinando Gorges. He took a deed dated April 17, 1643, which conveyed to the worthy minister, in fee simple, a tract of four or five hundred acres lying at Wells, in the county of Somerset; that is, along the shore eastward of Newgunket river, perhaps to Wells harbor. Another deed was obtained the same year, from the same source, by Wheelwright, to himself, Henry Boad, and others, granting some of the remaining territory between that river and the Kennebunk. Both parcels probably contained hardly an eighth of the township, which was large and of about 10,000 acres. Boad and Edward Rishworth were appointed to lay out the land into lots

suitable for settlers, and then they, with Messrs. Wheelwright, Storer, and Littlefield, began a regular plantation. At Wells, Mr. Wheelwright also gathered a church of which he became pastor, being well beloved and highly esteemed by his parishioners and all his immediate acquaintances; but an exclusion from the fellowship of ministers and a banishment from the society of many pious men who had been his early friends were trials of extreme severity to his mind. He, therefore, wrote the following letter to the governor and magistrates of Massachusetts, dated Wells, December 7, 1643, which was laid before the court June 8, 1644.

Right Worshipful—Upon long and mature consideration of things I percieve that the main difference between yourselves and some of the reverend Elders, and myself, in point of justification, and the condeueng thereof, is not of that nature and consequence as was then presented to me in the false, glass of Satan's temptation and mine own distempered passions, which makes me unfeinedly sorry that I had such a hand in those sharp and vehement contentions raised thereabouts, to the great disturbance of the churches of Christ. It is the grief of my soul that I used such vehement censorious Speeches in the application of my sermon, or in any other writing which reflected any dishonor upon your worships the reverend Elders, or any of contrary judgment from myself.

It repents me that I did so much adhere to persons of corrupt judgment, to the countenancing of them in any of their errors or evil practices, Though I intended no such thing, and that in the synod I used such unsafe and obscure words falling from me, as a man dazzled with the buffetings of Satan, and that I did appeal from misapprehension of things, I confess that herein I have done very sinfully and do humbly crave pardon of this honored State—If it shall appear to me by scripture light, that in my carriage, word, writing or action, I have walked contrary to rule I shall be ready by the grace of God to give satisfaction—Thus hoping you will pardon my boldness I humbly take leave of your worship, committing you to the good providence of the Almighty. And ever remain your worships in all Service to be Commanded in the Lord.

J. WHEELWRIGHT.

Wells 7—10—1643.

Upon this letter the court was very well inclined to release his banishment, and thereupon ordered that he might have a safe conduct to come to the court. The governor notified him by letter and received this answer from him:

Right Worshipful—I have received the letter wherein you signify to me that you have imparted my letter to the honorable Court, and

that it finds good applause, for which I rejoice with much thankfulness. I am very thankful to your worship for the letter of safe conduct which I formerly received as likewise for the late act of the Court granting me the same liberty in case I desire letters to that end. I should very willingly upon letters received express by word of mouth openly in Court That which I did by writing might I, without offence, explain my true intent and meaning, more fully to this effect. That notwithstanding my failings for which I humbly crave pardon, Yet I cannot with a good Conscience condemn myself for such Culpable Crimes, dangerous revelations, and gross errors as have been charged upon me. The consequence of which (as I take it) make up the very substance of the causes of all my sufferings.—I do not see but in so mixt a cause I am bound to use, may it be permitted, my just defense, so far as I apprehend myself to be innocent, as to make my confession where I am convinced of any delinquency. Otherwise I shall seemingly in appearance fall under guilt of many heinous offences for which my conscience doth acquit me. If I seem to make suit to the honorable Court, for relaxation to be granted by an act of mercy upon my Sole Confession I must offend my conscience. If by an act of justice upon mine apology, and lawful defence, I fear lest I shall offend your worships, I leave all things to your wise and godly consideration, Hoping you will pardon my simplicity, and plainness, which I am forced into by the power of an overruling Conscience—I rest your worships in the Lord.

J. WHEELWRIGHT.

Wells 1—1—1644

To this the governor replied to this effect, viz.: "That though his liberty might be obtained without his personal appearance, yet that was doubtful, nor did he conceive that a wise and modest apology would prejudice the acceptance of his free ingenious confession. Seeing the latter would justify the sentence of the Court which looked only to his action, and yet by the former he might maintain the liberty of his conscience. In clearing his intention from those all deserving crimes which the Court apprehended by his actions, and withall (because there might want opportunity of conveyance before the Court) He sent him inclosed a safe Conduct etc." The next court released his banishment without his appearance. He continued at Wells until 1647.

12—4—1647. The Church of Jesus Christ at Hampton having Seriously considered the great pains and labors that the reverend and well beloved Mr. Timothy Dalton has taken among them in the work of the ministry, Even beyond his ability or strength of nature. And having upon solemn Seeking of God, Settled their thought upon the reverend and well beloved Mr. John Wheelwright of Wells as a help in the work of the Lord, with the said Mr. Dalton our present and

faithful teacher and have given the Sayd Mr. Wheelwright a call to that End, with the consent of the hole town. The which the Sayd Mr. Wheelwright due except off according unto God.—And these propositions following are agreed upon and Subscribed unto by the Said Mr. Wheelwright for his part & The Said Church with the hole town for their part.—Who by these presents promise and oblige themselves to fulfill, and perform the Same.

The agreement was that if the church sent for him to be their pastor they should bear the expense of the transportation of himself and family and goods to Hampton from Wells; that he was to have a convenient house to live in the first year. He was to have a convenient house lot and the farm which was Mr. Bachiler's confirmed to him and his heirs upon his ordination and continuance in Hampton, but if he should leave the town without the consent or the church, the said farm was to revert to the town. He was to be paid £40 per annum as long as he remained their pastor, "excepting only some extraordinary hand of God in ways of alteration," which sum of £40 was to be paid in corn or cattle or other good commodities quarterly. If the church should send for Mr. Wheelwright with a vessel to transport him within two months, with an absolute promise of an ordination before the last of the next September, that Mr. Wheelwright should come; and if he should refuse an ordination lawfully tendered, he was to bear the expense of his own transportation and receive nothing for his time among them; but if the church should refuse to give him an ordination by the time specified (September 30, 1647) then he should be paid for his time and expense of transportation. He should have the farm in fee simple and have liberty to depart upon such refusal. If the church should send word within two months that they could not ordain him, then both parties were to be free from all engagements. This agreement was signed by J. Wheelwright, on the one part, and John Moulton, Jeffry Mingay, William Sanborn, William Howard, William Marston, and William Moulton in the name of the rest.

The particularity of the above agreement is an indication that the town did not fully trust Mr. Wheelwright—whether afraid of his raising up another quarrel, which would agitate the whole country, or fearful of his love of change, does not appear,—otherwise they would not have made so sharp a bargain with him. April 15, 1647, the town voted that the salary of the minister should be raised as follows:

Each master of a family was to paye 5<sup>s</sup> of the £40, and all single men which goeth at their own hand or that taketh any wages for themselves They shall also paye 5<sup>s</sup> as aforesaid. The remainder to be raised on the Estate of every person according to their possessions, Be it in houses, land, cattle, boats or otherwise, Exempting only his corn which shall go rate free.—£40 was raised to pay the Teacher for the year just passed, come midsummer next & £40 for the paying for the farm to be given Mr. Wheelwright.

May 15, 1647, the church agree to send a boat to Wells and also promise to give him an ordination, according to the former agreement, on the 12th of April. This is signed by William Howard, in the name of the church, and accepted by Mr. Wheelwright. The town vote on February 21, 1649, to give him Mr. Bachiler's farm freely, the grant before having been conditional. This farm adjoined Salisbury line and contained two hundred acres.

He, like some other ministers of that day, had a great inclination to own large quantities of land. He had an estate in Lincolnshire, England, besides his lands at Wells and Hampton. March 6, 1651, he was chosen to confirm the old grants with Mr. Dalton and five others, and on January 21, 1652, he had a grant, No. 39, in the ox commons. We have seen no other record of his transacting any other town business. There are in the town records receipts of his salary, one of which is dated December 24, 1651, for £158, for four years' salary; one in 1652, for £42; one in 1653, for £40; and one in 1654, for £40. Probably Mr. Wheelwright preached here seven years, but there is no certainty of fixing the time of his departure. December 28, 1654, it was "Voted that £10 be added to our Reverend Pastor's Salary." If this was an addition to his salary, he was here eight years.

"May, 1654, it is ordered that the petition framed and signed at the present meeting for the vindication of Mr. Wheelwright's name should be presented to the next General Court. Voted." Cotton Mather relates that Mr. Wheelwright published a vindication of himself against the wrongs that Mr. Weld and Mr. Rutherford had unto him. In this vindication he produces a speech of Mr. Cotton, "I do conceive and profess that our brother Wheelwright's doctrine is according to God, in the points controverted," and a declaration from the whole General Court of the colony signed by the secretary, August 24, 1654, upon the petition of Mr. Wheelwright's church at Hampton. In this declaration they profess that "hearing that Mr. Wheelwright is by Mr. Rutherford & Mr. Weld rendered in some

books printed by them as heretical and criminous. They now signify that Mr. Wheelwright hath for many years approved himself a sound orthodox and profitable minister of the gospel, among these Churches of Christ."

He went to England after his departure from Hampton, where he was in 1658, and returned to this country upon the restoration of King Charles in 1660. He settled in Salisbury as the successor of the Rev. William Worcester. He was the oldest minister in the colony and died November 5, 1679.

Probably his family remained in Hampton during his absence in England. His son Thomas witnessed a deed in May, 1656. The famous Wheelwright deed of 1629, found in the appendix of Belknap's History of New Hampshire, which was used in the trial of Allen in 1707, and was believed to be genuine, has been proved by Mr. Savage to be a forgery.

It is not known where he lived while in Hampton. In 1722, Caleb Towle, Joshua Wingate, and Joseph Towle had each one half share in the second division, Benjamin Towle, one half share third division, Caleb Towle one half share in the fourth division,—all in the original rights of Mr. Wheelwright. Three half shares were also drawn in the Ring swamp in the same right by Joseph and Caleb Towle and Joshua Wingate.

He made a will May 25, 1670, in which he names his son Samuel, son-in-law Edward Rishworth, his grandchildren Edward Lyde, Mary White, Mary Maverick, William, Thomas, and Jacob Bradbury, to whom he gave his estates in Lincolnshire, Eng., in Maine, and other places. His son Thomas probably had died before 1670. He settled in Kittery and was admitted a freeman in 1652. One of his daughters married Samuel Maverick, who was one of King Charles's commissioners, sent here in 1664, with Lieut. Richard Carr and others. Another married Edward Rishworth, who was representative from York twelve years, a magistrate, recorder, etc. A third daughter married Thomas Bradbury of Salisbury, who was representative from that place seven years and recorder of Norfolk county. Samuel Wheelwright was representative from Wells in 1671.

The following is a copy of the famous Wheelwright deed:

#### THE WHEELWRIGHT DEED.

Wheras we the Sagamores of Penacook, Pentucket, Squamsquot, and Nuchawanack, are inclined to have the English inhabit amongst

us as they are among our countrymen in the Massachusetts Bay, by which means we hope in time to be strengthened against our Enemy the Sarateens who yearly doth us damage, Likewise being perswaded that it will be for the good of us and our posterity etc. To that end have at a general meeting at Squamsquot, on Piscattaqua river, we the aforesaid Sagamores with a universal Consent of our Subjects do Covenant and agree with the English as followeth

Now know all men by these presents that we Passaconaway Sagamore of Penacook, Runnaawett, Sagamore of Pentucket, Wahangnonawitt Sagamore of Squomsquot, and Rowles Sagamore of Nuchawanack, for a competent valuation in goods already received in coats, Shirts and kittles, And also for the consideration aforesaid do accordingly to the limits and bounds hereafter granted, give, grant, bargain, Sell, release, ratify and confirm unto John Wheelwright of the Massachusetts Bay, late of England, a minister of the gospel, Augustine Storer, Thomas Wite, William Wentworth, and Thomas Leavet, all of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, to them their heirs and assigns forever all that part of the main land bounded by the river Piscattaqua, and the river of Merrimack, That is to say to begin at Nuchawanack falls in Piscattaqua river, aforesaid and so down said river to the sea, and so amongst the sea Shore to Merrimack river and so up, along said river to the falls at Pantucket and from said Pantucket falls upon a northwest line twenty English miles into the woods, and from thence to run upon a straight line North East and south west till it meet with the main rivers that runs down to Pantucket falls and Nuchawanack falls, and the said rivers to be the bounds of Said lands from the thwart line, or head line to the aforesaid falls, and the main channel of Each river from Pentucket, and Nuchawanack falls to the main sea to be the side bounds, and the main sea between Piscattaqua river and Merimack river to be the lower bounds, And the thwart or head lines that runs from river to river to be the upper bounds, Together with all islands within said bounds, as also the Isles of Shoals so called by the English, together with all profits, advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said tract of land, belonging or in anywise appertaining, Reserving to ourselves liberty of making use of our old planting land, as also free liberty of hunting, fishing, fowling, and it is likewise with these provisions following, Viz. First the Said John Wheelwright shall within ten years after the date, Set down with a Company of English and begin a plantation at Squomsquot falls in Piscattaqua river aforesaid—Secondly that what other inhabitants shall come and live on said tract of land amongst them from time to time, and at all times shall have and enjoy the same benefits as the said Wheelwright aforesaid—Thirdly, That if at any time there be a number of people amongst them, that have a mind to begin a new plantation, That they be encouraged so to do, And that no plantation exceed in lands above ten English miles square or such a proportion as amounts to ten miles square. Fourthly That the

aforesaid granted lands, are to be divided into townships as people increase, and appear to inhabit them, And that no lands shall be granted to any particular persons, but shall be for a township and what lands within a township is granted to any particular person, to be by vote of the major part of the inhabitants, legally and orderly settled in said township—Fifthly, For managing and regulating, and to avoid contentions amongst them they are to be under the Government of the Colony of the Massachusetts, their neighbors and to observe their laws and orders, until they have a settled government amongst themselves—Sixthly We the aforesaid Sagamores and our subjects are to have free liberty within the aforesaid limits or tract of land, that hereafter shall be settled shall, pay to Passaconaway, our chief Sagamore, that now is and to his successors forever if lawfully demanded, one coat of trucking cloth a year, and every year for an acknowledgment and also shall pay to Mr. John Wheelwright, aforesaid, his heirs and successors forever if lawfully demanded, two bushels of Indian corn a year, for and in consideration of said Wheelwright's great pains, and care, as also for the charges he hath been at to obtain this our grant for himself and those aforementioned and the inhabitants that shall hereafter settle in townships on the aforesaid granted premises.

And we the aforesaid Sagamores, Passaconaway Sagamore of Penacook, Runnawitt, Sagamore of Pantucket, Wahangnonawitt, Sagamore of Squomsquot, and Rowles, Sagamore of Nuchawanack.—do by these premises ratify and confirm, all the above granted and bargained premises, and tract of land aforesaid, excepting and reserving as afore excepted and reserved, and the provisos aforesaid fulfilled, with all the meadow and marsh ground therin together with all the mines minerals of what kind or nature, soever—with all the woods timber, and timber trees, ponds, rivers, lakes, runs of water or water courses, therunto belonging, with all the freedom of fishing, fowling, and hunting, as ourselves with all the benefits, profits, priveleges and appurtenances, whatsoever therunto of all and every part, of the said tract of land belonging or in any way appertaining unto him the said John Wheelwright, Augustine Storer, Thomas Wite, William Wentworth, and Thomas Levet, and their heirs forever as aforesaid, To have and to hold the same as their own proper right and interest, without the least disturbance, molestation or trouble of us our heirs execrs, and admins, to and with the said John Wheelwright, Augustine Storer, Thomas Wife, William Wentworth, and Thomas Levit their heirs and execrs, administrators and assigns and other the English that shall inhabit, there and their heirs and assigns forever, Shall warrant, maintain and defend.

In witness wherof we hereunto set our hands and seals the Seven-

teenth day of May, 1629, and in the fifth year of King Charles his reign over England, & Co.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered  
in presence of us.

WADERGASCOM + Mark.	PASSACONAWAY, + Mark (Seal)
MISTONABITE + Mark.	RUNAAWITT + Mark (Seal)
JOHN OLDHAM	WAHANGNONAWITT + Mark (Seal)
SAM SHARPE	ROWLES + Mark (Seal)

Memoranda—On the 17<sup>th</sup> day of May, One thousand six hundred twenty nine, in the fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles King of England Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, & co, Wahangnonaway Sagamore of Squonsquat, on Piscattqua river did in behalf of himself and the other Sagamores, aforementioned, then present, deliver quiet and peaceable possession, of all the lands, mentioned in the within written deed, unto the within named John Wheelwright, for the Ends within mentioned in presence of us, Walter Neal Governor, George Vaughan, factor and Ambrose Gibbons, trader for the Company of Laconia,—Richard Vines governor, and Richard Bonighton assistant of the plantation at Saco, Thomas Wiggin agent, and Edward Hilton Steward of the plantation of Hilton's point,—and was signed sealed and delivered in our presence

In witness wherof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year above written.

RICHARD VINES	WA. NEALE
RICH <sup>d</sup> BONIGHTON	GEORGE VAUGHAN
THO. WIGGIN.	AMBROSE GIBBONS
EDWARD HILTON	

Recorded according to the original found on the ancient files for the County of York this 28<sup>th</sup> day of Jan. 1713.

per JOSEPH HAMMOND, Reg.

A true Copy from York County records of deeds & co. Lib. 8, fol 16  
Att. DAN MOULTON Reg.

Corrected by a Copy on file in the Superior Court of New Hampshire, in the Case of Allen vs. Waldron which copy is attested by the above named

JOS. HAMMOND.

### REV. SEABORN COTTON.

Rev. Seaborn Cotton was a son of Rev. John Cotton, minister of the first church of Boston, and was born at sea, August, 1633, while his father was on his passage to this country. He was baptized the second day after his arrival, September 6, 1633. He graduated at Harvard in 1651, in the catalogue of which his name is entered as

Marigena. He first settled at Windsor in Connecticut. We are unable to state what year he went there.

The first notice of him upon the record is dated May 2, 1657, when the town voted that "Bro. Page & Bro. Dow shall treat with Mr. Bradstreet, and with the Elders in the bay to order the calling of Mr. Cotton according to former agreement." October 24, 1657, the town chose a committee to provide a house for his dwelling. May 27, 1658, the town, "understanding that Mr. Samuel Dudley will bee att Windsor present with Mr. Seaborn Cotton, doe manifest their desires yt he would be helpful, (if cause be administered) in agittattion of the matter between the church of Windsor and ye church of Hampton in reference to Mr. Cotton's dismission from Windsor upon Coniticot to ye church at Hampton."

The following vote shows that he had accepted their offer and come here, and it also appears that he preached here more or less for the year before July 28, 1658:

The town hath acted to continue the sum of three score pounds to Mr. Cotton for the next yeere, together with the use of the house & lands purchased of our Teacher, and in time remove his goods at the towns charge to the sd house & conseruing the repaying of the house & the fences about the lands. We shall conclude upon when we know Mr. Cotton's propositions tomorrow after the lecture w<sup>ch</sup> time the meeting is adjourned. The meeting formerly warned and begun yesterday & So adjourned this present day, and now attended 29—5—1658

Conserving the motion made to Mr. Seaborn Cotton conserving his continuance amongst us & according to the experience w<sup>ch</sup> we have had of him in the yeere past, To the further increasing of our desires towards him and his Settlement among us. To which end, we doe accordingly to former agreement promise to pay three scor. pounds per annum & the transportation of his goods & books from the bay & for the removing of his dwelling with all convenient speed yt may bee. And Will. Godfrey, Thos Ward and John Sanborn are appointed to treat w<sup>th</sup> Mr. Cotton conserving the repaying of the house & to give convenient content therin not exceeding thirty pounds—Acted per vote Robert Smith, John Sanbourne & Henry Robie are appointed to treat with Mr. Cotton conserning the house and lands in such a capaecty as thatt they may continue without further charge to the town. Either for building, fencing, or repairing, Is so to be improved as may be best for continuance and they who are appointed are nott to exceed twenty pounds besides what is already laid out, either in building, repairing or fencing—& yt the said tenement may be so kept in repairation as the sayd twenty pounds & what else hath bin layd outt will sitt itt.—Voted, 16—11—1661 The town hath chosen Robt Page, Will. Godfrey & Thomas Marston, to return an answer to the proposi-

tions presented to the town by Mr. Cotton our Revd Pastor as it is drawn up briefly Voted.

There appears to be no account of these propositions other than the above vote, but it may be presumed that they concerned some alterations in his house.

July 4, 1662, he was chosen moderator. January 25, 1664, "It is acted and agreed, that Mr. Cotton's maintainance shall be raised fower pounds a year, to make his som, Seventy pounds per annum, to begin the 20<sup>th</sup> of August next." Six pounds must have been added previously to this vote, otherwise it could not have made £70, as £60 was all they agreed to give him on his settlement here as the permanent minister, August 20, 1658. At the same meeting "The town hath Voted and agreed yt. those yt. are willing to have their children called fourth to be catechised shall give in their names to Mr. Cotton for that end, between this & the second day of next month. Voted." Cotton Mather mentions him as the author of a catechism.

20—6—1665. The town hath chosen our Reverend pastor Mr. Cotton Ens. John Sanborn & Samuel Dalton to draw up some wrighting in way of remonstrance to assert our rights in the lands we have so long enjoyed, and so peaceably possessed, by the grant of the Hon. General Court of Massachusetts, and to grace the same with what reasons they see meet, and to make answer to any claims or objections that shall bee made against the towne rights and privileges of our township according to their good discretion, and to present the same to the King's Honored Commissioners, if they shall see meet. Henry Roby, Henry Green, & John Garland, dissent.

These commissioners were Sir Richard Carr and others whom King Charles sent over to investigate the Mason claim, involving the title of the inhabitants to the soil. Mr. Cotton was undoubtedly chosen because he was a very able man and could present the opinions of the Hampton people in the strongest light.

A farm of two hundred acres had been voted him, which was afterward laid at Hogpen plains (now in Kensington). The first four ministers of Hampton had each a farm of two hundred acres given them. The succeeding ministers had not, land having become more sought after.

November 10, 1667, the town voted to repair his house and barn, and "make them tite and convenient, agreeable to the proposals which he had made to the town in wrighting." They also increased

his salary ten pounds, making the sum of £80 per annum. November, 1670, the town voted that "at least one half of the pay of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Pastor yearly should be in provisions at Currant prices, & as much of it, as was to be paid in lumber should be paid by the last of May, yearly." They also vote for necessary repairs upon the house. November 24, 1679, the town vote to cover the house where he lived with short shingles to make it tight and convenient for the better preservation of his books, also to make a cellar under it, convenient for his use, and with what speed they could.

Governor Cranfield, having issued an order of council directing the clergymen to administer the sacrament, baptisms, etc., according to the liturgy of the church of England, under the penalty of suffering the punishment imposed by the act of uniformity, said that when he had prepared his soul he would come and demand the sacrament of him, as he had done at Portsmouth, upon which Mr. Cotton withdrew to Boston.

Mr. Vaughan, in writing to Mr. Weare, says, February 29, 1684, "Mr. Cotton has come home from Boston.—Grete offence taken here at a sermon he preached in Boston on Acts xii.—5, Though pleasing to his hearers."

The arbitrary proceedings of Governor Cranfield were a source of trouble to Mr. Cotton, as appears by the following petition:

To the honourable his Majestie's Council for the province of New Hampshire. The petition of Seaborn Cotton of Hampton in the Province aforesaid.

Humbly Sheweth,—That whereas, by an act of his majestie's Council in this province bearing date as I concieve 10—12—1682, The people in ye several towns were left at their liberty whether they would pay thayer ministers or no, after ye first of January, ensueing, yt act unless thayer ministers would administer baptism and the Lord's supper to such as desired it, according to his Majestees letter to ye Massachusetts which was never denied by me, to any that orderly asked it Yet too many people have taken occasion therby, Both to withhold what was my due, before that act for the year 1683, as also for the year 1684, & are liable to do so for the year 1685, Except this Honorable Council see cause to parse an act & order to the trustees of Hampton, That I may have my dues according to the town's compact upon record & theyre agreement with myself, many years since. The time drawing nigh when for this instant year I should have my rate made, doth hasten me to present this address & to request your Honors favour therin—If your Honours may possibly see cause to omit ye naming myself in requesting it all which I leave

to your Honors generous acceptance and am your honors, Humbly  
devoted

SEABORN COTTON.

Hampton, Sept. 5<sup>th</sup> 1685.

In answer to this petition the council order—

That the petitioner be left to the law to have his remedy agt  
the persons he contracted with for his dues.

R. CHAMBERLAIN Ck. Council.

The above petition affords a curious illustration of Mr. Cotton's character. His wishing for an order of council for the especial benefit of himself, was not an uncommon occurrence in those times, still he appears to have been somewhat ashamed of being known as the instigator of it. The council acted justly in the matter.

He died April 19, 1686, aged fifty-two years. He married June 11, 1654, Dorothy Bradstreet, daughter of Governor Bradstreet. She died February 26, 1672. By her he had nine children. His son John succeeded him in the ministry at Hampton. July 9, 1673, he married Mrs. Prudence Crosby, widow of Dr. Anthony Crosby, of Rowley, Mass. He had at least two children by his second wife. One, a son, Rowland, graduated from Harvard in 1694, and was a physician in the Isle of Wight, England.

Mr. Cotton was sometimes appointed an appraiser of estates, and was administrator to the estate of John Haskett. March 22, 1671, Robert Page gave him a legacy of £5 in his will. One fourth part of his farm at Hogpen plains was sold October 20, 1702, by William Philbrick of Greenland, to Eben Johnson of Hampton, for £25.

His will was dated May 29, 1684; completed, June 2, 1684; proved, August 7, 1684. It mentions his wife Prudence, John and Rowland, his sons, and six daughters. Inventory: Plate, £20; library, £60; horse, £7; mare, £4; colt, £1; 7 cows, £24; 22 sheep and lambs, £6; swine, great and small, £4; 40 pounds unwashed wool, £2, 10 shillings; a silver whistle, 11 shillings. He gives his first wife's "truncke" to Mary in remembrance of her mother, and a pocket pistol to his son John. He mentions his father and his cousin, Cotton Mather.

#### REV. JOHN COTTON.

The death of Rev. Seaborn Cotton left the people of Hampton without a minister for the first time since the settlement of the town, a period of nearly forty-eight years. Soon after the late

pastor's death, efforts were made to find a suitable successor. The first preacher known to have been employed was Mr. John Cotton, son of the deceased pastor, a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1678, who, having been chosen a Fellow of the college, was living in Cambridge at the time of his father's death. He then came to Hampton and was employed as a preacher. While the people were destitute of a settled minister, they were not unmindful of the habits and conduct of the young. At a town meeting, 1687.—

Voted, That the Constables shall take special care, that the youth be kept from playing on the Sabbath. If any children are found to be disorderly, their parents or masters shall first be informed, and if they shall not take care of them—and they are again found disorderly, Complaint Shall be made to authority.

The town did not act in reference to Mr. Cotton as a candidate, but wished to have him ordained at once.

Voted that Mr. Henry Green, and William Fuller, should treat with Mr. Cotton whether he would be willing to settle here in the work of the ministry, and be ordained.

By this act the town showed their willingness that he should be ordained at once. From some cause, not now known, he was not then ordained, but continued to preach as a supply. Mr. Cotton was married August 17, 1686, to Anne, daughter of Capt. Thomas Lake of Boston, and began housekeeping in Hampton and continued to preach until the summer of 1690. An effort was then made to see what the inhabitants would contribute yearly toward Mr. John Cotton's maintenance as long as he remained here in the work of the ministry.

Either Mr. Cotton had suspended his labors, or had expressed his intention of doing so. About 1692, an effort was made to induce Mr. John Pike, then settled in Dover, to come and settle here. Mr. Nathaniel Weare, William Marston, Capt. Samuel Sherburne, Lieut. John Sanborn, and Henry Dow were chosen to treat with Mr. Pike, to know if he were willing to come here in the work of the ministry. Mr. Pike had been pastor of the Dover church for many years, but was now living in Portsmouth, on account of the danger from Indian ravages which were being committed in and about Dover. Mr. Pike was willing to come here if he could be cleared from his engagement with the Dover church. This he probably did not ob-

tain at that time. After living here a short time, he removed to Newbury, Mass., in 1692. He afterward returned to Dover, where he died in 1710.

After the failure to secure Mr. Pike, renewed efforts were made to induce Mr. Cotton to settle. October 26, 1691, the town voted to invite him to settle in the work of the ministry. Nathaniel Weare and Francis Page were appointed to communicate with him, and receive his answer, which they were to lay before the town, authority having been given them to call a meeting for that purpose. Mr. Cotton was then living in Portsmouth, and had received a call to become pastor of the church there. Mr. Moody, who had gone away because of Cranfield's order, and was now living in Boston, concluded to return to Portsmouth and resume his labors in the pastorate, which he did in 1693. Mr. Cotton on this account declined the call.

Another town meeting was holden in reference to Mr. Cotton, who, the record says, "was for some years with us." It was voted to invite him to come and preach at least one Sabbath, and a town meeting would be held on the next morning at the meeting-house to receive his propositions and see if any agreement could be made with him. Mr. Cotton probably preached Sunday, March 27, as on Monday, the 28th, Lieut. John Sanborn and Mr. Nathaniel Weare were chosen to speak to Mr. Cotton, and desire him to let the town know his terms in writing, that they might see how near they could comply. A quarterly contribution and repairs upon the parsonage were promised. In case he accepted, the town agreed that there should be a convenient house built for him on land appointed for the purpose. In the meantime, the old house was to be made habitable for him.

A committee was chosen to build a parsonage house, which, after considerable delay, was accomplished. It was voted May 17, 1694, to give Mr. Cotton £85 per year, to be paid every half year in wheat at 5s. per bushel, Indian corn at 3s., malt and rye each at 4s. per bushel, pork at 3d. per pound, beef at 2d. per pound,—all merchantable and good, and the use of the house, land, and meadow appointed for the ministry. The town was to maintain the outside fence of said land and meadow, and "to do what they see cause for about supplying him with fire wood." The town voted him "Sixtie load of wood, such loads as fower oxen would draw, two loads to make a cord, to be valued at 3 shillings a cord." Afterward the vote was

modified and he was to receive 30 cords per year, those furnishing it to receive 5s. per cord provided one half, at least, was oak. The procuring and payment for wood was left in charge of the selectmen.

After Mr. Cotton's compensation had been settled upon, the way was opened for his ordination. September 19, 1696, the town voted that they desired to have him ordained at once. It was also voted that if Mr. Cotton's goods, which were at Mystic, should be sent to Boston, they would be at the expense of transporting them from there to Hampton. A committee was chosen to solicit contributions to defray the charges of the ordination, which was appointed for November 19, 1696, ten years and four months after the death of their last pastor. The ordination was an event of no ordinary interest, as there had not been an ordination in the town for nearly forty years and during that period only three ordinations in the province. The church, which had been so long without a pastor, had decreased somewhat in membership. Ten were admitted in the January following, and seventy the first year. During Mr. Cotton's ministry the whole number admitted was 215. In that time 487 were baptized.

Provision was made to have the sacrament of the Lord's supper administered eight times in a year, but on account of the cold of winter it was omitted from December 1 to March 1, making the observance seven times during the year. September 11, 1698, thirteen persons were dismissed from the church to be incorporated into a church state at Exeter. They were residents of Exeter who had united with this church because there was none in their own town. Now there was a church to be organized there, and a pastor ordained. Mr. Nathaniel Weare and Capt. Henry Dow were chosen messengers from this church to assist in the ordination.

In 1701, the town voted Mr. Cotton ten cords of wood in addition to his former thirty cords, on the condition that he preach a lecture in Hampton once a month, according to former custom in his father's days.

After a pastorate of thirteen years and four months, and a ministry of more than twenty years, Mr. Cotton was suddenly removed from his people by death, March 10, 1710, at the age of 51 years, 10 months, and 19 days.

It may seem strange to some that sketches of the lives and ministry of the early ministers of Hampton should be given a place in the history of Hampton Falls. Up to nearly the time of Rev. John Cotton's death, in 1710, there was no church in the town

south of Taylor's river. All attended church at what is now the old town of Hampton, and many of the prominent and influential members lived south of the river, as we have seen by the records. The church was maintained and the ministers supported by rates levied upon the whole town. The tax rate of 1709, which is before us, contains 128 names of persons south of Taylor's river, all of whom were rated that year for the support of Rev. John Cotton and the old church at Hampton. All the ministers of Hampton previous to this time were as much our ministers as theirs, and we furnished our proportion of the members. It was during Mr. Cotton's ministry, in 1709, that forty-nine members of his church were dismissed to incorporate a church at the Falls, and among them one of the deacons, Samuel Shaw, who lived on and owned what has since been known as the Governor Wcare place. The death of Rev. John Cotton was the occasion of the Falls people petitioning to be set off entirely from the old town in ministerial matters, having before this been considered as the second parish in the town, and supported and governed by the whole town. The result of this petition was an order to raise a separate rate for each, which continued until the death of Rev. Theophilus Cotton in 1726, after which the system was abolished and the two towns became entirely separated in the management of town and church matters.

#### CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.

Christopher Hussey was born at Dorking in Surry, England. He went to Holland where he became enamored of Theodata, daughter of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, who had resided there for several years, but her father would not consent to their marriage unless Mr. Hussey would remove to New England, whither he was preparing to go. Mr. Hussey came to Lynn, New England, with his wife and his mother, widow Mary Hussey, in 1630. His son Stephen was born here the same year and was the second white child born in Lynn. He removed to Newbury in 1636, and was one of the first settlers there. In 1637 he was chosen one of the first seven men of the town.

He and his father-in-law, Bachiler, sold their lands in Newbury to Mr. John Oliver for sixscore pounds, on the 5th of July, 1639, and removed to Hampton. Next to Mr. Bachiler and Mr. Dalton he was considered the greatest man among the early settlers of Hampton. At the incorporation of the town, May 3,

1639, he was appointed to "end all business under 20s." There were two others joined with him in this office, which was similar to justice of the peace. He was appointed at first by the court, but afterward he sustained the office several years by a vote of the town from year to year.

August 30, 1639, he and two others were chosen to measure and bound the respective lots, the several owners attending with stakes. For this service they were to have 12d. per house lot and a penny an acre for other lands. March 29, 1640, he and John Moulton and Mr. Dalton were appointed to set the bounds between Hampton and Salisbury. April 30, 1640, he was granted "10 acres for a house lott, as it is laid out, 14 acres of fresh meadow near the bridge by the beach, fifteen acres of planting ground part of which joined his house lot & the rest in the East field.—150 acres for a farm as it is in part layd out near the falls river on the further side therof. There being near about 18 acres of fresh meadow 100 acres of upland & the rest in Salt marsh. The residue of his 250 acres granted, is yet to be appointed. 3½ acres or upwards of the swamp next Bro. Davis' is added & about a qr. of an acre by his cellar."

June 25, 1640, six persons were chosen to go and view the highway towards Colchester. Hussey was one of them. November 29, 1640, he and two others were chosen to oversee the building of the meeting-house. February 19, 1641, he was to confer in relation to a ferry place. May 28, 1641, he was chosen moderator. This is the first mention of this office upon the record. He was representative in 1658, 1659, and 1660. He was selectman in 1650, 1658, 1664, and 1668. He was town clerk in 1650. In 1645 he had two shares of the 147, beside his farm, and in 1651, two shares in the ox common. In 1663 his tax was £2 8s. 3d., being the second, as respects the amount, in the town.

From 1642 to 1650 his name is not found upon our records in the important business proceedings, from which it may be inferred that he had become unpopular on account of his being a son-in-law of Rev. Mr. Bachiler, who was the occasion of dividing the town into two parties who show much animosity to each other. The Bachiler party, being the minority, were obliged to leave the field to their more successful opponents. These prejudices probably existed some years, and operated against Mr. Hussey's being put forward as he otherwise would have been. But from 1650 to the time of his death, he seemed to have gained his former consequence,

and frequently discharged the duties of those offices which were then only bestowed upon the best informed and influential men. Among those offices was that of moderator at the meetings, and they were then chosen to preside over the next meeting, so that nothing was to be done in assembling but to proceed immediately to business. May 28, 1641, the town passed a vote to regulate these meetings: 1st. The moderator was to be chosen at the end of every meeting for the next succeeding one. 2d. The moderator, if the elders were not present, was to open the meeting with prayer. 3d. He was there to state to the meeting some proposition or to call on some one else to do it. 4th. When any person addressed the moderator he was to stand up and put off his hat, and no other person was to speak at the same time, and no one was to speak oftener than twice or thrice on the same business without leave. "Nor shall any one propound anything till the former be for that time determined. Nor shall any, when a matter is in agitation, be talking of any other thing within the meeting room." The clerk was to call over the freemen and note the absent. The meeting was to be ended with prayer. Every person who violated the foregoing rule was subject to a fine of six shillings, to be laid out upon the highway or other town business, and if not paid within six days the constable had power to distrain, etc.

He was a signer to Weare's petition to the king. He was probably a very severe sufferer from the hands of Mr. Mason, for in Weare's brief of evidence presented to the Lord's Commissioners of Trade, etc., it is stated that for Partridge's costs, goods were tendered and refused, and that Partridge was imprisoned; that he was forbid to work in prison, and forced to live upon the charity of his friends. John Smith testifies the same of Christopher Hussey. Mr. Weare knew him to be 86 years old. This brief is dated March 10, 1685.

Lewis's History of Lynn says he was cast away on the coast of Florida in 1685. He was then about 87. It would seem almost incredible. What could induce such an old man to take a voyage so far from home, as to have been cast away upon the coast of Florida? The only reason we can assign for it is that having suffered imprisonment on account of Mr. Mason, there was an entire uncertainty whether he should not again be exposed to a similar trial, as well as to the loss of his estate. He may have contemplated moving to one of the West India islands, in order to spend the remainder of his days in peace and quietness.

From another source we learn that Captain Hussey, having rounded out ninety years in an honorable and distinguished career, died March 6, 1686, and was buried March 8, as stated on the town records. Capt. Henry Dow wrote upon his diary in cipher for Monday, March 8, that he was at Captain Hussey's burial. From this it would appear that he died in Hampton, and not, as has been previously stated, upon the far-off coast of Florida.

Mr. Hussey was appointed one of the first councilors in New Hampshire under royal authority, upon its separation from Massachusetts in 1679. This office he held till his death. He was also a military man. April 2, 1653, he was chosen presbyter to the next court to be held at Salisbury, to be installed as lieutenant for the town of Hampton. He was afterward called Captain Hussey. He was a chief man in church affairs, being one of the first deacons, having the first seat.

His mother, Mary Hussey, had a separate grant from her son in 1640. It was 5 acres for a house lot, 3 acres fresh meadow, and 5 acres of planting ground. In 1645, she had one of the 147 shares. She died June 16, 1660. It is not known where her house was.

His inventory was £660, appraised by John Tuck and Joseph Dow.

His first wife was Theodata Bachiler, daughter of Rev. Stephen Bachiler. She died October 20, 1649. He married, second, Ann, widow of Jeffery Mingay. She died June 24, 1680.

His children were as follows:

STEPHEN, who was born in 1630, married Martha Bunker, and moved to Nantucket, where he died in 1718, aged 88 years.

JOHN, who married Rebecca Perkins.

JOSEPH.

MARY, who married Thomas Page; second, Henry Green; third, Henry Dow.

HULDAH, who married John Smith and died in May, 1740, aged 97 years.

THEODATA, who married Benjamin Swett in May, 1682.

Captain Hussey's farm, where he lived after 1645 or 1650, was south of the Falls river, and was afterward known as the Worth farm and was probably owned by the Husseys until Mr. Worth came here, about 1733. It has since been owned by Captain Hoyt, Abraham Dow, James Brimner, and others, and comprised what is

now owned by George L. Brown, heirs of Jefferson Janvrin, John A. Dow, and others.

Many have erroneously supposed that Mr. Hussey owned and operated the mills now known as Dodge's. This could not have been so, as Henry Green was in possession as early as 1618, by a grant from the town. They remained in possession of his descendants until 1764, when they were sold to Col. Jonathan Moulton of Hampton. If Mr. Hussey ever owned or operated mills it must have been elsewhere.

The poet John G. Whittier felt pride in the fact that he was a descendant of Christopher Hussey.

#### GOVERNOR EDWARD CRANFIELD.

Mason had now learned from experience that the people, if governed by officers of their own choice, would never admit his title to their lands. He therefore besought the king to appoint a new governor who would favor his claims. Mason, by surrendering one fifth of the quit-rents to the king for the support of a royal governor, procured the appointment of Edward Cranfield as lieutenant governor, and commander in chief of New Hampshire. Avarice was Cranfield's ruling passion, and the proprietor approached him through that avenue by mortgaging to him the whole province for twenty-one years, as security for the payment of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum to the new governor. Thus Cranfield became personally interested in Mason's claim. His commission was dated May 9, 1682. It granted almost unlimited powers.

Very soon after entering upon his office, Cranfield suspended from the council the popular leaders Waldron and Martyn. The people soon learned that Cranfield was clothed with extraordinary powers, and that both their liberty and property were in peril. He could veto all acts of the legislature and dissolve them at pleasure. The judges were also appointed by him. On the 14th of February, 1683, the governor called on the inhabitants of New Hampshire to take their leases from Mason within one month, with threats of confiscation in case of neglect to do so. Very few persons complied with this requisition. The courts were then arranged so as to secure a verdict in every case for Mason. The notorious Barefoote was made judge. The juries were selected from those who had taken leases from the proprietor.

With matters thus arranged Mason commenced actions of ejectment against the principal inhabitants of the several towns. No defense was made. The verdict was in every case for the plaintiff, and he was put legally in possession of the forfeited estates, but so strong was the popular hatred against him he could neither keep nor sell them. The government became a mere instrument of oppression. The people were harassed beyond endurance. The people as a forlorn hope resolved to petition the king for protection. This was done in secret. Nathaniel Weare of Hampton was appointed their agent to present this petition to his majesty.

The remainder of this turbulent administration was a series of collusions with the assembly, the people, and the pulpit. Cranfield was a perverse, arrogant, impractical schemer, and repeated failures in his high-handed measures made him desperate. He undertook to rule without the assembly, and thus involved himself in difficulty with the home government. While he remained in office he succeeded in making everybody unhappy and uncomfortable.

He owed the Rev. Joshua Moody of Portsmouth a special spite. He determined to bring this sturdy independent to terms. He issued an order in council requiring ministers to admit all persons of suitable years and not vicious to the Lord's supper, and their children to baptism, and that if any person desired baptism or the sacrament of the Lord's supper, it was to be administered according to the church of England. The governor himself, with Mason and Hincks, appeared at Mr. Moody's church the next Sabbath, desiring to partake of the Lord's supper, and requiring him to administer it according to the liturgy. He at once declined to do so. Moody was arraigned for disobedience to the king's command. He made a suitable defense, pleading that he was not Episcopally ordained and therefore not legally qualified for the service demanded. The governor gained over several reluctant judges and Moody was sentenced to six months' imprisonment without bail or mainprise. Mr. Moody was immediately taken into custody, without taking leave of his family, and held in durance for thirteen weeks. He was released but was to preach no more in the province.

The governor, being foiled in all his plans, proceeded to levy and collect taxes without the sanction of the assembly. His officers were resisted. They were assailed with clubs in the street and scalded with boiling water in the houses. In process of time the agent of the colony was heard in England, and the lords of trade

decided that Cranfield had exceeded his authority and instructions, and the king granted him leave of absence, rewarding his loyalty with an office in Barbadoes. So the colony was relieved of one tyrant to give place to another, for Walter Barefoote, his deputy, reigned in his stead.

Cranfield seems not to have possessed any element of nobility of character or generosity. He was deceitful and treacherous, as well as vindictive and malicious. His successor during his short administration walked in his steps. He continued the prosecutions instituted by Mason, and allowed persons to be imprisoned on executions, which the lords of trade had pronounced illegal. The service of these writs was attended with peril to the officials. In Dover the rioters who resisted the sheriffs were seized during divine worship in the church. The officers were again roughly handled, and one young lady knocked one of them down with her Bible. Both Barefoote and Mason received personal injuries at the house of the former from two members of the assembly, who went thither to converse about these suits. Mason was thrown upon the fire and badly burned. Barefoote attempted to aid him and had two of his ribs broken. Mason commenced the assault. It was an unseemly quarrel for a prospective baron and an actual governor. In 1686, Mason having hitherto been defeated in his attempt to recover the cultivated lands of the state turned his attention to the unoccupied portions. He disposed of a large tract of a million acres, on both sides of Merrimack river, to Jonathan Tyng, and nineteen others, for a yearly rent of ten shillings. He also leased for a thousand years to Hezekiah Usher and his heirs, "the rivers, minerals, and ores" within the limits of New Hampshire.

#### MASON'S SUITS.

Suits were instituted against all the principal land holders in the province, who, following Waldron's example, never made any defense. Some, chiefly of Hampton, gave in writing their reasons for not joining issue, which were Mason's refusal to comply with the direction in the commission, the impropriety of a jury determining what the king had expressly reserved for himself, and the incapacity of the jury, they all being interested persons, one of whom had said he would spend his estate to make Mason's right good. These reasons were irritating rather than convincing to the court. The jury never hesitated in their verdicts. From seven

to twelve cases were dispatched in a day, and the costs were multiplied from five to twenty pounds. Executions were issued of which two or three only were levied, but Mason could neither keep possession of the premises or dispose of them by sale, so that the owners still occupied and enjoyed them.

In 1683, Governor Cranfield brought an action against John Sanborn of Hampton for saying, "I question whether the king ever heard of his [the said Edward Cranfield's] commission or patent." Damages were laid at £500.

In case depending between Edward Cranfield, Esquire, plaintiff, against John Sanborn, defendant, "The jury now find for the plaintiff, Five hundred pounds damage, and costs of Court, Or to make a public acknowledgment, in all four towns both, in matter and form, as this Court shall direct. Then he so doing shall pay but ten pounds and costs of Court." The costs were £1 10s. Capt. Samuel Sherburne of Hampton was prosecuted, in an action of slander, by Robert Mason for saying "He brings nothing but blanks, and coppeys, without seals both here and in England to prove his cases." He was sentenced to pay £20 damages and to make open acknowledgment in Hampton and in Great Island (Portsmouth) on two public days, otherwise he was to pay £100. The acknowledgment was made by his confessing that he had done "very evilly, and simply both to the person and cause of Robert Mason."

The witnesses in Mason's cases were always some of the jury. Benjamin Moulton and William Fifield prove possession given Mason of Sanborn's house and lands and of the imprisoning of Sanborn. The costs in these actions were raised from 20s. to £6. Goods were not taken. In case of Partridge's costs, goods were tendered as before but refused, and Partridge imprisoned. He was forbidden to work in prison, and forced to live on his friends' charity. John Smith testifies the same of Christopher Hussey, who was 86 years old.

Jacob Perkins and Timothy Hilliard testify that seeing how others were dealt with by Mr. Mason, by imprisonment for want of money to pay court charges, they were forced to yield to Mr. Mason's demand.

The General Assembly ordered pieces of 8 rial value and dollars to pass at 6s. 8d. per oz., Troy weight. Governor Cranfield and his council ordered that these pieces should go at 6s. apiece, without respect to weight; some dollars not worth 3s. by weight to pass for

6s. William Sanborn swears he lost 16s. in receiving £5, Spanish money, by reason of the above order; Jacob Brown, that he lost a sixth part of £5, Spanish money, by the same order.

One Joseph Dow and other jurymen, passing by the governor's house, were invited in and friendly received, but on asking the question whether they might not when sworn (as before they had done) hold up their hands instead of kissing the book, the governor fell into a rage and asked them how they came there, to whom Dow replied "at your honor's invitation." Mr. Cranfield complained of this matter to the next court as a riot. Dow was forced to give £100 bonds for his appearance next session. When Dow appeared nothing was alleged against him, he was discharged, and his arms restored; but at another session, after Dow was called again on the same bond, and the penalty was enforced against him, he was forced to flee out of the province with his wife and nine children, leaving his house and goods, with the corn in the ground, to the governor. This Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Weare can also prove.

September 16, 1684, Vaughan was committed to prison until he gave security for his good behavior, by Mr. Barefoote and others. John Foulsome and Nathaniel Batchelder swear that "in July last the governor said he would fine all the petitioners £100 each and that it should be the last toll that can come to his mill." The petitioners referred to were those who signed Weare's petition to the king.

William Fifield, Jr., Richard Sanborn, and Nathaniel Sanborn depose that in October, 1683, being at John Sanborn Senior's house, when Robert Mason, Sherlock, the marshal, and James Leach came to give Mason possession, Sanborn not opening the door, Leach, per marshal's order, broke it open and gave Mason possession, and Sherlock took Sanborn prisoner, when Mason openly told the people "This is what you shall come to."

Thomas Philbrick speaks of some discourse between him and Henry Green, Esq., about Henry Roby and Nathaniel Boulter, two standing jurymen, having bad land from Mason which was worth £100, above the 2d. to be paid Henry Green as one of the judges.

Henry Dow can testify that the 11th of October, 1683, Henry Roby had land measured out to him of one hundred acres upland and marsh, appointed him by Mason, and Nathaniel Boulter and his sons had twenty acres, which he said was too little, in that Mason had promised him thirty. Robert Smith had a piece of

marsh land, he claiming the same from Mason. These grounds were part of the unfenced pasture where the milch cows of Hampton's inhabitants used to feed, the loss of which is of great prejudice to the town.

The following extract is from a brief of Cranfield's commission and of the evidence in support of the complaint and against it:

That in order for the trial of Mr. Mason's lands 1<sup>st</sup> There is a standing jury kept from month to month 2<sup>d</sup> That by report these jurymen have agreed with Mason for their lands. 3<sup>d</sup> That several pleas have been refused and the defendants told by judges they would not make record for them, by entering their pleas.

Thomas Thurston the Sheriff, was beaten at Hampton and his sword taken from him. He was then seated upon a horse and conveyed out of the province to Salisbury, with a rope about his neck, his feet tied under the horse's belly—Justice Roby attempted to commit some of the rioters but they were rescued on the way, and both the justice and Sheriff were struck in the execution of their office.—The troop of horse under Mason's command was then ordered out, completely mounted and armed, to assist in suppressing the disorder, But when the day came not one appeared.

Cranfield thus finding his efforts ineffectual and his authority contemptible was obliged to desist.

Jacob Basford, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere, was said to have been the man who bound and conveyed Thurston out of the province. Ten men came to arrest Basford, who was a powerful man. He charged upon them with a threshing flail and put them to flight. They retreated in great haste, and as their course was through a potato field a great many potatoes were unearthed in their hurried departure. The officers did not trouble Basford any more.

John Sanborn, who was imprisoned by Mason's order, lived on the Sanborn homestead, near the orchard on the Depot road, in Hampton Falls, and was the father of Abner, who died in 1780.

#### NATHANIEL WEARE.

Nathaniel Weare was born in 1631. He was in Newbury, Mass., in 1656, and came to Hampton as early as 1663. In 1665 he exchanged with the town ten acres of land, formerly Francis Swain's, one of whose heirs he was. It is not known what the relationship between him and Swain was. Mr. Weare soon became one of the first men in town and was intrusted with much important business.

In 1669, he was chosen to run the south line. This line was always a matter of dispute between the towns of Hampton and Salisbury from the earliest settlement of the towns, and was for many years after it became the dividing line of the provinces. People took advantage of the uncertainty attending it to evade their taxes, and after the separation in 1680, they improved the opportunity to resist the officers of justice of the two provinces.

The difficulty arose from its being exactly three miles due north from the Merrimack, following every bend of the river, which often was shifting, the respective towns sometimes being the losers and sometimes the gainers from the change. The town chose their best men to run this line and it required great exactness. After the incorporation of Hampton Falls they entered into an agreement with the town of Salisbury to tax no further south than Cane's brook. The line was run fifty or sixty rods south of the brook, and there was a meeting-house and several dwelling houses between it and the brook. In 1669 Nathaniel Weare was chosen to lay out the lands lying more than four miles north of the meeting-house. In 1670 he had a grant of eighty acres (No. 55). In 1672 he was chosen to manage a suit brought by the inhabitants of Exeter against the widow Garland, involving the question of the town line, which Hampton defended and carried before the court of assistants, by appeal from the court of quarter sessions.

In 1682 arose the famous dispute with Mason and Governor Cranfield, concerning the title of the inhabitants to their land. Mr. Weare was dispatched to England as the agent of the province. He went twice on this business, and gave great satisfaction to the inhabitants by his prompt and faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him. Belknap's History of New Hampshire has a full account of the services performed by him, which we have not room to copy. The expense of his mission was defrayed by the inhabitants of the different towns. The Hampton people had a subscription and afterward, June 19, 1689, voted to raise £75 as their proportion. This was to be raised equally upon the shares, payable in five months.

Mr. Weare, previous to his going to England, took possession of the Hampton records and carried them to Boston, for fear of their falling into the hands of Mason and Cranfield.

The following writ has been found in consequence of this transaction:

N. hamp. ss. In his Maj. Name you are hereby required to attach ye goods or for want of them, of ye body of Nathaniel Weare Jr. of hampton yeom<sup>a</sup> and take bond of him of five hundred pounds to th sufficient security for his appearance at ye Court of Pleas, to be held by adjournment, at Grett Island ye ninth day of March next insuing, to answer to an information on his Maj<sup>s</sup> behalf, for imbeselling ye records belonging to ye town of hampton aforesd, wch Lately were in his custody.—Fail not and make your return according to law.—  
Dated ye 2<sup>d</sup> day of March, 1685

by order R. CHAMBERLAIN Prothon.

To Thomas Thurston Prov<sup>st</sup> Marshll—Will<sup>m</sup> godso Marshall or either of ye deputies.

This is a true Copy as attest THOS THURSTON Prov<sup>st</sup> Marshall

We have not seen any account of the result of this complaint. The occasion of his absence in England was improved by Cranfield's agents, by his order to distress Mr. Weare's family as much as possible.

In 1689, he was chosen commissioner to agree upon some form of government. In March, 1690, it appears from a letter of his to Robert Pike that he was opposed to being taken into the Massachusetts government. The allusion in that letter to the "frenzy leader" undoubtedly referred to Col. Josiah Smith, who about that time took a major's commission, and during the remainder of his life was opposed to him in politics.

He was appointed one of the council in 1692. He withdrew voluntarily, in January, 1699, upon the admission of Usher to a seat in the council, not deeming that he (Usher) had any right to the office.

In 1689, he was a representative, and a selectman in 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, and 1697. He took a warm interest in procuring the organization of a church in Hampton Falls in 1711, and was a leading member. He died May 13, 1718, universally respected through a long life.

In a letter from Stephen Bachiler to his brother, Nathaniel Bachiler of Hampton, dated London, April 13, 1685, he says of Mr. Weare, "He is much of a gentleman & ye good friend. God grant he may arrive in Safety."

His wife was named Elisebeth. Her other name may have been Swain. She was admitted to the church July 14, 1699, but was dead in 1711.

Tradition says that Mr. Weare brought three elm trees from England, one of which he planted near his own house; another was set

near his son Peter's house, and a third near Capt. Benjamin Swett's house, whose wife was a sister of Mr. Weare. These trees are all now in existence and are of great size. One of them is near the house of the late Enoch Chase, at Fogg's Corner; one near the residence of the late David F. Boyd in Seabrook, and the third near the house of Miss S. Abbie Gove in this town.

His children were as follows:

**PETER**, born November 15, 1660; died in 1747.

**ELIZEBETH**, married Thomas Cram, December 20, 1681.

**MARY**, born July 23, 1663; died September 1, 1682.

**SARAH**, born June 17, 1666.

**NATHANIEL**, born June 29, 1669.

**HANNAH**, born June 17, 1672.

**ABIGAIL**, born July 13, 1676.

**MEHITABLE**, married Benjamin Hilliard, April 20, 1702.

The following extracts are from a letter from William Vaughan, Esq., to Nathaniel Weare, Esq., at London, dated at Portsmouth, February 14, 1684:

Grete bluster at Hampton about the petition Some weaklings ware whedged into a confession and they discovered the persons who carried the petition. They ware by Justices Green & Roby bound over to the quarter sessions. But last Saturday night (on what grounds I know not) Mr. Green burnt their bonds and told them they must appear when called for

It is said that Justis Green is much afflicted for what he has done, But Roby not. [In a note attached to the foregoing, Mr Moody in the church record remarks thus on his judges: "Not long after Green repented and made his acknowledgments to the pastor, who frankly forgave him Roby was excommunicated out of Hampton church for being a common drunkard, and died excommunicated and was by his friends thrown into a hole near his house for fear of an arrest of his Carcass.—He was buried near the large rock back of the Town meeting house. Rev. Seaborn Cotton's prophesy, respecting him was, That when he died, he would not have so honorable burial as an ass Mr. Cotton has come home from Boston, Grete offence taken here at a sermon he preached in Boston on Acts 13-5, Tho pleasing to his hearers."]

Mathews & Thurston were sent to Hampton to levie Executions, and serve attachments, and warn jurymen for the Court in May. They arrested seaven, amoneg which Captan Sanborn was one. Warned the ould jurymen—Executed upon W<sup>m</sup> Sanborn took four oxen which were redeemed by money Drove away seven cows from Nathl Batchelder—Went to your house met your son Peter going with his four oxen

into the woods, commanded him to turn the oxen home, he would not. They cursed, Swore and drew upon him, threatened to run him through, Beete him, but he did not strike again. They came to your house, ware shut out. Your wife ferefully seared for fere of her son, who was out with them—At length she let them in, laid three pounds on the table, which they took, and then levied on several young cattle, but released and left them. Your son came hither to advise but complaint is bootless, Such a dismal case are we in. They took away two bedds from ould Perkins—But his son offered his person, and they took it, and quitted the others what more they did we as yet hear not

The following is a letter from Nathaniel Weare to Major Robert Pike:

Maj. Pike

Honored Sir. The many revolutions and changes that have happened abroad is very wonderful, and almost amazing. Besides what has happened among and upon ourselves is very awful, and things look very dark, the consideration therof so oppressive that I cannot but seke for some cause. And I know no better way (as to man) than to communicate some things to your honor from whose prudent discretion I may receive much satisfaction and shall therfore crave the boldness to offer a few lines to your consideration not to medell with thyngs further off.—I shall as brief as I may ofer you what has happened in this province of New Hampshire and more particulerly, in the town of Hampton.

Sir, it is no new thyng to tell you how that him that was both governor in your colony and also in our province was seized and the oecasion therof, Whereupon we had only the Justices and inferior oficers left, The superior commanders being laid aside. Then great questions arose whether Justices retayned their power or any captain or other oficer deriving his authority from him so seized. My opinion I shall altogether waive in that matter, But so it was for the most part concluded of, That we have no governor, or authority in the province, So as to answer the Ends of government, and to command and doe in the defence of their Majesties subjects, against the common Enemy. Therfore many asayer was maid in this province to make some government, till these majesties should take further order.—But all proved ineffectual—At first there was in the several towns in the province persons chosen to manage the affairs of government, in this juncture of time. But that was for some reason laid aside, afterward there was in the town of Hampton 3 persons chosen to meet with the Commissioners of the other towns if they see cause to appoint any to debate and conclude of what was necessary at this time to be done, in relation to some orderly way of government, and to make their return to the several towns for approbation or otherwise. But the inhabitants of Portsmouth met and made choice of some persons to meet with the commissioners of the other towns to debate and

consider of what was to be done in order to the settlement of some government, till their majesties should give order in the matter.—What they did, they ingaged themselves certainly to comply with.—The inhabitants of the town of Hampton began to be very jealous of their friends and neighbors, that they would bring them under severall inconveniences in commanding them, their men and money as they pleased An so were very hard to be brought to anything, But after severall meetings and debates, Did choose 6 persons as commissioners with power according to other towns (Viz) Portsmouth, Dover and Exeter and after debate jointly and fully, Every man there present agreed to such a method as was then drawn up. Then the Severall towns was to nominate and choose meet persons aforesaid, But wheras the town of Hampton meet on warning for that End. The major part, by far, of the said town seemed to be ferful and suspicious of thayer neighboring towns (that) they did not intend to doe as was pretended, But to bring them under, to thayer disadvantage, Which I thought was very ill so to think.—Yet they would give some instance of some former acts which notwithstanding I supposed they were too uncharitable.—And so they made a voat they would not choose any person according to the direction of the Committee, and so all proved ineffectual. After some time the apprehension of the necessity of some orderly way of government, and therby to be in the better method to defend themselves against the common Enemy seemed to inforse them to another assay for the obtaining thereof, and so the inhabitants of Portsmouth drew up and signed, so many as did, a petition as I am informed (for I never saw it) To the honorable the governor and Councill of the Massachusetts Collony to take the province into their Care and protection and government as formerly. So the other towns Dover and Exeter, complyed with it how generally I know not.—And so brought to Hampton on Wednesday, the 26<sup>th</sup> of February last past. When the soldiers were there warned to appear for conserns specified in said order, But no intimation given for the End of signing to the petition. So that severall Children and servants made up the number of names, when thayer parents and masters, its said did know nothing of the matter, and I doubt too true—It was quickly after by William Vaughan Esqr and Capt. John Pickering brought into the province declarling to be accepted by the said governor and Councill—with orders given fourth to meet on such a day for chusing of Selectmen and Constables, and other town oficers according to former usage and custom—As appears by order given to Justice Green bearing date March 4<sup>th</sup> 1689-90, Coppes I Suppose your self have.—What was done on that day I need not tell, Yourself knows verry well But this I shall insert, That chusing of Major, treasurer and recorder was not according to former usage and custom.—It was prest by some to have it voated whither they would in this town of Hampton aquies and comply, with the petition and the returns or words to that effect, Which yourself was pleased to say all would be knot on the head, at one blow.—Now how contemptible it will bee for

about 50 persons to prescribe the method and way of government for about 200, I shall leave to your honor to consider. For my own part its well known I am for government and so are severall others, whose names are not to the petition and hath a great esteem of and good will to the Massachusetts government, and to those worthy persons that doth administer the same. And with very littall alteration I doubt not but many men would have if they might have their hands to the petition But to have hands in the severall towns to the same petition to be under the government of the Massachusetts Colony as formerly.—Where we are so differently sareomstance as som of us know we have been, is hard to draw such a petition and when such a petition is drawn subscribed as it is and accepted of for the subscribers to act contrary to the same is very strange.—

Formerly not to medell with the custom and usage of the gentlemen of Piscataqua, Wee at Hampton had the choice of our magistrates and public officers, as yourself knows.—And how the assistants or Magistrates at Portsmouth can grant any warrants, or exercise the administration of government over Hampton that never chose them, I know not So that upon the whole the government of the Massachusetts cannot, I suppose, exercise or appoint any governors over us, till they have authority so to doe, from the crowne of England, or we, or the major part in the severall towns, doe pay for it, which at present is not in Hampton as it plainly appears.—So that to be subjected to a government in the province, and principally at Portsmouth, which has been so much spoken against by so many in Hampton will be very tedious to them. And the chusing of military officers as hath been, to give all due respect to those persons, I shall not say of exceptional qualifications, So well known to yourself, But only say that frensy leaders may happen to have mad followers.—So that to have a government so imposed—What will I fear follow but distraction, hart burnings, disobedience to the deposed commanders, publick declarations, remonstrances, set fourth that may reach as far as England, and so make way for a person to be deputed by the crowne of England, that may under the color of commission exercise his own will, not to speak of declarations of userpations still continued in the Colony.—Some have thought forthwith publickly to declare themselves to the governor in said collony, that all may be healed as quietly and as silently as it may be, and I doubt not your wisdom will be exercised in the matter and that we may have peace and unity with you, And at length we may have a happy pleasant settlement, And that the God of peace would by all means give us peace and truth is the desire and prayer of your very humble Servant

NATH<sup>I</sup> WEARE

Hampton this 15<sup>th</sup> of March 1689-90.

Major Robert Pike was a leading citizen of Salisbury. He was one of the commissioners and later a magistrate of Norfolk county. He defended the Quakers, and was a friend to those accused of



RESIDENCE OF JOHN BATCHELDER, BUILT IN 1812 BY PETER WEARE.



witchcraft. He was a man of strong convictions. The General Court disfranchised him for using seditious language in relation to them. Rev. John Wheelwright excommunicated him from his church for differing with him in opinion. He was afterward restored to his former privileges in church and state. He died December 12, 1706, at the age of ninety-one years. He was a man whose memory is honored and respected as a bold and fearless advocate of human rights.

# *Nath'l warden of the Council.*

## PETER WEARE.

Peter Weare was a son of Nathaniel Weare, Esq., and was born in Newbury November 15, 1660, and died in 1747, aged eighty-seven years. He was one of the signers of Weare's petition. He was one of the selectmen in 1691 and representative in 1716, and until the separation of Hampton Falls in 1718, when he was chosen as their representative as long as he wished to go. The people of Hampton Falls had unlimited confidence in him and elected him to any office he desired. He was generally the presiding officer in their parish meetings. In 1698 he was appointed one of the council. How long he retained this office we are unable to say. He did not leave the board when his father resigned, at the time when Usher took his seat, January 7, 1699. He probably held the office until Governor Shute arrived in 1716. He was a military man and rose to the rank of colonel, by which title he was generally known. He was one of the first members of the church at Hampton Falls in 1711, and headed the petition for the incorporation of the parish in 1718. He married, January 6, 1692, Elizbeth Wilson of Exeter.

His children were as follows:

PETER, born December 12, 1698.

SUSANNA, born August 1, 1702; married Capt. Nathaniel Healy.

NATHANIEL, Capt., born in 1707.

EBENEZER, born March 4, 1708; married Prudence Locke.

STEPHEN, born in 1710.

*Peter Weare.*

## NATHANIEL WEARE, 2D.

Nathaniel Weare, 2d, was a son of Nathaniel Weare, 1st, and was born in August, 1669. He was representative in 1696. He was selectman in 1714 and 1715 and speaker of the house of representatives in 1727, and for many years a judge of the superior court. November 9, 1690, he married Huldah, daughter of John Hussey, who was born July 16, 1670, and died in 1702. He died March 26, 1755.

His children were as follows:

DANIEL, born September 12, 1693; married, first, Hannah Green; second, Mary Bradstreet.

PETER, born January 16, 1695; married Mary Felt.

JOHN, born September 12, 1696; married Abigail Taylor.

HANNAH, born January 12, 1699; married —— Allen.

HULDAH, born January 16, 1702; married Isaac Green.

August 24, 1703, he married Mary Wait, and their children were as follows:

MARY, born March 22, 1704; married Jere. Brown.

NATHAN, born September 22, 1705; died June 17, 1725.

MERCY, born March 22, 1708.

SARAH, born July 5, 1709; married Jonathan Dow.

ELESEBETH, born September 11, 1711; married Joseph Tilton.

MESHECH, born June 16, 1713; president of New Hampshire.

ABIGAIL, born March 17, 1716; married Col. Abraham Drake.

MEHETABLE, born December 18, 1720; married Caleb Sanborn.

His will was dated February 26, 1754, and proved April 24, 1755. He named in his will the above children except Nathan and Mary, and also speaks of his daughter, Abigail Weare, and her children, Weare and Abigail Drake.

MESHECH WEARE.

BY EZRA S. STEARNS.

Meshech Weare was born in Hampton Falls, June 16, 1713. For several years, and until the state demanded and freely re-

ceived his undivided service, he was much employed in town affairs. Between 1745 and 1775 he served twenty years in the provincial house of representatives, and was three years speaker of the house. From 1747 to 1776 he was a justice of the superior court of judicature, and during the ensuing six years he was the chief justice of that court. As early as 1755 he was a colonel, and for some years was the commandant, of the Third Regiment of the provincial militia. Beginning with the Revolution he was a delegate in the five provincial congresses, and when the rebellion advanced to revolution he was eight and one half years the president of the council and the chairman of the committee of safety. To complete the measure of a most remarkable career, under the constitution of 1784 he was unanimously elected the first governor of New Hampshire. In feeble health he performed the duties of this exalted office, and died January 14, 1786, about seven months after the completion of a prolonged and illustrious service.

Several numbers of the "New Hampshire Register," a few local histories, the biographical encyclopedias, and editorial notes appended to historical publications present brief sketches of Meshech Weare. These are all in substantially the same language, and the most pretentious is limited to less than a half page of ordinary print. The Plumer Biographies, Volume V. of the Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society in an article by Paine Wingate, and "Bench and Bar" by Governor Bell, contain articles scarcely more extended, and none exceeding three pages in length. The only available material for a more extended account of the labors of this eminent man is preserved in the original records of his time.

I. Nathaniel Weare, the emigrant ancestor of a distinguished family, settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1638. He was a proprietor of Newbury, and for twenty years his name is frequently mentioned in the records. In 1659 he removed to Nantucket, where he died March 1, 1680-81.

II. Nathaniel Weare, son of Nathaniel the emigrant, was born in England, 1631. He married, December 3, 1656, Elizabeth Swain, a daughter of Richard Swain, then of Rowley, Massachusetts, and later of Hampton, New Hampshire. He lived a few years in Newbury, and there his son Peter was born. In 1762 he removed to Hampton. His homestead, by divisions of the ancient town, for many years was a part of Hampton Falls, and more

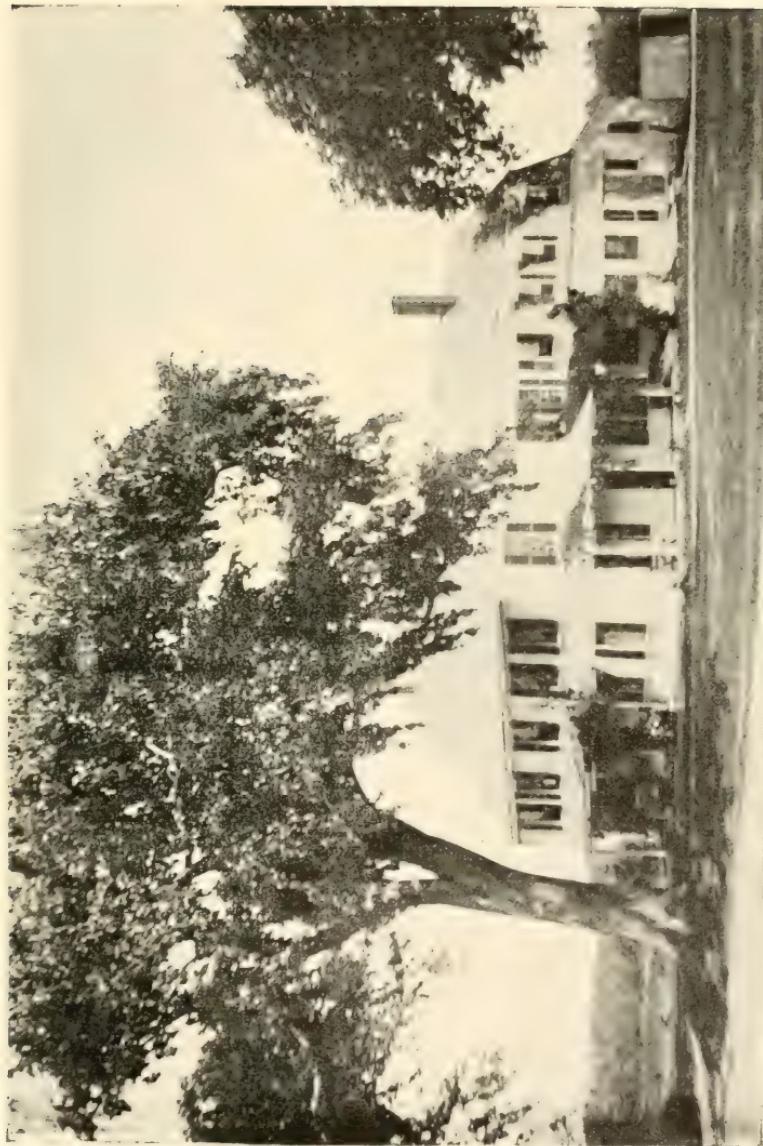
recently a part of Seabrook. He was frequently employed in public affairs, and was a prominent character in the contentions and controversies of his time. Twice he visited England, and boldly asserted the cause of the people before the king. He was a representative in the assembly convening in 1685, and again in 1696, and a member of the council with little interruption from 1692 to 1715. In April, 1694, he was appointed chief justice of the superior court of judicature, succeeding Judge Martyn, and presided in that court until 1696, when he was succeeded by Judge Smith. He died May 13, 1718, aged 87 years.

III. Nathaniel Weare, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Swain) Weare, was born in Hampton, August 29, 1663, and died March 26, 1755. He was a representative in the assembly which convened December 13, 1727, and was elected speaker. This assembly was dissolved the 27th day of the ensuing March, and a newly elected assembly convened April 9 of the same year. He was again a member, and again elected speaker, of the assembly. This election of speaker was set aside by Lieutenant-Governor John Wentworth, and the house was directed to proceed in another election. The house firmly denied the authority of the governor to veto its election of a speaker, and an animated controversy ensued, which was finally ended by the voluntary resignation of Mr. Weare.

The assembly reluctantly accepted the resignation, and adopted resolutions expressing their regard and respect for their chosen speaker. He remained a member of the assembly until its dissolution, December 3, 1730. He was a member of the succeeding assembly, which continued from February 3, 1730-31, until May 18, 1732, and also of the assembly which convened March 8, 1736-37, and was dissolved November 17, 1738.

Beginning with 1730, he was eight years a justice of the superior court of judicature. He married, November 19, 1692, Huldah Hussey, who died leaving five children; and he married, second, August 24, 1703, Mary Wait, who became the mother of nine children. Of these fourteen children of Nathaniel Weare, Meshech Weare was the eleventh child and the youngest son.

Peter Weare, another son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Swain) Weare, born in Newbury, November 15, 1660, was two years of age when the family removed to Hampton. He was a representative in the assembly from April 20, 1715, to November 27, 1727; and from July 2, 1722, to November 27, 1727, he was speaker of the house. He was again a member of the assembly from January



GOV. WEARE MANSION - BUILT IN 1775.  
Washington remained over night in this house in 1775 the guest of Governor Weare.



1 to October 22, 1734. In 1726 he was appointed a justice of the superior court of judicature, and was continued on the bench about four years. During the brief administration of Governor Allen he was a member of the council, in 1698, but he was not included in the succeeding administration of the Earl of Bellamont.

Unaided by the favors of a royal government, which a more submissive spirit would have secured, this family arose to eminence through the force of intellect and character. The record is inspiring. Nathaniel Weare, his sons Peter and Nathaniel, and his grandson Meshech, were members of the provincial assembly; three of them were speakers of the house, and two were members of the council. All were justices of the superior court of judicature, and two were chief justices of that court. In addition to these distinguished honors, like the gentry of Kentucky the Weares were all colonels. It is safe to assert that Meshech Weare was of a distinguished lineage.

Of the early life of Meshech Weare nothing has been written, and little is known. He was graduated at Harvard University, 1735, with a good reputation for scholarship and deportment. The ensuing three years were devoted to the study of theology, and during some portion of this time he was called to officiate as a preacher in the neighboring churches. In 1738 he married a lady of many attractions and an equal number of acres. In the care of a family and of a farm of ample proportions he was peacefully and agreeably employed, until by progressive stages and frequent promotions he was fully occupied in the affairs of state. In 1739, at the age of twenty-six years, he was chosen by his townsmen the moderator of a town meeting. This was not in itself a remarkable event, but in the life of Meshech Weare it was the first of a series of accumulating honors and faithful service. In 1740, and in many succeeding years, he was one of the selectmen of Hampton Falls. The records continue to assert his frequent employment in town affairs and to bear his name upon important committees and other positions of trust, until, in the troublous times of the Revolution, the state demanded and received his undivided time and efforts. His last service in town affairs was in June, 1775, when he was called to preside over a town meeting. These glints of his home life testify at once to the ability and industry of the man and the unlimited confidence of his townsmen.

When considered in connection with the characteristics of Mr.

Weare, the following brief extracts from the records of Hampton Falls have a peculiar significance:

Taken up, by Meshech Weare of Hampton Falls, a stray steer coming in four years old, being a brindled steer with a white face and white belly, his two hind feet white above the hoofs and has a brindled spot by each eye and is marked with a crop of the right ear and a notch in the end of the same, which is cropped.

MESHECH WEARE.

HAMPTON FALLS, December ye 4<sup>th</sup> 1752.

Here we find him performing the simplest offices of the good citizen with the same conscientious care and painstaking industry with which, in later times, through seasons of gloom and difficulty, he directed with steady hand the affairs of state. And again, in the midst of his supremest trial, his industry and the variety of his employments are happily reflected in the records,—

Jonathan Green and Abigail Perkins, both of Kensington in the county of Rockingham and state of New Hampshire, were joined in holy Matrimony the 21<sup>st</sup> Day of October, 1778.

By me.                  MESHECH WEARE, Jus. of Peace.

The following day he was again at Exeter, and there gave an order to Colonel Folsom to deliver to the receiver-general \$150,000, which had recently been received from Philadelphia.

Meshech Weare was endowed with a measure of ability, enlarged by a liberal education, that fitted him for any public station. Manifesting a degree of integrity that easily won the confidence of his fellowmen, and early acquiring a habit of industry that sought new conquests, he could not long confine his labor to the narrow limits of his native town.

In January, 1744-45, and before he had completed his thirty-second year, he was elected a representative to the assembly or house of representatives. At this date the assembly consisted of twenty members. The towns of Portsmouth, Hampton (including Hampton Falls), and Dover were permitted to send three members each, Exeter, two, and Newcastle, Rye, Newmarket, Greenland, Stratham, Newington, Durham, Kingston, and Londonderry, one each.

From and after the act generally known as the "Triennial Act of April 27, 1728," the assembly was convened for the term of three years, unless sooner dissolved by the royal governor. In this instance it was dissolved in the following May, and a writ was

immediately issued for the election of a new assembly, which convened June 5 of the same year. This assembly was dissolved June 4, 1748, and a new assembly convened January 3, 1748-49, which was continued until January 4, 1752. During these seven years Mr. Weare was continued a member, and among associates of great ability he occupied a prominent position and received frequent and honorable mention in the records.

The story of his life, even if feebly told, is never monotonous. His accumulating honors and rapid advancement through successive promotions are continually renewed in the annals of his time. Incident follows incident, and honor succeeds honor, with a rapidity that crowds the written page with the record of his successes and achievements.

The succeeding assembly convened September 19, 1752, and was dissolved September 18, 1755. In this assembly he was a member, and in the organization of the house he was elected speaker. At this time five additional members were admitted—one each from the towns of South Hampton, Chester, and Plaistow, one from the district of Salem and Pelham, and one from the district of Dunstable and Merrimack.

Of the two succeeding assemblies, beginning October 23, 1755, and ending November 3, 1761, he was not a member. The town of Hampton Falls was represented by Josiah Batchelder in the first and by Richard Nason in the second assembly. His absence from the board of lawmakers was not long continued.

Of the next assembly, convening January 19, 1762, he was again a member. Henry Sherburne, who had been the speaker during the preceding six years, was continued in that office. This assembly—one of the shortest in the history of the province—was abruptly dissolved February 4. It is difficult, at this remote period, to discover the cause of the governor's displeasure. In a sudden fit of dissatisfaction he arbitrarily dissolved an assembly that had scarcely completed an organization. The people, to whom he appealed in a new election, firmly sustained their chosen representatives. All the members who had been suddenly dismissed through the caprice of a royal governor were again elected through the consistent and steadfast adherence of the people, and again appeared before the governor in an assembly which convened March 10, 1762, and was dissolved March 8, 1765. He was also elected to the succeeding assembly, which convened May 21, 1765.

At this time only a member of the assembly was eligible to the office of clerk. Andrew Clarkson, for ten years the clerk of the assembly, having died, Mr. Weare was elected his successor November 21, 1765. With the exception of three years he was clerk, and the records are transcribed in his hand until 1775, when the royal government was dissolved, and on the ruins of a province was founded a state. Of the assembly convening May 17, 1768, and ending April 13, 1771, he was an active member. In the succeeding assembly, continuing three years, the town of Hampton Falls was represented by Jonathan Tilton, but Mr. Weare was elected to the assembly of historic interest which convened April 7, 1774.

In opposition to the known wishes of Governor John Wentworth, this assembly chose a committee to correspond with like committees of the other provinces. After refusing to reconsider this action, the governor dissolved the assembly June 8, 1774. The members who composed this assembly subsequently met in an informal convention and issued a call for the choice of delegates to convene at Exeter in July. They also recommended a day of fasting and prayer, which, says Dr. Belknap, was observed with religious solemnity.

In the midst of the stirring events of the spring of 1775, Governor Wentworth issued a writ for the election of a new assembly, which convened on the 4th day of May. The sessions were poorly attended. Mr. Weare first appeared in the house on the 12th day of June, and qualified as clerk on the following day. The records clearly foretell the approaching Revolution. The contest for freedom was here begun,—by the assembly for the people and the royal governor for the throne. Failing to secure the desired legislation and to end an increasing contention, the governor prorogued the assembly from July 18 to September 28. The assembly never reconvened. The service of Mr. Weare under the insignia of a king is here ended. His future efforts are in behalf of a free and independent state. It is over thirty years from his earliest to his latest service in the provincial legislature. During this period he was elected to the assembly ten times, and faithfully represented his townsmen over twenty years, of which he was nearly seven years a clerk, and three years a speaker, of the house.

At the suggestion of the Lords of Trade, in the form of voluminous letters sent to the several American colonies, a convention comprising twenty-three delegates, representing New Hampshire, Mass-

sachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, was held at Albany, in the summer of 1754. The delegates assembled June 19, and remained in conference until July 11, discussing plans for the greater security of the colonies and the maintenance of a firmer friendship with the Indians. All the proceedings, and even the interviews with representative Indians, were conducted with decorum, and are reported at length in *Documents Colonial History of New York*, Vol. VI.

In this conference, or congress as it was called, New Hampshire was represented by four delegates. The council selected Theodore Atkinson and Richard Wibird, and the house chose Meshech Weare and Henry Sherburne, and, in order to remove all barriers to their attendance, the council and assembly were prorogued from May 8 to July 16. Mr. Weare and his associates from New Hampshire were in constant attendance, and made an early report of the proceedings to the council and assembly.

In the present use of the term Mr. Weare was not a lawyer, and according to the usages of his time he was eligible to the bench. Members of the legal profession were seldom called to a judicial office until an opposite practice became quite general early in the present century. In 1747 he was appointed a justice of the superior court of judicature, and was continued in that office until 1776, when he was promoted to chief justice of that court. On account of advancing age and increasing infirmities, he resigned June 9, 1782, after a faithful and efficient service of thirty-five years. His resignation was accepted by the legislature with expressions of regret, and the house of representatives signalized the solemnity of the proceeding in the following terms:

WHILSTAS the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Meshech Weare, Esqr. Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature of this State, hath signified to this House that, by reason of his advanced age & bodily infirmities, he is unable any longer to perform the duties of that office & hath accordingly presented his resignation thereof to this House—It is therefore

*Resolved*: That the Speaker, in the name of the House of Representatives, make Known to the said Meshech Weare, Esqr. that it is with regret they find themselves obliged to accept of his resignation on account of his want of health still to perform the great and important duties of the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature for said state, &, at the same time, desire to have expressed the high sense which they entertain of the uprightness & integrity of his conduct and of his due administration of Justice in his said office, during his long continuance therein; And Return him there most sincere & united thanks for his past services.

The appointment of a committee of correspondence, May 28, 1774, by the provincial house of representatives and in direct opposition to the wishes of Governor Wentworth, was the first act in the legislative history of the Revolution. The succeeding congresses, and later the stated sessions of the legislature to the present time, are a connected series of events, and are a continued sequence of the initial action of this committee. The assembly having been dissolved, there was no legal organization existing. Immediately the committee bridged the chasm. They called together the members of the late assembly, and that body issued letters to the several towns inviting them to send delegates to the first provincial congress, which convened at Exeter in July, 1774. These assembled delegates, clothed with the authority of an election by the people for a specific purpose, appointed John Sullivan and Nathaniel Folsom delegates to a general congress of the provinces. John Wentworth, of Somersworth, Meshech Weare, and Josiah Bartlett were chosen to instruct the delegates.

The second congress or convention, comprising one hundred and forty-four delegates, assembled at Exeter, January 25, 1775. At this session, a committee to call a succeeding congress, and a committee of correspondence were chosen. Mr. Weare was a member of both committees.

The third congress assembled at Exeter, April 21, 1775. John Wentworth of Somersworth, who had been president of the two preceding congresses, was again chosen to preside, and during his absence Mr. Weare was chosen temporary chairman.

The fourth provincial congress assembled at Exeter, May 17, 1775. The last provincial assembly, it has been stated, convened at Portsmouth the fourth day of the same month. Mr. Weare and several other recognized patriots were members of both bodies. He met with the infant government at Exeter the 2d day of June, and with the expiring administration at Portsmouth the twelfth and thirteenth days of the same month. The attendance roll of the congress from June 10 to July 7 is not found in the state archives, but the journals prove his presence at Exeter, July 5, 6, and 7, and during these three days, in the absence of President Thornton, he was president *pro tempore*. The congress having adjourned from July 7 to August 22, he was again in the assembly at Portsmouth, July 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 18, and when the congress reassembled at Exeter he remained in that body until it was

STATE of NEW HAMPSHIRE

# PROCLAMATION FOR A GENERAL Thanksgiving

THROUGHOUT THIS STATE.  
At the commencement of the year we invited our friends to the Supreme Rules of the Universe, such being, Hon. Wilson, and Peeler, Jonathan preparing the tables of his Indulgencies; Prentiss, and others, the members of the Executive Cabinet, Mr. Bigelow, an eminent lawyer, and a number of the most eminent men of the country, who were all present at the opening of this new century. It is our principal object, as a nation, to have all the members of the Legislature, the people of the State, and particularly the citizens of Boston, bear witness to his character, and to his name. — G. C. H.

As a whole our Experiments were not so good as we had hoped, but we have learned a great deal about the properties of the material and the methods of preparing it.

GOV. WEARE'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION, 1784.



dissolved, November 16, 1775. During the closing days of this session he was again temporary chairman.

Referring to the attitude of Mr. Weare at this point of time, Rev. Paine Wingate has written,—

He was in doubt as to the expediency of some measures that were adopted; and in the first efforts of the American people to resist the British claims, he seemed not prepared to go all lengths with the spirit of the times. However, when a convention of the state was called and they were about assuming the powers of government, President Weare, in the second week of their sitting appeared as a member of that body and took his seat, as he had occasionally before attended conventions for the appointing delegates to congress. On account of his former distinctions in high offices, as well as his deservedly esteemed personal character, his now full accession to the American cause was eagerly embraced by the convention and he was immediately placed at the head of the New Hampshire state government.

The student of history will not overlook the fact that Mr. Wingate wrote with a knowledge obtained from a personal contact with the men and the affairs of this period, and that for thirteen or more years immediately preceding 1776 he was a resident, and for several years the settled minister, in Hampton Falls. When literally construed, these remarks of Mr. Wingate are not in exact harmony with the record. In all the early meetings of the patriots Mr. Weare was present. A man is known by the company he keeps. If, in the summer of 1775, he attended the last assembly at Portsmouth, his fellow associates were Woodbury Langdon, Josiah Bartlett, Nathaniel Folsom, Ebenezer Thompson, and others of equal devotion to the American cause, and when he hastily returned to encourage the patriots in congress at Exeter they attended him, and no evidence of hesitation is recorded of the humblest member. In both assemblies their patriotism was equally conspicuous. At Portsmouth they thwarted the desires of the royal governor, and prevented the passage of oppressive laws. At Exeter they boldly upheld the cause of the people, and devised measures for an instant prosecution of the war. Mr. Weare, by birth and education, was a loyal subject of Great Britain. It is not presumed that his adherence to the popular cause, like the conversion of Saul of Tarsus, was an instant change of opinions and purposes. Wisdom is the fruit of thought, and a deliberation that leads to a just conclusion is a growth and not a sudden impulse. Like other patriots, doubtless, he pondered and hesitated, until the accumulating wrongs of

his countrymen enlisted his sympathies and satisfied his conscience. The measure of patriotism is by comparison. None of his associates were earlier or more firmly enlisted in the cause of the American colonies.

The provincial congress, May 20, 1775, appointed a committee of safety, consisting of Matthew Thornton, Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Nathaniel Folsom, and Ebenezer Thompson. Three days later, Israel Morey, Samuel Webster, Samuel Ashley, and Josiah Moulton were added to the committee, and to them were delegated unusual powers. The committee, however, was not complete without Meshech Weare, and he was elected July 5. These are familiar names in the annals of the Revolution. They administered the affairs of a community without a government until the election of a new committee early in the ensuing year.

The fifth congress assembled at Exeter, December 21, 1775. From this assembly the sessions of the legislature of New Hampshire have been continuous and uninterrupted. On the 5th day of January the assembled delegates resolved themselves into a house of representatives for the ensuing year, and adopted a form of government to remain in force during the war. This primitive constitution provided that a council of twelve members for the ensuing year should be chosen by the house of representatives, and that thereafter a council of twelve members and a house of representatives should be elected annually by the people, and should convene on the third Wednesday of December. To the council and the house of representatives, acting in concurrence or in joint assembly, were delegated both legislative and executive powers. Under this constitution New Hampshire was styled a colony until September, when the name of state was first employed. Although not provided in the constitution, the legislature during the war continued a custom, inaugurated by the provincial congress, of choosing a committee of safety, to continue in office and to administer the government during the recesses of the legislature. To this committee were delegated executive powers, and none but members of the council or house of representatives were ever chosen to this office. It was an early practice under this constitution to choose a new committee for each recess. A little later the committees were appointed to serve until a new committee was chosen, and after March, 1780, the term of service was continued through the legislative year.

Such was the form of government from January 5, 1776, to June 2, 1784, of which Meshech Weare was the most conspicuous charac-

ter. In addition to his service in the provincial congresses and to his previous service on the first committee of safety, of which Matthew Thornton was chairman, he was continuously a member of the council, and with each election he was made president of that body. Of the successive committees of safety chosen within this period he was a member, and from the beginning to the end he was the chairman of the committee. Within the space of eight and one half years he was honored with nine elections to the council and nineteen appointments to the committee of safety, and as many times was he elected president of the council or chairman of the committee; and, as if to assert the full measure of the esteem and confidence of his associates, the records often affirm that he was elected unanimously. With each election there were changes in the membership of the council and of the committee of safety, but his colleagues, however constituted, were united and constant in his preferment.

Josiah Bartlett, the only man who served an equal time in the council, and other leaders who were accustomed to honors and important positions of trust, were unwilling to accept preferment at the expense of their esteemed associate and beloved friend; and while health suffered him to labor for the people, the most exalted seat in the councils of the state was reserved with pious care for their respected chief.

During these years of heroism and of sublime achievement, he was at all times foremost among the supporters of the great issues submitted to the arbitrament of arms. The record of his official career cannot avoid the reiteration of associated events, but it will not be complete without the statement that he was one of the committee of fifteen who drafted the constitution of 1776, and that he was a delegate in the convention that submitted a constitution which was rejected by the people in 1778. It does not appear that he was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of 1784.

His public service is nearly completed. A grateful people reserved the highest honor within their power to bestow as the ultimate expression of their affection and esteem. A new constitution went into operation in June, 1784, and without opposition he became the first governor of New Hampshire. From 1784 until 1792 the governor was at once the chief executive and president of the senate. For eight years the executive of New Hampshire was

styled "His Excellency the President." By an amendment of the constitution in 1792 this title was changed to "His Excellency the Governor." Referring to the administration of 1784, Dr. Belknap says,—"President Weare, being worn out with public services, resigned his office before the expiration of the year, and after languishing under the infirmities of age, died on the 15th day of January, 1786." This erroneous statement has been repeated many times. Living among and writing within a very few years of these events, it is remarkable that Dr. Belknap overlooked the official record and in a single paragraph misstated the date of death.

With the exception of his resignation as chief justice, the records of May, 1784, contain the earliest references to his failing health. The journals establish the fact that he attended a special session of the legislature, which adjourned April 17, and thereafter continued to meet with the committee of safety until May 21, when, for the first time, his increasing infirmities confined him to his home. At the last session of the committee, beginning May 27 and continuing three days, he was not present.

Under the constitution of 1784 the legislature was convened June 2. It was the inauguration of a new government, the founding of a free and independent state, and the glad fruition of a buoyant hope that had sustained them through years of gloom and severest trial. The absence of the chief magistrate on this occasion was formally entered in the journals.

After several days of deliberation, the senate on Tuesday of the second week of the session chose Woodbury Langdon president *pro tempore*, and during the ensuing week he was the acting governor of the state. Tuesday, June 15, which was the last day of the session, Governor Weare was present, took the oaths of office, and presided in the senate during the day. Through the summer and autumn the governor and council held frequent sessions, completing a great amount of official work, and making an unusual number of appointments incident to the inauguration of a new government. An adjourned session of the legislature convened in October and continued three weeks. The governor was present, presiding in the senate and in the executive council. No renewed suggestion of his illness appears in the records until another adjourned session of the legislature, which continued from February 9 to February 25. During these sixteen days Woodbury Langdon was again acting governor. The absence of a record of meetings of the

council indicates the continued sickness of Governor Weare until March 16, when it is stated that a meeting of the governor and council was called, and "his excellency being sick did not attend"; but two days later the record continues, "The council having received a summons from his excellency, requiring their attendance on him at Hampton Falls, repaired to that place." The man was worn and feeble, and yet the chief magistrate was hale and strong. He promptly discharged all the duties of his office until the close of the official year, although on account of his failing health the later meetings were held at his home in Hampton Falls.

His official career is ended. The public has enjoyed the vigor of his manhood and the wisdom of his declining years. No strength has been reserved for the evening of life. Worn out by incessant application, he was prostrated beyond recovery. Calmly awaiting the presence of the specter of death, his remaining life is measured in months. In December he made a will distributing among his children his meager estate, but leaving to his posterity the priceless inheritance of a noble name. A few days later his death was proclaimed by the solemn voice of tolling bells, and the town clerk of that ancient town opens to an unwritten page of the record and solemnly transcribes,—

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Meshech Weare Esq. and Late President of the State of New Hampshire, departed this Life, at five o'clock, P. M. in his 73<sup>d</sup> year January 14 1786.

At this time, living and dead, there are forty-three ex-governors of New Hampshire. It is a distinguished array of honored names, and an imposing assemblage of genius and character. With the exception of Mr. Weare, the portraits of all, adding individuality to the influence of noble lives, are now hanging in the council chamber. Of Mr. Weare the past has preserved no portrait. Tradition asserts that he was tall, slender, and commanding; that he was incisive in speech, and affable in manner; that he was erect, and walked rapidly and with a dignity of bearing that is summoned only by conscious strength and nobility of mind.

The records, constituting volumes transcribed in his hand, his state papers, and many letters preserved in the state archives, are an enduring testimonial to his industry. In them are revealed the steadfast purpose of an honest man, and the power of intellectual force and vigor. In a patriot possessing such qualities of mind and character, the quickened instincts of the people discerned a

leader for troublous times. Happy and fortunate in their first election, the patriots of the Revolution suffered no rival to usurp the powers which they had freely delegated to their chosen friend and faithful servant.

Meshech Weare, with qualities more solid than brilliant, will be enrolled in history among the great men of his time. If he did not command the ready language and magnetic power that gave John Sullivan an instant command over his fellow men; if he was never driven forward by a hot and imperious temper that raised General Stark to the sublimest heroism; if he had not the courtly bearing and commanding presence that made John Langdon a conspicuous figure in any assembly,—he did possess an equalized force and a measure of intellectual vigor that made him foremost in the councils of the state, and a degree of industry, faithfulness, and honesty, combined with amiable qualities of mind and disposition, that made him first among the people.

At successive stages of his eventful career his associates addressed him as Colonel Weare, as Esquire Weare, as Assemblyman Weare, as Councilor Weare, as President Weare, as Judge Weare, and as Chief Justice Weare; but no title adds dignity to his honored name. As long as the story of the Revolution invites the study and excites the admiration of a grateful people, as long as "Sons of the American Revolution," and kindred societies, continue to honor the memory of patriotic fathers, this honored leader in the councils of the state can receive no grander title than Meshech Weare.

A large, flowing cursive signature of the name "Meshech Weare". The signature is written in a single continuous line with fluid, expressive strokes.

EDWARD GOVE.

We are unable to tell where he originated. There were Goves in Piscataqua in 1631, and there was a family of Goves in Charlestown. It is presumed that he was from one of these, more likely the former. He was in Hampton as early as 1665. In 1670 he had a grant of eighty acres (No. 35). He was one of the selectmen in 1681 and 1688, and was a member of the assembly in 1682. Governor Cranfield dissolved this assembly January 20, 1683. Edward Randolph gives the following account of Gove's proceedings:

In a short time after Edward Gove who served for the town of Hampton, A leading man, and a great stickler in the late proceedings of the Assembly, Made it his business to stir up the people into rebellion by giving out that the governor, as vice admiral, acted by his Royal Highness commission, who was a papist and would bring popery in amongst them. That the governor was a pretended governor and his commission was signed in Scotland—He Endeavored with a great deal of pains to make a party, and solicited many of the considerable persons in Each town to join with him, To recover their liberties infringed by his majesties placing a governor over them, further adding that his Sword was drawn, and he would not lay it down till he should know who should hold the government. This he discoursed at Portsmouth to Mr. Marten treasurer, And soon after to Capt. Hall at Dover, which they discoursed to the governor, who immediately dispatched messengers with warrants to the constable at Hampton & Exeter to apprehend Gove, and fearing that he might get a party too strong for the Civil power (as indeed it proved for justice Weare and a Marshall were repulsed) The Governor (although much dissuaded) Forthwith ordered the Militia of the whole province to be in arms, and understanding by the Marshall that Gove could not be apprehended at Hampton by himself and a Constable,—But was gone to his party at Exeter from whence he suddenly returned with 12 men belonging to that town, Mounted and armed with swords, pistols and guns, A trumpet sounding, And Gove with his Sword drawn riding in Hampton at the head of them. Taking horse and a part of the troops it was intended to take Gove and his company—But the governor was prevented by a messenger from Hampton who brought word that he was met and taken by the Militia of that town, and secured with a guard.—The trumpeter forcing his way escaped after whom a hue and cry was sent to all parts—But as yet he is not taken. —This rising was unexpected to the party made up on the 21<sup>st</sup> day of January last. It is generally believed many considerable persons at whose houses Gove then Either sent or Called to Come out and stand up for their liberties, would have joined with him, had he not discovered his designs or appeared in arms at that time, For upon the 30<sup>th</sup> day of January, being appointed by the governor as a day of public humiliation, They designed to cut off the governor, Mr. Mason, and some others whom they affected not The Governor Sent a strong party of horse to guard the prisoners then in irons from Hampton to Portsmouth. They were brought before the governor and Council, where Gove behaved himself very insolently. They were all committed to custody and Capt. Barefoot having the trained band of Great Island there in arms was ordered to take care of the prisoners and keep a strict watch upon them, because the prison was out of repair. All this while the governor was at great Charge and expense in suppressing this rebellion, And in keeping up guards to secure the peace of the province. We judged it necessary to bring

them to a speedy trial and to that End directed a commission of oyer and terminer to Richard Waldron, Thomas Daniel & William Vaughan Esq for their trial to be had upon the first day of Februray next at which time Gove and the other prisoners were brought to the Court then holden at Portsmouth in the said province The grand jury found the bill the next day, they were all arraigned and indicted for levying war against his majesty. Gove pleaded to the indictment not guilty.—Then Mr. Martyn treasurer of the province and Capt. Hull both of Portsmouth, with two justices of the peace and a lieutenant of the foot company at Hampton, who was at the taking of them were all sworn in Court.—Then Gove owned the matter of fact, and to justify his taking up of arms pleaded against the governor's power,—That he was only a pretended governor, by reason of his commisson as he said having been sealed in Scotland. Likewise that the governor had by his proclamation appointed the 30th day of January to be annually observed and kept a day of humiliation, and obliged the ministers to preach that day,—That the governor had at his house discoursed to Gove and showed him out of the 10<sup>th</sup> chapter of St Mark the necessity of children's baptism. This he urged to be a great duty imposed upon the ministry. The other\* prisoners pleaded not guilty, but had little to say in defense of themselves. Further they were drawn in by Gove. The jury after long consideration found Gove guilty of high treason upon the indictment, and all the rest in arms, upon which the Court proceeded to give judgment and passed the sentence of condemnation upon Gove, But in regard to the other prisoners were specially found. The governor ordered the Court to respite their judgment till his majesties pleasure should be known therein, Most of them being young men and altogether unacquainted with the laws of England.

Gove received the sentence of death in its usual hideous form and his estate was seized and forfeited to the crown.

The others were convicted of being accomplices and respited. The king's pleasure being signified to the governor, that he should pardon such as he judged objects of mercy, They were all set at liberty except Gove, who was sent to England, and imprisoned in the tower of London, about three years. On his repeated petitions to the king and by the interest of Randolph with the Earl of Clarendon, then lord Chamberlain, he obtained his pardon, and he returned home in 1686, with an order to the then president and council of New England to restore his estate.

He wrote the following letter while in prison:

From the great island in Portsmouth in New Hampshire, To the Much honored Justices of the Peace, as you call yourselves.

By your indictment in which eleven men's names subscribed namely Ed. Gove, John Gove, Is. Wadley, Robt. Wadley, John Wadley, Ed. Smith, Will. Ely, Tho<sup>o</sup> Rawlings, John Sleeper Mark Baker, John Young.—Gentlemen excuse me I cannot petition you as persons in

authority by the names of justices of the peace, for now I am upon a serious account for my life and the life of those that are with me. Therfore pray consider well and take good advice of persons in government from whence you came. I pray God who made the heavens, the Earth, the Seas, and all that in them is, to give you wisdom and courage in your places to discharge such duty as God requires of you, and 2dly, I heartily pray God to direct you to do that which our gracious King Charles the 2<sup>d</sup> of blessed memory requires of you.—Gentlemen it may be I may be upon a mistake, but according to what I know and believe, I am falsely indicted, and I am abused notwithstanding by another indictment, by being in irons by Capt. Barefoot's orders, which irons are called bilboes Exceedingly large. Pray consider we are men like yourself, made of the same earth, and I know who made the difference. And I verily believe that the holy, righteous, just God will have an account of you for your justice in the matter. Pray consider when this last charge was, I writ to one man in the province I told him we were once a happy people, if all was right in the bottom I believed it, but now I see otherwise. Who knows what shall be on the morrow, though it be appointed a solemn day of fasting—I know when it was appointed there was not the election of cries and tears, that will appear when the day comes. If New England ever had need of a Solomon, or David, or Moses, Caleb or Joshua, it is now. My tears are in my eyes I can hardly see,—Yet will I say I do believe how it will come. You and they with siths and groans must outdo the ministry—The ministry must endeavor to outdo you. But if you and they do anything in hipocracy God will find you out, and deliverance will come some other way.—We have a hard prison—a good keeper, a hard captain, irons an inch over five foot and several inches long, two men locked together—Yet had, I thank God for it, a very good night's lodging, better than I had fourteen or fifteen nights before.—I pray God to direct you and let me hear from you, by a messenger that your honors shall employ, and consider I am your honor's humble servant, in all duty to be commanded—

EDWARD GOVE.

I know those that will have a blessing from God must endeavor to stand in the way of a blessing. This doctrine I heard 32 years ago.—

EDWARD GOVE.

Excuse anything writ amiss for the Lord's sake. I would you were all as I am, and as fit to receive reward for innocence. I humbly beg your prayers to god in our behalf.—

EDWARD GOVE.

If anything be amiss in what is written let the subscriber bear the blame for the rest are surprised with fear

EDWARD GOVE.

I humbly and heartily desire some of your honors would speak to Minister Moody to pray to God in our behalf, of all his poor prisoners

the world over, and especially for us, the fore named, the men of this province who lie under heavy burdens—

EDWARD GOVE.

This letter was dated January 29, 1683.

Gove, in his petition to the king, pleaded "a distemper of mind" as the cause of those actions for which he was prosecuted. He also speaks in some of his private letters of a drinking match at his house, and that he had not slept for twelve days and nights about that time. When these things are considered, it is not hard to account for his conduct. From a letter which he wrote the court while in prison, one would suppose him to have been disordered in his mind. (This is the preceding letter.) His punishment was by much too severe, and his trial was hurried on too fast, it being only six days after the commission of his crime. Had he been indicted only for a riot, there would have been no difficulty in the proof nor hardship in inflicting the legal penalty. Waldron, it is said, shed tears upon pronouncing the sentence of death upon him. There is some doubt whether this account of a drinking match is true.

The assembly of which Gove was a member was dissolved on the 20th of January, according to Dr. Belknap and according to Randolph's letter. The rising was on the 21st and he was apprehended soon after. He was in irons in Portsmouth on the 29th, and had his trial on the 1st day of February, being only six days after the commission of the crime. Now he could not have been present at the session of the assembly, have had the drinking match at his house, and been one of the company for the twelve days preceding his apprehension.

The pardon of Gove by Lord Sunderland, with the royal seal attached, is now in the possession of his descendants living in Seabrook. After his return to this country he brought an action against Governor Cranfield in 1686, for £200, it being for his estate sequestered. We have seen no record of the result.

He did not lose the good opinion of his townsmen in consequence of his treason, but on the contrary he was chosen a commissioner with five others to meet those from the other towns to agree upon a form of government, January 20, 1687. This was the highest trust which they could bestow upon him. He was in 1680, with Joseph Dow, chosen to prepare and draw up the state of the case to assert the town's right to their land, and present the same to the council at this next meeting, March 21, 1680. The time of his

death is uncertain. His wife was named Hannah Titcomb. She was living in 1711.

His descendants are very numerous in Hampton Falls, Seabrook, and Kensington. When he returned from England, after his imprisonment, he is said to have brought some pear trees, which he planted upon his farm, some of which were in existence within the memory of persons now living.

An English fowling piece, which was owned by Edward Gove, is now in the possession of Miss S. Abbie Gove of this town, and is in a good state of preservation.

The pardon of Edward Gove was framed, and can now be seen in the library building at Seabrook.

## *Edward Gove*

### COL. JONATHAN BURNHAM.

Among the many eccentric men of early times who are still remembered as having lived in this vicinity, there comes upon the panorama the commanding figure of Col. Jonathan Burnham. He was a patriot of the Revolution, and as he rode into the village (Salisbury) on horseback, his long, flowing white hair streaming behind, the boys looked upon him with veneration and respect, for even in his old age it was said that Colonel Burnham made a splendid appearance in his continental costume. His last appearance on the stage of action was at a celebration of the nation's anniversary of the elders, on Powwow hill. The colonel on this occasion appeared in full uniform and rode to the top of the hill, and the hero of many battles and sieges was greeted with a royal salute. Among his comrades were "Uncle Dudley Maxfield" and Captain Nowell. A toast in his honor was given. The reply was characteristic of the man, "Our country must live and fill her destiny. Our distinguished soldier and friend, George Washington, said so, and I, Colonel Burnham, with the blue heavens above, and the broad ocean before me, call upon all true sons of America, upon this broad sword which did service at Bunker Hill, to swear it shall be so." This rousing sentiment, uttered by the colonel as he sat upright upon his horse swinging his sword about him, as if he would repel the enemy, was greeted with loud applause and a national salute. While the punch was stirred the hearts of

the patriots were stirred as well. Many are the anecdotes related of our hero, but it is evident that while a little vain-glorious he was a good soldier, possessed of true courage and much natural ability. His life is best told in his own words, as published in 1814 in a pamphlet entitled, "The life of Col. Jonathan Burnham, now living in Salisbury, Mass., being a narration of a long and useful life, containing a recital of interesting incidents relative to the Revolutionary services and private life of this distinguished soldier and friend of the departed and beloved George Washington." In the pamphlet bearing this remarkable title he commences as follows:

I Jonathan Burnham the fourth was born at Chebago June the 9<sup>th</sup> 1738, Where I saw many remarkable things. I went first with my parents to hear the Rev. Mr. Pickering preach, and as I got to the meeting house the minister and people ran out for fear the house would fall on them, for the earth did shake. After some time the minister says to the people, We will go in for we are as safe there as anywhere, and the whole of them went in, and was very attentive to hear him preach and pray, and were greatly alarmed and was concerned what they should do to be saved, and went from house to house to pray with one another, and the Lord sent two brothers John and Ebeneazer Cleavland, and the people built a house and settled Ebeneazer Cleavland, whose labors were greatly blessed for in one year ninety persons were taken into the Church, and many more wonderful things happened.—When I was fifteen years old I went to live at Ipswich with Samuel Ross to learn a blacksmith's trade and was bound to him,—A good old man who built his house upon a rock, and brought his family up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord,—Where I lived until I was nineteen years of age, and then I bought my time and enlisted in the service of King George the Second, and flung my pack and marched to Fort Edward where I slept sweetly, and the next day I flung my pack and followed my Colonel 7 miles to half way brook Fort, half way to Lake George where my Colonel was ordered to halt and keep that Fort and guard the teams to Lake George, that sold provisions to General Abacrombie's army. Early one morning the Indians gave us battle and killed 26 of our brave men and scalped them, and ran into the woods to Canada, and sold their scalps for a guinea a scalp, to the French, who were worse than the Indians themselves as it was said. Then Gen. Abacrombie ordered my Colonel to lead on his men to Lake George and he crossed the Lake of a Thursday, and landed. On Friday, Marched his army to take Ticondoroga Fort, where he was beat and did retreat back to his old encampment, with his weed on his hat dragging to the ground, with the loss of more than nineteen hundred men, Where I tarried until my time was out 1759, And then I enlisted again with the brave General Wolfe, who went and did take Canada. En-

listed again in the year '60 to finish the war which gave me much pleasure, and I was honorably discharged at Louisburg, and shipped with Capt. John Porter of Ipswich for home. On Friday lost our sails in a gale of wind, and on Sunday was close to the Isle of Sables, where we dropped anchor and rode until our windlass bits gave way, and cut our cable, and ashore we went, on the 5<sup>th</sup> of December, '60. By God's goodness all were saved, and at night all found sleep in a sand hole. For food I shot a wild boar and sent a part to Capt. Furlong's men of Newbury, who was cast ashore three weeks before we were. The Lord and King Hooper sent good old Archelaus Silman, to come to the Isle of Sables after us, and the Lord rewarded him for his good works, for he took seventy men and women, but while we waited on the island for the good old Silman, I shouldered my gun and went 14 miles toward the northwest bar. Up jumped a sow and I shot her through the heart, and had the liver and lights for supper and it was sweet as honey, and then I killed a bull 18 miles from our house, and carried it home which was January 6<sup>th</sup>. And then I shouldered my gun and shot 8 balls into a great bull who tried to kill me. I had it tough, and fought and was near beat out but conquered. My messmates hauled the critter home on a handsled, and three days after, Jan. 18, came the good old Silman and took us all off the Isle of Sables and carried us to Halifax and left Furlong and his 60 men and women. And then good old Archelaus Silman brought Capt. Porter and his crew, ten in number, into Marblehead, Where we rejoiced and were glad, and gave the good old man one hundred silver dollars, and as many thanks. When we arrived home at Ipswich we had gladness and joy for God's preserving care.

My good old master who built his house upon a rock, Says to me Jonathan. We read that a faithful Servant shall be a dutiful son at length, and gave me his eldest daughter to wife, who was a beauty and loved me as her eyes, Where we lived until July '63. And then we moved to Hampton falls in New Hampshire on a place I bought, where we lived and did prosper for nearly 40 years. As I had been in the British Service three years to learn the art of war, The town of Hampton falls chose me to be their Captain and I received my commission, Signed by Gov. Wentworth and sealed with King George's Seal.—All things went well until King George sent that foolish Gage to Boston, Who had neither weight or measure, to our towns, to kill our men at Lexington. Gov. Wentworth joined the British, And I was angry, and raised a Liberty pole on the hill, as high as Haman's gallows was to hang Mordacai on, Which was my alarm post. In the morning the news came to me that the British had marched to Lexington and killed our men, and I ordered my drums to beat and gave my company something to drink, and marched on to Ipswich that night, twenty miles in half a day. And in the morning we mustered about two hundred men, who chose me Captain.—The town was alarmed because two Men of war tenders were in the river full of men, and would land and take twenty soldiers out of a Goal that

was taken prisoners at Lexington battle and would burn the town. So we stayed that day and night. The night was rainy and the British landed at Marshfield to steal cattle and left the woods on fire. The Newbury people heard that Ipswich was burned and that I and my men were all killed, and that the British were coming to burn Newbury. The people were alarmed and got boats to go over the river into the woods. The news went to Exeter, and Concord, That I and my men were all killed.

In a few days I had a Colonel's commission to raise one quarter part of Portsmouth, Dover, Hampton, and Exeter Militia as minute men. Gen. Sullivan ordered me to march off to Portsmouth with a thousand men to fortify and defend it from being burned as the British had burned Falmouth.

In twenty four hours I was at Fort Washington with one thousand men to give the British battle. We stayed there three months. A fifty gun ship came to anchor one night but she went off. In a few days the committee of safety that set at Portsmouth, in recess of Congress, sent for me to bear two letters, rec'd from Gen. Washington and Gen. Sullivan. The contents that they expected the British would give them battle, and for the committee to send me to Mistic with thirty one companies of New Hampshire Militia. We marched that day and three days after were in Mistic with four companies from the fort, and twenty seven companies to follow on. The committee delivered me two letters to carry to the two Generals at Winter hill and Cambridge. I mounted my horse and rode to headquarters and delivered my letters. Washington smiles and says "New Hampshire forever" and orders Sullivan to mount his horse and ride with Col. Burnham to Mistic and open all your stores to New Hampshire Militia without weight or measure, And go to the good men in Mistic who will be glad of Col. Burnham's men, for they are afraid that the British who burned Charlestown will come and burn Mistic And Says to Col. Burnham "do your best for the honor of Newhampshire and kill the British if they dare come." But they were affraid of my Brigade—Toward the last of January '76 I received orders from Gen. Washington that he would meet Newhampshire Militia tomorrow at Winter hill to review them. I mounted my horse at 9 o'clock, Formed my Brigade and marched to Winter hill with my band of music, Fifty fifes and drums that the British might hear and see we were come to Winter hill to try our skill. Which gave the British a fright to quit Bunker hill in the night, and the British army and fleet made a quick retreat, And the Boston people were glad to see it.—We remained till honorably dismissed by our Hon. Gen. Washington and received his thanks for our services and love, being ready at his call from Newhampshire, and his blessings that we might return home to our families and friends in Safety.

We rested awhile at our homes, and then a part of us went to help take Burgoin, Cornwallis, and their armies and then we had our independence from Great Britain, And peace and plenty, and the love

of the whole world. But God must have all the glory,—and our ministers were worthy like Jacob, who wrestled till break of day That God would bless Washington and America and the world of mankind. Amen and Amen. And now I am an old man, This day more than Seventy years old, and but just alive, and what I have wrote I have seen and know to be true.

JONATHAN BURNHAM.

Salisbury Nov. 27th 1814.

Chebago, where Col. Burnham was born, was a parish in the town of Ipswich, Mass., now the town of Essex. He was first rated here in 1763, when he bought the Swett tavern, which he continued to keep until sometime during the Revolutionary War, when he sold it to Capt. Joseph Wells. The liberty pole he speaks of raising upon the hill was probably near the Swett tavern. He afterwards owned and kept a tavern on the site now occupied by George C. Healey's cottage, on the cross road (which was the house formerly occupied by Deacon Benjamin Sanborn). His name does not appear upon our record after 1797, when he had probably sold out and removed to Salisbury, Mass., where he died about 1815. While living here he was very prominent in military matters, and figures somewhat in the new meeting-house controversy, but does not appear to have had much to do with the town business. He was moderator in 1776, and again in 1793, which is all the elective office he appears to have held. Colonel Burnham had no children. A niece, Lucy Burnham, married Michael Tilton, December 30, 1777. She was the mother of Mrs. Reuben Batchelder and Mrs. Josiah Prescott. It is fortunate that we are able to present so full a sketch of one of our citizens, the memory of whom is unknown to many living at the present time, who will be pleased to learn of one who figured so conspicuously and well in the Revolutionary War.

#### CAPT. BENJAMIN SWETT.

Capt. Benjamin Swett was the son of John Swett, one of the grantees of Newbury, and settled in Hampton before 1664. In 1665 and 1668 he was chosen a commissioner for the county rate. In 1665, 1669, and 1675 he was a selectman. In 1670 he had a grant (No. 56) of one hundred acres.

He was a celebrated Indian warrior. In 1675, one Goodman Robinson of Exeter, with his son, was traveling towards Hampton when, as they passed along, they were waylaid by three Indians,

viz., John Sampson, Cromwell, and John Lynde, who shot the old man and left him dead upon the plain. His son, hearing the guns, escaped their hands by running into the swamp, whither the Indians pursued him, but could not overtake him. So he got safe into Hampton about midnight, when he related what had happened to him by the way, how narrowly he avoided the danger; intimating, likewise, that he feared his father was killed, which was found too true by Lieutenant Swett, who the next day, with twelve soldiers of the town, went to search the woods, where they found the old man shot through the back. The bullet passed through his body and was stopped by the skin on the other side.

October 12, 1676, he had the command of the Hampton soldiers then stationed in the garrison at Black Point. April 29, 1677, he commanded the garrison at Wells. An Indian showed himself near Wells on purpose, as was judged, to draw out the English into a snare. Lieutenant Swett, who commanded the garrison at that time left for securing the town, sent out eleven of the soldiers under his command to lie in wait in some convenient place, but as they passed along they fell into an ambush of the Indians, who shot down two of them and mortally wounded a third. The lieutenant, hearing the guns, sent with all speed upon the enemy, and shot down five or six of them, but was prevented from doing any considerable spoil upon them by the folly of an Irishman who was in his company, who gave the notice of the lieutenant's approach by calling out aloud, "Here they be, here they be," for upon that alarm they ran away out of sight and too fast to be pursued.

For the defense of Black Point and the security of Winter harbor, the General Court ordered a company of forty men to be recruited, two hundred Christian Indians taken into service, and all such able-bodied men enlisted or impressed as could be found who had migrated from the province of Maine. The command of the forces, including the Indians, was given to Captain Swett and Lieutenant Richardson. They arrived at Black Point on the 28th of June in high spirits. It is a rule of policy in fighting the Indians to gain time. Aware of this maxim, and informed of the fact that the savages had been seen hovering around the place, Swett at the head of one division and Richardson the other, joined by some of the inhabitants, led out the whole force the next morning upon the declivities of a neighboring hill. A large decoy, supposed to be the main body of the Indians, feigned a retreat, and were pursued by Swett and Richardson till they found themselves between a

thicket and a swamp in a most exposed situation. Instantly, from an ambush on each side, great numbers rose with a warwhoop, fired at once upon the two divisions, in which there were many young men or inexperienced soldiers, and the whole were thrown into confusion. But though the ranks were broken the engagement was sharp and protracted. Richardson was presently slain and many on both sides soon shared the same fate. Swett fought the enemy hand to hand, displaying upon the spot and in a retreat of two miles great presence of mind as well as personal courage in repeated rallies of his men in his exertions to bring off the dead and wounded and in defense of his rear, upon which the savages hung with destructive fury. At last, wounded in twenty places and exhausted by loss of blood and by fatigue, he was grappled, thrown to the ground, and barbarously cut in pieces at the gates of the garrison. With this brave officer fell sixty of his men, forty English and twenty Indians, being two thirds of the whole number in the engagement. Seldom is the merit of a military officer more genuine. Seldom is the death of one more deeply lamented.

His wife was Hester, daughter of Nathaniel Weare, Senior, of Newbury, and a sister of Nathaniel Weare, Esq., who was sent commissioner to England. She married, second, Stephen Greenlief of Newbury. Capt. Benjamin Swett lived in Hampton Falls on the premises afterward known as the Swett tavern. He was the ancestor of all by the name of Swett who lived in this town. The name disappears from the records sometime previous to 1787. Black Point, where Captain Swett was killed, is in the town of Scarborough, Maine.

Benjamin Swett's children:

BENJAMIN, married Theodate Hussey, 1682.

ESTHER, married Abraham Green, September 5, 1668.

JOSEPH, born 1658; wife, Hannah.

MOSES, born 1661; wife, Mary.

The above four were born in Newbury.

SARAH, married Morris Hobbs, April 13, 1678.

HANNAH, born March 16, 1664.

ELIZEBETH, born May 2, 1667.

JOHN, born February 17, 1670; married Bertha Page December 3, 1696.

STEPHEN.

His inventory amounted to £558 19s.

JOSEPH SWETT, son of Capt. Benjamin Swett, was born in Newbury in 1658. He was one of the signers of Weare's petition, was one of the selectmen in 1693 and 1698, and representative in 1693. Captain Swett was a very active man, and took a warm interest in organizing the parish of Hampton Falls. He died about 1721. His will was dated September 29, 1720; proved July 7, 1722. His inventory amounted to £1167 8s.

His wife, Hannah. His children:

HANNAH, born September 13, 1682; married John Rust May 12, 1703.

JOSEPH, wife, Hannah.

MARY, married Richard Waterhouse, December 3, 1701.

MARGARET, born July 21, 1690; married — Sherburne.

ABIGAIL, born March 29, 1692.

His first wife, Hannah, died August 14, 1701. His second wife, Sarah. Her children were,—

LYDIA, born March 22, 1704.

HANNAH, born May 23, 1708.

BENJAMIN, born May 2, 1710.

NATHAN, born November 17, 1712.

MOSES, born December 12, 1716.

ESTHER, married — Eaton.

BENJAMIN SWETT, son of Joseph, was born May 5, 1710; married, July 20, 1732, Elizabeth Jenness, daughter of Bonus Norton. He kept what was known as Swett's tavern. He was called Captain Swett. He was rated for the last time in 1761, and probably died about that time.

His children:

SARAH, born in 1736; married, first, Dr. Levi Dearborn, son of Joseph; second, Hon. Philip White of South Hampton.

MOSES, born in 1738; married — Rogers.

LYDIA, born in 1740.

ELIZABETH, born in 1742; married Deacon David Batchelder.

The Swett family were prominent in the early times, were large property holders. They owned the premises now occupied by Miss Sarah A. Gove, by Edwin Janvrin (who is a lineal descendant), the Baptist parsonage, and probably other landed property. Jon-

athan Swett was selectman in 1748, 1751, 1755, and 1762. Benjamin Swett, Jr., was selectman in 1749, 1753, and 1756.

### NATHANIEL HEALEY.

Nathaniel Healey was the son of William Healey, who came here from Cambridge, Mass. He was born February 8, 1687. He was a man of activity and enterprise, and appears by the records to have been a dealer in lands as early as 1716. He was captain of the military company and was usually called by that title. He was in town office nearly twenty years, being selectman of Hampton Falls in 1726, 1730, 1742, 1743, 1746, and 1749; assessor in 1737, 1738, 1745, and 1751; auditor, moderator, etc. He was a leader in the controversy relative to the new meeting-house at the Centre, against Col. Mesheeh Weare and Rev. Paine Wingate, his name being first upon the petition. He continued to live on the homestead of his father in Hampton Falls, and left it to his grandson Levi, son of his deceased son Stephen, by will. His will was dated March 31, 1774. His death occurred soon after. He must have been eighty-seven years old at the time of his death. He was twice married: First, to Hannah, daughter of Daniel Tilton, December 12, 1712; second, March 6, 1722, to Susanna, daughter of Col. Peter Weare. He lived upon the place now occupied by William A. Cram. He was the ancestor of the Healey families in this town and Kensington. Major Levi Healey died May 19, 1812.

### HENRY GREEN.

Henry Green came to Hampton before 1645, when he had two of the 147 shares. He and his wife had seats assigned them in the church in 1650. In 1653 his tax was 18s. 7d. He was living then on the south side of Taylor's river. February 2, 1657, he and three others were chosen to settle the Salisbury line. On October 20, 1660, he was chosen a fence viewer; in 1662 and 1680, a selectman. In 1665 he dissented against the choice of a committee to assert the town's rights before the royal commissioners in opposition to the claim of Mason. He probably took an active part against the town in the Mason disputes, as his name is not appended to Weare's petition to the king, which embraced the names of those who were opposed to Mason's claim in 1683. In 1668 he complains of William Fifield's bounds, etc. March 29, 1669,

he is chosen to run the south line. April 12, 1669, the town vote that the suit of theirs against Henry Green "is not gott ripe enough for trial." (Perhaps the suit might want a little rain.) March 3, 1670, he received a grant of one hundred acres (lot No. 27). December 9, 1670, he dissents to the town limiting the number of staves to be made from each share of cow common to not exceed five hundred. It does not appear that Green was ever a representative from Hampton, although he was one of the most prominent men for many years. He was one of the assistant judges who tried the celebrated Mr. Moody. At first he and Judge Robie were for acquitting him, but that night some one threatened and hectored him at such a rate that the next morning the court decided Moody to be guilty, and they sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, without bail or mainprise. This decision of the court caused much odium to be thrown upon the judges, which Green could not endure. He was much afflicted at the course he had taken and repented and made acknowledgment to Mr. Moody, who frankly forgave him. The other judges were Barefoote, Coffin, and Robie.

The imprisonment of a clergyman for a conscientious refusal to obey the governor's orders, however agreeable these orders may have been with the laws which they were sworn to obey, created much excitement and called into operation that gift of prophecy, which proceeds more often from a malevolent disposition than from any other cause. It is a course which many people take to express their wishes who have not the courage openly to express them, or who conceal them through feelings of shame in wishing evil to happen to their fellow creatures. The base passions of those who took part in the opposition to Mason's claim and to Cranfield's administration were to be gratified by the awful calamities which were hereafter to befall those four judges in consequence of their condemnation of the Rev. Mr. Moody. Their sins committed prior to this decision, as well as their subsequent misdeeds, were overlooked in ascertaining the cause of any accident or misfortune which befell them. They might have hung witches till doomsday, or have imprisoned Quakers till they rotted in their prisons, and still remain unscathed from any awful visitations of Providence happening to them in consequence, and their memories might have been handed down to future generations as being among the most holy in the land, but the fact of their obeying the mandates of the governor, which they may have done conscientiously, did not accord

with the temper and feelings of a majority of the people of that day, more especially when a popular minister was the sufferer.

The tradition is that these prophecies were literally fulfilled with the exception of Green's fate, who seemed to be wanting in that degree of firmness so necessary in a judge in times of so great excitement, although he was in the main honest. Robie was excommunicated and died a drunkard. His friends were obliged to bury him privately, in the night, without any funeral, for fear that his body might be attached by his creditors. His previous habits have not been handed down. The only inference which can justly be drawn is that his drunkenness was caused by his remorse of conscience which the trial of Mr. Moody occasioned him.

"Barefoote fell into a languishing distemper wherof he died." Whether this was consumption or what the complaint might be is not known. People should be careful not to suffer from any disorder not immediate in its results, lest it may be attributed as a punishment incurred for an error in judgment or for prudently submitting to the powers that be. Neither party could with justice accuse the other of religious intolerance, for these were truly days when "Might made right."

The spirit of fanaticism is more plainly made visible in the record of Coffin's death. "Coffin was taken by the Indians [at Cocheco, 1689], his house and mill burned, himself not being slain but dismissed. The Lord gave him repentance though no signs of it have appeared." Holding this accident up to view as having occurred to Coffin as a punishment for the sentence passed upon Moody is ridiculous, aside from its being a severe reflection upon all who suffered from the incursions of the Indians. Construed in the sense which is meant to be conveyed by the record of it, only one conclusion can be drawn from the premises, and that is that the Indians acted from no self-will but were merely instruments in the hands of a superior being for the punishment of the sins of our forefathers, and the greatest sufferers were the greatest sinners, notwithstanding their exposure to these incursions and their power to repel the attacks when made. This was a severe reproach upon the people of Dover who, on account of their being upon the frontier, were called upon to mourn over the ravages of their Indian enemies. The fact of Parson Moody placing these circumstances on his church record evinces a desire to render these judges infamous, and not being content with letting others tell the story of

his wrongs, he shows a disposition to caution succeeding generations of the fate which will inevitably attend those who inflict the sentence of the strong arm of the law upon clergymen, whether upon a true or false construction.

January 20, 1689, Green and five others were chosen commissioners to meet with others from Dover, Portsmouth, and Exeter, to confer about some method of government. This committee consisted of Green, Nathaniel Weare, Henry Dow, Morris Hobbs, Sen., Capt. Samuel Sherburne, and Edward Gove. The town clothed them with full power and agreed to abide by the form of government which a majority of their commissioners should subscribe to, and obliged themselves to yield all ready obedience thereto until his majesty's further order. There were nine who dissented from this vote. March 9, 1692, he was named in Governor Allen's commission as one of the council, which office he continued to hold until his death. January 22, 1690, the town chose him with two others to ascertain the expense of the war. From this time until his death he appears to have had much respect shown him. He was chosen to seat the people, and the town voted that he "Shall set in the first seat."

It was claimed that Green favored Mason in his suits against the proprietors to obtain rent. This rendered him unpopular for a time.

In May, 1648, the town granted land to Abraham Perkins and Henry Green in consideration of building a water mill in the town of Hampton at the Falls. Three years later he bought out his partner. April 19, 1679, he was given liberty to set up a second dam, above. The mill was built on the location now known as Dodge's mills, and was operated and owned after his death by his son Jacob, and later by his grandson, Nathan Longfellow, until 1764, when he sold to Col. Jonathan Moulton. Henry Green lived on the south side of the Falls river on the top of the hill, a short distance from the mill. He was the ancestor of the Green families who have since lived in the town.

He died August 5, 1700, aged above eighty. His first wife, Mary, was the mother of his children. She died April 26, 1690. March 10, 1691, he married Mary, widow of Thomas Page, who was a daughter of Christopher Hussey. After Green's decease she married Henry Dow.

His children were as follows:

ELIZEBETH, wife of James Chase; afterward of Joseph Cass.

MARY, wife of Peter Green.

HANNAH, married John Acie, of Rowley.

ABRAHAM, married Esther Swett.

ISAAC, married Mary Cass.

JACOB, married Sarah ——; died November, 1726.

#### ANTHONY STANYAN.

Anthony Stanyan lived in Boston in 1641. He was in Exeter in 1647 and was the town clerk. He moved to Hampton in 1648, where he was one of the greatest men of his day, being dignified with the appellation of "Mr.," a designation seldom bestowed except upon the most respectable. March 25, 1649, he was chosen one of the selectmen and again in 1662, 1668, and 1676. He and his wife had seats assigned them in 1650. The same year he drew a share (No. 63) in the ox common. In 1653, he was chosen commissioner of the rates, when his tax was £1 2s. 4d. The same year he was chosen to examine into the merits of the case of Maurice Hobbs against the town and was in 1654 chosen one of the agents to manage the same on the part of the town. "19—10—1656, Bro. Shaw, Bro. Page & Bro. Stanyan are chosen to seek out help for the ministry." June 9, 1663, he was the only one who dissented to the laying out of 4,000 acres west of Hampton bounds. June 20, 1665, he was chosen to exchange the town's land with Nathaniel Weare. July 18, 1665, he was a constable. October 12, 1665, he was chosen to lay out the farm of Mr. Cotton at Hogpen plain. July 12, 1667, he was chosen to keep the ordinary. In 1668, he dissents to the admission of John Lock as an inhabitant. April 12, 1669, he dissents to the bringing a suit against Henry Green. December 14, 1669, he dissents to the giving of forty acres each to those who settle in the new plantation and also dissents to the vote to lay out the waste lands. March 3, 1670, he had a grant of 160 acres (No. 48). He dissents to Andrew Wiggin taking forty pines from the commons, and is also chosen to prosecute James Rice for the cutting of timber in 1670. In 1671, he dissents to the confirming of Mr. Cotton's farm at Hogpen plain. He was one of the signers of Weare's petition. He was a representative in 1654 and 1680.

The name of his first wife is not known. She died between 1650 and 1655. He married, November 1, 1655, Ann Partridge. He had a son John, who was born in Boston in 1642, and a daughter Mary, who married John Pickering of Portsmouth, January 10, 1665. We do not find the names of any other children. Mr. Stanyan died in 1688. His inventory was £45 18s. 2d., appraised by Nathaniel Weare and Joseph Smith. He gave his son John his estate by deed before his death. His descendants live in New Hampshire, some of whom spell the name Stanion. He lived south of Taylor's river, on the hill, where Charles N. Dodge now lives. He was succeeded by his son John, who was a signer of Weare's petition, and was selectman in 1692, 1699, 1701, and 1709, and representative in 1705. It is believed that he became a Quaker. He made the motion to have some of the common lands set off to them for a parsonage, which was done February 19, 1711. He had the reputation among his contemporaries of being a very good man. He married Mary Bradbury of Salisbury, December 25, 1663, and had seven children. He died in 1718. In his will he takes especial pains to keep the property in the name of the Stanyans. His son Jacob lived on the homestead and was selectman of Hampton Falls in 1723 and 1746. The name disappears from our record before 1787.

#### JOHN CASS.

John Cass came to Hampton and married Martha, daughter of Thomas Philbrick, Sen., before 1650. On the 4th of January, 1650, they had seats assigned them in the meeting-house. In 1653, his tax was 9s. 10d.; whole amount raised, £53 2s. 10d. October 15, 1657, he and William Fuller were "chosen to lay out the highway towards Strawberry Bank to the extent of our bounds, as convenient as may be, which they have done according to their discretion." At this time he lived on the Portsmouth road, between Lane's Corner and the former site of the Methodist meeting-house. Soon after he moved south of Taylor's river. December 14, 1669, the road by his house was viewed by Lieutenant Swett and Nathaniel Weare and altered. In 1651, he drew one share in the ox commons. March 3, 1670, he drew share No. 41 in the commons containing one hundred acres. April 5, 1664, he bought Rev. John Wheelwright's farm, which the town formerly granted Rev. Stephen Bachiler, and situated in what is now the town of Seabrook. He

and his wife were both members of Rev. Seaborn Cotton's church in 1671. He was one of the selectmen in 1653, 1657, 1668, 1671, and 1675. He died suddenly in his bed, April 7, 1675. His will was proved April 13, 1675. The witnesses were Thomas and Samuel Philbrick and Joseph Dow. The estate was appraised by Joseph Dow and Edward Gove, and valued at £940 11s.; debts, £96 17s. 6d. This property was of more value than that of any person who died in Hampton prior to 1680. His widow, Martha, died before 1696.

The Hon. Lewis Cass, born in Exeter October 9, 1782, a United States senator from Michigan, and a member of President Buchanan's cabinet, was a lineal descendant of the above John Cass.

The name of Cass appears upon our records until 1667, when it disappears. Probably all living in the town at that time were in the limits of what was afterward Seabrook.

The children of John and Martha Cass:

MARTHA, married John Redman, February 18, 1667.

MARY, married Isaac Green.

JOSEPH, married, first, Mary Hobbs; second, Elizabeth Chase.

SAMUEL, married Mercy Sanborn.

JONATHAN, born September 13, 1663.

ELIZEBETH, born July 17, 1666.

MERCY, born August 1, 1668.

EBENEZER, born July 17, 1671.

ABIGAIL, born January 11, 1674.

### THE CLIFFORD FAMILY.

George Clifford descended in a direct line from the ancient and noble family of Clifford in England. He probably came with his wife (Elizebeth) and son John from Arnold Village and parish, Nottingham county, England, to Boston, in 1644. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He moved to Hampton. John Clifford, his son, was born in England. He was three times married, and was one of the signers of Weare's petition to the king in 1683. Israel Clifford, son of John, married, March 15, 1680, Ann Smith. He was a member of Hampton church and was dismissed December 9, 1711, to the Falls church. He had five children. The Hon. Nathan Clifford of Portland, Me., who was one of the justices of the United States supreme court was a great-

grandson of Israel Clifford. Hon. John H. Clifford, at one time attorney-general, and afterwards governor of Massachusetts, was a great-grandson of Jacob Clifford, son of John. He was for many years president of the corporation of Harvard College and also president of the Boston & Providence Railroad Co. The Clifford home-stead and farm was situated on the west side of the Old Mill road. A part of the land is now owned by John T. Batchelder. Some of the family removed to Chester and Kingston. The last of the name, John Clifford, was rated in 1773, but disappears before 1787. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

#### LIEUT. JOHN SANBORN.

Lieut. John Sanborn's mother was a daughter of Rev. Stephen Bachiler. He and his brothers, Stephen and William, came to Hampton, where John had granted to him in 1640 five acres for a house lot, two and one half, or thereabouts, at home and the rest beyond Taylor's river. In 1645 he had two of the 147 shares. In 1650 he and his wife had seats in the meeting-house. In 1651 he was chosen to confirm the old grants. November 21, 1651, he had two shares of the ox commons. His tax was 14 shillings in 1653. January 23, 1654, he was chosen agent for the town in Hobbs's suit against the town. June 30, 1657, he was chosen in the room of William Swain to provide a house for the minister. October 24, 1657, he was to see to the repairs of Mr. Cotton's house. February 28, 1658, he was chosen to finish the building for Mr. Dalton. May 29, 1658, he was appointed to confer with Mr. Cotton about his house. July 16, 1658, he and two others were to see to the grants and highways. January 1, 1660, he was chosen one of a committee to wait upon Mr. Cotton about the repairs to be made on his house. March 16, 1660, he was chosen to hire the school-master. January 9, 1663, he was appointed to examine the shares. June 9, 1663, he was one of the men to lay out the four thousand acres west of Hampton bounds, and on April 14, 1663, he was chosen to make a division of the same. September 21, 1664, his power as a wood ward was suspended and other regulations were made. January 21, 1665, he was chosen to collect the arrearages of the constable, and with power to levy fines and take by distress, etc. March 27, 1665, he made a motion to admit Henry Deering as an inhabitant with permission to keep the ordinary. June 20, 1665, he was chosen with Rev. Mr. Cotton and Samuel Dalton to

draw a writing asserting the claims of the inhabitants to their lands and remonstrating against the claims of Mr. Mason before Sir Robert Carr and the other royal commissioners. The appointment of Sanborn to this duty indicates the high opinion his fellow townsmen had of his talents and integrity, nor did he ever lose this good esteem. October 12, 1665, he was chosen to lay out the farm of two hundred acres granted to the Rev. Mr. Cotton, and was also chosen to lay out the second division. July 25, 1667, he was elected a commissioner to try small causes. May 22, 1667, he was to lay out the land granted Daniel Tilton. March 18, 1668, he was chosen to rectify Anthony Taylor's bounds. April 12, 1669, he was chosen to manage the suits against Portsmouth about the lands at Josslyn's Neck, before the next court at Salisbury. September 5, 1669, he was appointed to run the Exeter line. December 10, 1669, he was to treat with William Fuller concerning the exchange of one hundred acres of land at Hogpen plains. December 22, 1669, he was chosen to lay out the land more than four miles north of the meeting-house. March 3, 1670, he had a grant (No. 51) of one hundred acres. June 13, 1671, he was chosen an appraiser of the goods taken by the constable by warrant of distress, May 31, 1671. He was chosen a commissioner to make the rates, April 25, 1672. He was chosen to treat with Mr. Dudley and Mr. Gilman respecting the suit of Exeter against the widow Garland, October 21, 1672. He was elected one of the selectmen in 1650, 1657, 1661, 1665, 1668, 1671, 1674, and 1678.

He died October 20, 1692. His first wife was named Mary. Her children were:

RICHARD, born November 4, 1654; married Ruth Marston, October 10, 1678.

MARY, born January 19, 1657; died November 4, 1660.

JOSEPH, born January 13, 1659; married Mary Gove.

STEPHEN, born September 11, 1661; died December 24, 1661.

ANN, born December 20, 1662; married Samuel Palmer.

MARY, born 1664; died, 1664.

NATHANIEL, born November 27, 1665; married, first, Rebecca Prescott; second, Sarah Nason.

BENJAMIN, born October 20, 1668; married, first, Meribah Tilton; second, Abigail Dalton.

He married, second, widow Margaret Moulton, daughter of Robert Page. He had one son by her:

JONATHAN, born March 25, 1672; married Elizebeth Sherburne.

Widow Margaret Sanborn died July 13, 1699, aged seventy years. He had a son John who died in 1727, and probably Josiah who was a selectman in 1695. His inventory was £294 14s. In 1722, Richard Sanborn drew one half share in the first division, Ensign John Sanborn one half share in the third division and one share in the fifth division, in the original right of John Sanborn.

Lieutenant Sanborn was one of the most strenuous opponents of the Masonian claims and of Cranfield's administration. He was a signer of Weare's petition to the king in 1683. October, 1683, Robert Mason, Sherlock, the marshal, and James Leach came to Sanborn's house in order to give Mason possession, when Sanborn not opening the door, Leach, by the marshal's order, broke it open, and gave Mason possession. Sanborn was taken prisoner. In November, 1683, Governor Cranfield brought an action against John Sanborn of Hampton for saying, "I question whether the King ever knew of Edward Cranfield's commission or patent." The damages were laid at £500.

In case pending between the Hon. Edward Cranfield Esquire Plaintiff, against John Sanborn Defendant the jury find for the Plaintiff, five hundred pounds damage, and costs of Court, Or to make a public acknowledgment in all four towns both for matter and form, as the Court shall direct. Then he so doing shall pay but ten pounds and costs of court.

The costs were £1 19s. The acknowledgment was made in 1685. He borrowed the money of Richard Waldron, his son Richard, and William Vaughan to pay the above fine, October 24, 1685. His four sons, Richard, Josiah, John, and Joseph, were signers of Weare's petition. Lieut. John Sanborn lived at first on his lot near the residence of the late Alvin Emery, but afterward moved south of Taylor's river. He owned and lived on the farm now occupied by the heirs of Thayer S. Sanborn. The farm has remained in possession of the Sanborn family ever since. John Sanborn's house was situated near where the garden now is, by the lane which leads to the depot road. He was the ancestor of the Sanborn families in this town, where they have been numerous and prominent in town matters.

## COL. ICHABOD ROBIE.

Col. Ichabod Robie was a son of Henry Robie. He was born November 25, 1664, and died at Kingston May 15, 1757, aged ninety-two years. He resided in the south parish, now Hampton Falls, where he was one of the most useful men, frequently chosen selectman and representative (when the Weares did not wish to go) after their incorporation as a parish.

His name is connected with a singular transaction which occurred in 1745. It appears that the parishes of North Hampton, Kensington, and Hampton Falls wished to have a share of the parsonage property belonging to Hampton. On the 24th of June, 1745, the people of Hampton Falls, headed by Col. Ichabod Robie, attended a town meeting in Hampton and undertook to vote, although they had been incorporated as a parish with town privileges for twenty-five years and had ceased to act in any way as inhabitants of the town of Hampton during that time. The meeting was riotous and the Falls voters were compelled to withdraw. They held a meeting July 1, 1745, in which they voted that Col. Ichabod Robie, Jonathan Fifield, and Jonathan Nason should be a committee to consult with a committee of Kensington and North Hampton, to take such measures as they thought best for the recovery of some part of the lands which the town of Hampton bought of Rev. Timothy Dalton, and to report their proceedings forthwith. September 16, 1745, the town of Hampton held a meeting in which they voted "That we will prosecute all or some of those persons that came into our meeting on the 24th of June last, and behaved in a riotous and disorderly manner." The selectmen were authorized to prosecute. As an offset to this, the town of Hampton Falls held a meeting September 30, 1745, duly warned for the purpose, and passed a vote choosing Joseph Worth, Benjamin Hilliard, and Jonathan Swett a committee to "commence an action or actions, against the town of Hampton and to prosecute the same to final judgment for their denying the right of the inhabitants of the Falls parish to vote in the meeting held on the 24th of June last, and also to defend any and all the inhabitants against any action which may be brought for their conduct at said meeting." There is no further account of this affair in either of the town records. Probably the good people thought they had already shown proper resentment and suffered the matter to drop.

He was probably buried at Hampton Falls, although he died in Kingston. He was dismissed from the church at Hampton to form that at Kingston in 1725. He returned to Hampton Falls and afterward went back to Kingston.

Col. Robie married Lucy Page, January 4, 1694. Her children:  
MERIBAH, born October 6, 1694; married — Currier.  
DOROTHY, baptized, 1700; married, first, Benjamin Prescott; second, Edward Sanborn.  
LUCY, baptized, 1698.  
SAMUEL, born May 12, 1705; died young.

His second wife was named Maria. Her children:

RUTH, baptized, 1707; died young.  
ANNA, born January 10, 1708; died January 21, 1725.  
RUTH, born October 18, 1709; died February 28, 1725.  
JOHN, born in 1713.  
HENRY, born October 19, 1714.  
SAMUEL, born October 17, 1717.

His third wife was named Lydia.

WILLIAM, died before August 31, 1757.  
SUSANNA, married Hezekiah Swain.  
LYDIA, married Micah Brooks.  
RUTH, living single, 1753.

Some of the descendants of Col. Ichabod Robie appear to have lived in Candia and Chester.

#### ICHABOD ROBIE, ESQ.

Ichabod Robie, Esq., was born, according to tradition of his family, in that part of Haverhill which is now Atkinson, about 1679. He was a grandson of Henry Robie of Hampton and a nephew of Col. Ichabod Robie.

His father, John Robie, was killed by the Indians in 1690 or 1691, and his son Ichabod, then thirteen years of age, was carried captive to Canada, where he remained about a year before he was redeemed, or otherwise restored. He settled in Hampton Falls, but at what time is not known. January 10, 1707, he married Mary Cass, and had a numerous family.

In 1746 Ichabod Robie and his sons John and Henry were among the grantees of the town of Weare, at that time called Robiestown, from Ichabod Robie, who was the first named in the grant. John Robie settled in Weare and was one of the most prominent men, having been town clerk for twenty-five years, besides holding most of the other elective offices. Some of his descendants still live there.

He made his will, dated October 10, 1752, proved September 26, 1753, when he would be about seventy-four years old. In his will he named his wife, Mary, and his children, John, Henry, Samuel, and daughter Sarah Tilton.

He lived upon the Robie farm in Hampton Falls, now occupied by Nathan H. Robie, Esq., who was a lineal descendant. He was a tanner and currier by trade. His children were:

ANNE, born February 10, 1708; died January 27, 1725.

JOHN, born August 12, 1712; married Ann Williams; settled in Chester.

HENRY, born October 19, 1714; married Abigail Butler; died in 1807.

SAMUEL, born October 17, 1717; lived in Raymond and Goffstown.

MARY, born August 19, 1720.

SARAH, born October 3, 1722; married John Tilton.

HENRY ROBIE, son of Ichabod, was born in 1717. He married Abigail Butler. He was a prominent man, having been parish clerk from 1758 to 1762, and a number of times selectman and representative. He polled into Seabrook in 1768, and was one of the members from that town to the first and second conventions held at Exeter in 1774 and 1775, and was elected representative from the two towns in 1776 and 1777. He died in 1807. His children:

DANIEL, born in 1734; lived in Raymond.

ICHABOD, born in 1736; lived in Candia.

SUSAN, born in 1738; married William French of Seabrook.

JOHN, born in 1740; died young.

SAMUEL, born in 1745; lived in Chester.

JOHN, born in 1742; lived in Weare.

ANNA, born in 1748; died unmarried in 1841.

ABIGAIL, born in 1749; died unmarried in 1839.

HENRY, born in 1752; died in 1788.

NATHAN, born in 1758; died in 1842.

Nathan lived on the homestead and was father of Henry, who died about 1817, and grandfather of Nathan H. Robie, who died January 16, 1898.

## MILITARY RECORD.

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### SIEGE OF LOUISBURG.

LOUISBURG is situated on the southeast side of the island of Cape Breton, in latitude  $45^{\circ} 54'$ , longitude  $59^{\circ} 52'$ . After the surrender of the French settlements in Nova Scotia to England by the peace of Utrecht in 1718, emigrants from those settlements occupied the coasts of the neighboring island of Cape Breton, and Louisburg, a town named in honor of Louis XIV., began to be fortified by the French government upon a gigantic scale, with the intention of making it the strongest fortress in America and a commanding naval fishing and commercial station. The town was about two and one half miles in circumference and stood upon a neck of land on the south side of the harbor, an extensive land-locked basin with an entrance half a mile broad. It was fortified with a wall thirty-six feet high, which was surrounded by a ditch eighty feet in width. The main works mounted sixty-five heavy cannon and sixteen mortars. On either side of the entrance were batteries of thirty guns. A lighthouse on a high cliff near the entrance was visible for fifteen miles at sea. The town was laid out in regular squares, with broad streets. The buildings were mostly of wood, but there were many built of stone. The fortifications were nearly thirty years in building, and had cost the French government upward of five million dollars. The fortress of Louisburg when completed was so strong that it was called the Dunkirk of America. At the time of its capitulation it contained five thousand people, exclusive of the soldiers.

The neighborhood of Louisburg caused great uneasiness in New England, where important interests in the fisheries were threatened with entire ruin by the privateers who found refuge in its spacious harbor. In 1745, Great Britain being at war with France, Governor Shirley of Massachusetts devised a plan for taking Louisburg, which was adopted by the legislature of that province in a secret session by a majority of one vote. Forces were promptly

raised and William Pepperell, a merchant of Kittery, was appointed commander. Massachusetts furnished 3,200 men, one third of whom were from the district of Maine, then a part of Massachusetts. New Hampshire furnished a regiment of ten companies, which numbered 502 men at the time of sailing. In addition to this regiment 120 recruits from this state accompanied the expedition, all under the command of Colonel Moore. The names of 496 of these men have been found, leaving 126 still unknown. There are no rolls known to be in existence of the men's names who went from this state. The names which have been collected were obtained from other sources. It has been said that at the close of the war the rolls containing the names of the men engaged in the Louisburg expedition were taken to England to be used as vouchers. The Society of Colonial Wars in the state of New Hampshire are taking measures to find those rolls if they are still in existence.

A number of ineffectual attempts were made to raise men in Hampton Falls. Meetings had been held at Swett's tavern for the purpose of raising men, but had proved unsuccessful until Edward Williams, who was a popular young man, offered to lead the men who would volunteer as their captain. After this a full company of forty-five men were recruited. We have succeeded in getting the names of about two thirds of the men who went from this town, and regret our inability to get the remainder. The long time which has since elapsed and the absence of direct information render it impossible for us to get the names of all.

The distance from Portsmouth was six hundred miles. Rhode Island and Connecticut, by legislative authority, furnished troops; New York sent a supply of artillery; Pennsylvania and New Jersey sent provisions and clothing. The forces were successfully landed near Louisburg, April 30, 1745, and by successful maneuvering the city was surrendered with little fighting, June 17, on the forty-ninth day of the siege. The French reported a loss of two hundred men during the siege. Much sickness and many deaths occurred, owing to the unhealthy surroundings where the men were encamped. At the end of January, 1746, 561 men had died. In May, 1746, Governor Shirley wrote that 890 men had died during the winter. Outside the gate, near the old limekiln, the forgotten bones of more than five hundred New England men lie to this day, under the coarse, neglected grass. We have the names of five Hampton Falls men (and there are probably more) who died there. Among them is Captain Edward Williams.

The men from New Hampshire, here as everywhere else, gave a good account of themselves and did their full part toward the success of the expedition. The officers of the New Hampshire troops on their return presented a bell, which had been captured from the fortifications, to Queen's chapel in Portsmouth, which bell was recast and still does duty upon St. John's Episcopal Church. The pay of the soldiers was less than six pence a day sterling. Each soldier furnished his own clothing and gun.

Puritan zeal is said to have had a potent effect toward reducing the fortress belonging to a papal power. The capture of Louisburg caused great rejoicing in England and the government reimbursed the colonies to a large extent for their money outlay.

By the peace of 1748 Louisburg was returned intact to France, to the dissatisfaction of the people of New England. In 1757, during the seven years' war, the place was again easily taken by the English under the lead of General Wolfe. The fortifications were destroyed and it has since been a place of no military significance. There are but few inhabitants there at the present time.

A monument erected near the site of Louisburg, by the Society of Colonial Wars, was unveiled June 17, 1895, to commemorate the capture of Louisburg one hundred and fifty years before, A. D. 1745.

The following are the names which we have obtained of the men who went from Hampton Falls:

Captain Edward Williams (died)	David Lowell
Timothy Blake	James Lowell
Jonathan Bond	Robert Miller (arm shot off)
Ensign Edmund Brown	Caleb Norton
John Brown (died)	Joseph Prescott
Nason Cass	Nathan Row
Benjamin Cram	Robert Row
Daniel Cram	Abner Sanborn (died)
John Ellard	John Sanborn
William Fifield	Ebeneazer Sanborn
John French (died)	Benjamin Shaw
Jacob French	Robert Swett
John Green	William Swain
Ebeneazer Gove (died)	James Taylor
Joseph Gove	Benjamin Tilton
Jeremiah Gove	Daniel Tilton
Lieut. Bradbury Green	Jonathan Watson
Peter Ingalls	Nathaniel Weare
Jonathan Leavitt	

## REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

There is very little recorded upon our town records in relation to the action of this town during the Revolutionary War. It is much to be regretted that such is the case. But very few of the men's names who entered the country's service are recorded in any way upon the town books. The annexed list was taken from the state papers, and quite likely some who should have been credited to us do not appear upon the state rolls. We are much pleased to present so many names, and feel confident that we have nearly a correct list. There were a number of calls for men; some for a longer term of service than others. So many having served for a short time may account for the large number of men credited to us. We find the names of what appear to be the same men from different towns which are situated near each other. This may be accounted for in the short-term service. When the men were discharged they enlisted to fill the quotas of other towns which were behind. This town appears to have furnished all the men called for, and to have voted bounties to those who would enter the service. In all these things they appear to have acted generously toward the soldiers. It was found necessary to resort once, at least, to a draft to fill our quota. We find no record of this draft, but make the statement from authentic tradition, the writer getting his information from a person who was living at the time the draft was enforced, and who related circumstances in connection with it. Since writing the above we have come into possession of the notice which was served upon David Batchelder, which is as follows:

State of New Hampshire. In Consequence of orders from General Congress the Committee of Safety of this State have required that one sixth part of our Regiment not already in the war Including the alarm list that are able to bear arms, and able to March to be Draughted, or otherwise Engaged, to march from their Homes by the 15<sup>th</sup> of this instant at fartherest, Accordingly Mr. David Batchelder you are Draughted to march and be well equipped for the defence of this and the neighboring States, to serve until the Last Day of November next, unless sooner discharged, & join Yourself to the army under General Stark's, or the Commanding officer of that Department.  
—Dated at Hampton falls Sept. 11<sup>th</sup> 1777

JONATHAN CRAM, Capt.

Mr. Batchelder probably furnished a substitute, as did Cornet Nathan Brown, who was also drafted.

We give a few extracts from the records of what was voted at that time:

July 12<sup>th</sup> 1776. Voted to give Jonathan Miller equal with the other soldiers that is a going in the Canada service for the Parish of Hampton falls the present Campaign, Viz until the first day of Dec. next.

Jonathan Miller was probably a negro or mulatto, which may have been the reason why he required a vote of this kind. At the same meeting,—

Voted—That the Selectmen be impowered to raise Ninety nine pounds Eight Shillings, lawful money, for the soldiers of Hampton falls that is a going in the Canada service, Over and above the bounty and wages that is allowed them by the Colony for their encouragement in said service until the first day of December next—Provided said Soldiers do their duty to the best of their skill and ability in said service.

The selectmen were made a committee to pay this money to the soldiers.

March 27<sup>th</sup> 1777. Voted to give those men who belong to this Parish, Forty five pounds lawful money, including the bounty that is already given by the state and congress to list into the service for the term of three years or during the war.—Mr. Nathan Brown, Col Jonathan Burnham, Isaiah Lane, & Capt. Jona<sup>a</sup> Cram, were voted a committee to hire these men that this parish is called upon for, to go into the service for the term of three years or during the war.

At a later meeting,—

Voted. To give those soldiers that are to be enlisted into the service, for the term of three years or during the war, One hundred dollars each, over and above the State bounty, That shall enlist after this date for the parish of Hampton falls—and that the Selectmen be impowered to raise money upon the Polls and Estates of the free holders and inhabitants of the parish of Hampton falls, to fulfil said judgment and answer said demand.

May 12<sup>th</sup> 1777 Voted To make a reasonable allowance toward those men that have done anything toward the war, by way of turn, or paid money toward the war, since it commenced. A committee was chosen to average to every man, who had done a turn or paid money toward the war, since it commenced, and average it as equal as possibly it can be to every man.

These are a sample of the votes passed during the time the Revolutionary War was carried on. Men and money were freely voted,

and everything goes to show that our people were in earnest and willing to make any sacrifice to gain their independence.

We find an article in a warrant for a meeting in 1780, to see if the town would furnish eight thousand four hundred and seventy-nine pounds of beef for the use of the United States. In the record of this meeting we do not find any action taken upon this article, but it is reasonable to suppose that this, as all other demands made upon the town during the war, was promptly met.

The people were often alarmed by false reports that the British soldiers were coming and were near by. This did much to frighten the women and children, who in some cases left their homes to go to some place of safety. It is related that an old man who lived on Morton hill, who had been told that the Redcoats had crossed the Merrimack river and were coming this way, sat in his doorway, gun in hand, ready to receive them as they should come up the hill.

The following is a list of the men who entered the country's service as soldiers from Hampton Falls during the Revolutionary War. The most of them were found in the Revolutionary War papers published by the state and edited by Hammond. A few names have been added to those found there, as we have authentic information that they were in the service from this town, and from some reason were omitted from the state rolls. There are some names in the list which do not appear upon the records. These were probably either transient persons, or were hired from other towns by the committee to fill the quota.

James Allard	Capt. John Clifford
Stephen Atkinson (drummer)	Enoch Dow
Samuel Barker	Enoch Drew
Thomas Batchelder	Daniel Davidson
Mark Batchelder	Nathaniel Dodge
Phinneas Batchelder	Jonathan Eaton
Capt. John Blaisdell	Daniel Felch
Christopher Blake	Samuel Fifield
Enoch Blake	Jeremiah Fogg
Joshua Blake	Eaton Green
Caleb Brown	Bradbury Hardy
Jonathan Brown	Jonathan Hardy
Philip Burns	Job Haskel
Benjamin Burnham	Hussey Hoag
Jonathan Burnham	Benjamin Hilliard
Daniel Carr	Zebulon Hilliard
Isaac Chandler	Thomas Hooper

Samuel James	Eliphalet Rollins
Joshua Jenness	John Rollins
Lowell Lang	Pain Row
Jonathan Leavitt	Abner Sanborn
Levi Lamprey	James Sanborn
Luke Libbey	Meshech Sanborn
Samuel Lock	Theophilus Sanborn
Gideon Marshall	David Scott
Robert Marshall	Timothy Shaw
Richard Middleton	Gilbert Sharpe
Jonathan Miller	Jonathan Stickney
Richard Mace	Jonathan Steward
Daniel Morgan	Benjamin Swett
Redman Moulton	Thomas Swett
John Mobbs Moulton	Caleb Swain
William Nudd	Reuben Swain
Josiah Pervear	Ensign Tuck
Noys Pervear	Capt. Richard Weare
Elisha Prescott, Jr.	Lieut. Nathan Weare
James Prescott, 3d.	Melcher Ward
John Prescott	Edward Wade
James Randall	Jonathan Wedgwood
John Rawlings	Peter Williams

Lieut. Nathan Weare and Captain Richard Weare were sons of Gov. Meshech Weare. Capt. Richard Weare was killed at Fort Ann, New York, while on the retreat from Ticonderoga, August 4, 1777.

Some of the soldiers from this vicinity were at the battle of Bennington. The majority saw service in New York state at Ticonderoga, and were present at Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga. These men went from home on foot, walking all the way through the wilderness, and when discharged walked home. In going and coming they subsisted upon the food obtained from the few inhabitants along the route—sometimes taking it forcibly—and upon such game as could be killed, suffering in some cases from hunger so that a squirrel was considered a godsend. People at the present time have little idea of the hardships these men endured.

#### DIARY OF LIEUT. NATHAN WEARE KEPT AT TICONDEROGA AND DURING THE RETREAT, 1777.

Ap. 29. A very rainy night. About day it began to snow and continued until about 9 A. M. 6 inches fell and then some rain. About 11 A. M. it slacked.

30 Raining, very windy, squally & chilly. It looks like a very cold night. A frost on the 28<sup>th</sup> inst. Our field pieces came in from Reading. Its expected that we shall march from this ground on a private expedition but where is not known at present.

May 1 A fine pleasant day. Capt. Frye, Adj. Wilkins & Joseph Gray, came in to bring a flagg, and to bring the word out from Mr. Clinton to Gen. Dunster, to have him give up West Point in ten days or he would come with all the fire that he could make for to take it, but if he comes I think that he will find himself mistaken. Its reported that Eight regts of Georges Bull doggs are at Monmouth in the Jerseys. Considerable large betts are made by the officers as to the place of our spending the summer Campaign. Its said that Old Hazen, is at Bishops with his regt, & that Lieut. Me. Cauley has orders to proceed to Charlestown in New Hampshire with the officers baggage, & some say to Fort Ipswich. I think to neither of them. Provisions very scarce. All salt, we draw one day at a time, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ration of whiskey today. A party was sent off this morning, that was seen in front last night as expected.

2<sup>d</sup> A cloudy, rainy morning, rained all the last part of the night. Its reported at camp, as it cleared off warm, that we shall march off this ground very soon for the northward. Its reported that Gen. Johnson, with a party of tories have taken possession of Fort Hannah. At 12 M had orders to parade at half after 12 for prayers when we had a discourse from those words in Timothy "Indure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ" which was delivered by Mr. Even the Chaplain. David Clifford of the Batl. of Cavalry was confined for insulting language to the Commissary. James Floyd of Capt. Gilmans company Sargent Heath & David Moss of Capt. Stones company for stealing a calf from one of the inhabitants.

3<sup>d</sup> A fine pleasant day. The above persons mentioned were tried by a Regt Court Marshall, of which Capt. Frye was President.

4<sup>th</sup> A fine pleasant day. Drew 5 days ration of fresh beef. Considerable rain this morning. Some very heavy thunder at roll call. The prisoners above mentioned were brot. on the parade and had their sentence read with the finding of the Court. Clifford was found guilty. He plead that he was ordered to insult the Commissary. He was ordered to make his acknowledgment in the presence of the commanding Officer and ask forgiveness. Floyd, Heath & Moss were found guilty of their crimes, & sentenced to receive one hundred lashes on their bare backs well laid on. Heath & Moss also tried for stealing a steer from one of the inhabitants, found guilty, sentenced to receive one hundred lashes, Each, and go and settle with the man, and bring a receipt in full to the commanding officers of the Regt To be put on proper stoppage until the value of the calf is made up, for what the calf was bot for. Heath received one hundred lashes and to receive the other hundred this evening at roll call. Moss received only 50. He was taken down to receive the other 50 at Roll call. Floyd being tyed up, asked forgiveness of the commanding Officers.

and released. The others sent back to the guard house. Its reported that Eight Regts. of the Enemy are at Monmouth in the Jerseys, And that we are to be jained by Gen. Laman's Brigade & to march to the Green wood in Pennsylvania, but I believe it is uncertain where we shall go at present, but expect for to march on the 8<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> inst. Deserters came out of New York on Sunday, by forging a pass and inform that there is only 4000 of the enemy there, & that they lay between the city & New York City. One of them is a Capt. and informs that about 20 of one company have deserted in about a fortnight & that they are very much missed by their officers.

5 A fine warm day but very windy. At troop meeting Heath was brot. on to the parade and received 50 lashes. Moss received 25 lashes & both were sent back to the guard house. About 10 A. M. Heath, Moss, & Clifford were released. Searj. Hetsey and his guard are in from Fredonia burrough. Grows very cold, with a high wind, looks like a frost. A retreat beating. Had orders that tomorrow is appointed by Congress to be a day of fasting and prayer, throughout the United States & a Brigade order that the Divine service to begin at 11 A. M. near Capt. Cilley's Regt.

6 A very cold, windy, chilly morning. At 11 A. M. paraded and marched about a mile to hear prayers, and had a fine discourse delivered by Mr. Even from Jeremiah 18<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> verses, "That city against whom I have pronounced, etc." Corp. Godfrey of the 2<sup>d</sup> Cav'l Company & Walker of this Dist. sent to the state store to guard all the Comd from the N. H. line, and all ordered in a small detachment, that went to head quarters. Col. Dearborn again takes the charge of the Brigade. The detail mentioned that went to King Ferry came in this afternoon.

7<sup>th</sup> A fine pleasant day. This afternoon the Detatcht from the line that went out with Capt. McGregor came in. The 1<sup>st</sup> N. H. Regt. to march tomorrow to Fort Pitt, though not known by the soldiers where they are going.

8<sup>th</sup> A fine pleasant day. The 1<sup>st</sup> N. H. Regt. mentioned that was to march today is not to march until tomorrow morning.

9<sup>th</sup> A fine pleasant day. The N. H. Regt. marched and closed the N river. This morning about day killed a rattle snake with 5 rattles the first that I ever saw.

10 A fine pleasant day. This afternoon Searj. Barker came into camp and brought with him a camp Fagit.

11 A pleasant day. There is a bet laid of 1000 dollars that the enemy will leave New York the 25<sup>th</sup> inst and that our people will be in possession of it. An Express this afternoon came from Col. Hazen to Gen. MDudle for more troops to go and join the Congress Regiment & that Col. Courtland is to join our Brigade to his Regt. Four tories were carried by here under guard. Three of them were above 60 years of age. They were catched in the Jerseys.

12<sup>th</sup> A fine pleasant day. Nine tories were carried by here under a strong guard, they were brot. from the Jerseys, some of them very old men. Looks like rain.

13 A very rainy day. Now at four P. M. this afternoon 6 of the quarter guard were confined on suspicion of stealing 5 pairs of overalls & also four of Col. Reeds Regt. on the same acct.

14 A fine pleasant day. At about 11 A. M. Mustered for the month of April, by Mr. Lamson. After mustering, we are to be practiced every day after Roll call. Our Commander of the Regt. at present is Col. Dearborn.

15 A fine pleasant day, nothing new. At 10 A. M. drew one shirt, some overalls & shoes and some canteens. Col. Cilley's Regt. to march to Eastown, Pennsylvania, then to be joined by a Regt. from some brigade in the continental army, for to go against the enemy. Col. Dearborn went around himself today with very strict orders.

16 A fine pleasant day. The soldiers not obeying the Cols. orders, he took it in his head to confine all the disorderly in the Regt. for the neglect of the orders. This continued until he had orders to march next morning at 6. P. M. when the men were released without punishment. In the morning all the truant boys were back in the Regt.

17 A fine pleasant day. The Gen<sup>l</sup> Regt. at C. o. f. Paraded at 7 A. M. Marched at Eight, and marched to Fishkill. Halted at 12 then marched to the landing and crossed the river to Newbury Lodged in hay barns.

18 Looks something like rain. A considerable warm day. Marched 18 miles on retreat. At 12 m. marched 2 miles to New Winsor, thence to Bethlehem 11 miles. A very good road. Lodged in a barn. At sunset looks considerable like rain. Gen. Poor, Col. Cilley, Gen. Stark and Capt. Chase came up.

19 A rainy day. The Gen<sup>ls</sup> marched at 5 A. M. at 7 at Blooming Grove 5 miles then to Chester 5 miles, Then to Sugar Loaf 3 miles and halted at 10 P. M. Rained fast all day.

20 A rainy day. Marched as yesterday to Wanish 7 miles. Thence to Warden 7 miles, & halted at West Kingston at 6 P. M. It rained all day. Very good land and a good road, 27 miles into Jersey state. A bad day for to march. Continued raining all day & all night.

21 A rainy day. At 3 A. M. ready for marching which we expected to do every moment. Its reported that our army have taken 400 Indians & killed 300 between Pensylvania & Fort Detroit. Some troops were sent with a flagg to our men to surrender in ten days or they would destroy them all, but our men had got information the day before which enabled them to gain the victory or they would all have been destroyed, as the enemy was twice their number. I had this day one dollar given me by an old country man, that I never saw before. Continued raining all day and all night.

22 A cloudy, rainy morning, and looks like a rainy day. Its reported that we are to go to Fort Detroit & that we shall have to go 600 miles through the woods on foot, and that 12000 are to go, and carry baggage. Gen. Poor & Col. Cilley have gone to headquarters to get off if possible. Send us to our own State.

23 At 5 A. M. marched from Washington 10 miles & then halted  $\frac{1}{2}$

hour. 7 P. M. Got into Newtown Court House, & lodged in the Court House. Drew  $\frac{1}{2}$  ration of fresh beef, and one jill of whiskey, Butter & very heavy wheat bread, Cyder, three dollars, 5 qts rum, bread and milk. A very warm day, 28 miles this day.

24 A fine clear day but very warm. Marched  $\frac{1}{2}$  after sunrise 10 miles & halted three hours. Very warm day. Then marched to an Arabian town by the name of Hope. Very civil people who live altogether almost.

25 The drums beat at sunrise. We marched off the ground. A very hot day. Halted in the woods 5 miles from the river, & drew overalls and received an order to march tomorrow only between day and sunrise.

26 A cloudy day. Marched at sunrise to the river and crossed immediately to Eastown. Capt. Chase gave me a letter from my brother. The Camp is a little below the town. Drew tents. Crossed at 8 A. M. Looks like rain. Orders to clean guns, wash &c. This is a pleasant village laying on a point of land about 70 miles from Philadelphia. One Regt. of Jersey troops came in today.

27 A Cloudy day, and looks like rain. Nothing new 6 A. M. Marched for Cilleys Regt. To march tomorrow morning at 7 A. M.

28 A cloudy day, looks like rain.

29 Cloudy in the fore part of the day. Afternoon clear and very warm.

30 A Cloudy morning & continued all day. At 11 A. M. Order for to turn out at 3 P. M. for meeting, and paraded accordingly. Marched to the church with the Jersey Brigade. A handsome Beating organ. Where we had the 10<sup>th</sup> chapter of Proverbs, & 36<sup>th</sup> verse, But more particular those who hate me love death. The time of service was one hour. Marched back again to camp, and dismissed. Order that no soldier to go in a swimming after Troop beating, as it is very hurtful in the middle of the day. Drew provisions and rum, 1000 weight of beef condemned, & the 27<sup>th</sup> 425 lbs. flour condemned.

31 The day fine and pleasant. Reed. an order this evening of the appointment of Jona Cilley Capt. in Stark's Regt. Mr. Gaffrey Lieutenant & John Harvey as Ensign of the 3<sup>d</sup> New Hampshire Regt. Capt. Hutchings & Lieut. Thompson of the U. S. Regt. came in.

June 5<sup>th</sup> Nothing material since Ens. M. Gaffrey came in to camp with about 30 soldiers from New Hampshire that were home on a furlough; but bring nothing new, only fine prospects of large crops of corn & fruit this year that way.

6<sup>th</sup> A fair & pleasant day but very warm. At 3 P. M. we were ordered to attend divine service at 5 of this afternoon, When we had a discourse delivered from the 119<sup>th</sup> Psalm 36<sup>th</sup> verse. Since our tarry here 5 or 600 horses have come in every day. This afternoon Capt. Cilley & Lieut. Mills come into camp. On the 3<sup>d</sup> inst a general Court Marshall was called to try five men of this state from Morris County, for enticing some of the soldiers of this army to desert to the enemy, and promising to aid and abet them. They were found guilty & are now

under sentence of death. Their execution is delayed a few days. In the Goal in this town there are three persons under the sentence of death for murder, whose execution will be very soon. Drew money in the Regt. for the month of May.

7<sup>th</sup> A fine pleasant but warm day. In general orders, That his Excellency Gen. Sullivan is to review the army tomorrow. The troops to parade at 11 o'clock. At 11 the troops paraded. The Col<sup>s</sup> position was on the left. The band, a pick of 18, was on the right. At 12 M. The General came attended by his Officers. The two Brigades divided into Regts and then sub divided into eight platoons, when the General appeared on the right. The first Brigade presented arms to the officers.

10 A rainy morning but a fine clear day. Mounted guard, & received Ensign Burnam, of the 2<sup>d</sup> Regt. a good guard.

11 A fair & pleasant day. Relieved by Ens. Buck of the Jersey troops. The Brigade mustered for the month of May. By order of Gen. Sullivan the troops have been turned out to practice several maneuvers.

12 A fine pleasant day. The three prisoners that have been confined in Goal for a year for murder were executed at 11 A. M. This afternoon Col. Reed & Lieut. Robinson of the 2<sup>d</sup> N. H. Regt. and Lieut. Leavitt of the 3<sup>d</sup> came into Camp by whom I have received letters from many friends. In hourly expectation of having orders to march from here.

13<sup>th</sup> A rainy morning. But Nothing known at 10 A. M.

### THE WAR OF 1812.

War was declared against England by our government, June 18, 1812. This was brought about by the outrageous conduct of the English, whose emissaries were employed in exciting the Indians upon our western borders to commit atrocities upon our people, which kept the inhabitants upon the frontier in a state of alarm. The English also claimed the right to search American vessels and remove any sailors who might be English subjects. This atrocious and outrageous conduct in time of peace caused congress to declare war.

In the summer of 1814 great fears were entertained that an attack was to be made upon Portsmouth, as many British men-of-war were constantly cruising near the coast in sight of the people of that vicinity. At the call of the governor a large body of troops was detached from the various regiments of the state to defend the port from invasion. Later, the danger becoming more imminent, a draft was ordered and forty men went from Hampton Falls, who appear to have served from sometime in May until July 5,

1814. The men called were from the infantry. Those who belonged to the cavalry or troop, as it was called, were not included. This, and the various methods in use to evade military duty, will account for the absence of some names of men whom we might expect to see. The adjutant-general's office does not contain the lists of those who were soldiers in this war. In various ways we have been able to get the names of thirty-five men who are known to have been from this town. As a number of substitutes were sent, that would account for the other five.

The removal of these men from their quiet homes to scenes of danger, and perhaps untimely death, caused the hearts of some of the more timid men to palpitate with fear, and queer experiences were related of some of our men. From some cause, the English ships did not conclude to ride in the safe harbor of Portsmouth, nor were their officers entertained by the first families of the town. This decision greatly delighted our men, who soon returned to their homes. In after years these men related to their children and grandchildren their thrilling experiences, narrow escapes, and final deliverance from being destroyed by the inhabitants of "Puddle Dock." In their old age the government generously gave them a pension, which after their death was continued to their widows. At this time, January, 1898, there are said to be but three pensioners living who were soldiers in the war of 1812-14. But there are nearly three thousand widows of those soldiers drawing pensions. Who says republics are ungrateful after this? Many of these women were not born when the war closed.

It is to be regretted that we are unable to state to what command our men were assigned while in the service. Brigadier-General Montgomery was in general command of the forces which were at Portsmouth at that time. The following are the names of the men from Hampton Falls:

Joseph Akerman	Washington Fifield
Reuben Batchelder	Aaron M. Gove
Edward Bennett	James Green
Josiah Brown	Jeremiah Godfrey
Nathan Brown	John Hardy
Nathan W. Brown	Green Hardy
Sewell Brown	David Janvrin
David Chase	Joshua Janvrin
Joseph Clough	Caleb Knight (Clerk)
Richard Dodge	Dearborn Lane

Benson Leavitt	Joseph Sanborn
Jonathan Nason	Levi Sanborn
James Prescott	John Smith
Josiah Prescott	Benjamin Tilton
Joshua Pike	Caleb Towle
John Porter	Chase Williams
Henry Robie	Walter Williams
Aaron Sanborn	

### THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The Civil War found Hampton Falls in much the same condition as other towns. People generally did not realize the magnitude of the contest which was before them. It was thought by many that when the South found that the North was in earnest for the preservation of the Union, they would desist in their mad attempt to destroy the government.

During the year 1861, men enlisted freely from patriotic motives, and with no extra inducement, oftentimes thinking that there would be no fighting and that it would afford them a good opportunity to see the country.

In 1862, when people began to realize the serious nature of the war, and the great cost in men and money which would be necessary to bring it to a successful conclusion, men were not free to offer their services without some extra inducement. In August, 1862, the town voted a bounty of \$300 to each man who would enlist for three years and be counted in filling the quota of the town. Our quota was filled under all the calls made in 1862 by citizens of the town.

In 1863 came the dark days of the war. Our armies had met with disaster and defeat. Enlistments had ceased. Men were not forthcoming and a draft was ordered. Sixteen men were drafted from this town. The draft took place on the 10th of August at the provost marshal's office in Portsmouth. By law, the drawing of the names must be made in the presence of a citizen of the town. John F. Shepherd of Hampton Falls was a clerk in the marshal's office. He was called in and witnessed the drawing of the following names:

Samuel Batchelder *	Ezra C. Fogg
Chevey P. Chase *	Hiram Hunt
William A. Cram*	Leslie C. Jones
Charles Fogg *	Henry H. Knight

John M. Marshall  
Thomas G. Moulton\*  
Ephraim Mowe  
Edwin Prescott\*

John N. Sanborn\*  
John C. Sanborn  
Enoch J. Tilton\*  
Peter G. Tilton

Eight men only were wanted under this call. Those marked with a \* were accepted. Samuel Batchelder was the only man drafted who went into the service. He became a member of Company D, Fifth Regiment, and served until the close of the war. William A. Cram was accepted and mustered in, but was afterward excused by paying \$300 commutation. The others, six in number, who were accepted put in substitutes.

In 1864, the quota of the town was filled by men who were imported for the purpose. They were bounty jumpers and men who would desert at the first opportunity. At this time the town paid a bounty of \$300. The state also paid \$300. If anything in excess of this was wanted, if not paid by individuals, it was paid by the town. A number of our citizens paid the excess and in this way sent substitutes, although not drafted. Those who did so were Moses E. Batchelder, Charles T. Brown, Josiah E. Brown, Warren Brown, Thomas L. Sanborn, Emmons B. Towle, and perhaps one or two others. The men who did this were exempt from future draft. The sending of this class of men to fill the quota of the town was an injustice to the old soldiers in the field who, as a rule, were respectable men, but were thus compelled to mess with the lowest and meanest criminals.

Perhaps the character of the men sent in 1864 cannot be shown better than by quoting what was written by Gov. Walter Harriman in his history of Warner. He was colonel of the Eleventh Regiment, N. H. Volunteers.

The town, state, and national bounties in 1864 amounted to \$1,000 or \$1,200 per man and bounty-jumping became a business. A man would enlist from a certain town, take his bounty, desert, and under another name enlist for another town, and so continue enlisting and deserting to the end of the war. The South was visited, the great cities were hunted, and Canada was raked over for recruits. Even the doors of the jails and prisons were opened in certain cases and the inmates were granted immunity from punishment on enlisting as soldiers to vindicate the integrity of the government. Of such recruits 625 were sent to fill the depleted ranks of the Eleventh N. H. Regiment,—but only 240 of them ever reached the regiment at all.

The New Hampshire Adjutant General's Report for 1865 gives the names of 425 recruits who were enlisted in 1864 under the stimulus of



CAPTAIN JOHN S. GODFREY.  
1827—1899.

He was the only Regimental Quartermaster who was able to withdraw his entire train intact after the first battle of Bull Run. Afterwards he was a member of  
Major-General Jim Hooker's staff. Designated Z23 and 55.



extravagant bounties; 300 of them deserted in less than two months, 122 were not accounted for, two died, and one served his country.

It will be seen by the list of men credited to this town that we had quite a number of the kind described above. During the war we find fifty-nine men credited to this town.

We give below the names of the men, the time when they were mustered into the service, the company and regiment to which they were assigned, and the time and manner of leaving the service.

At the close of the war the war debt of Hampton Falls was nearly \$18,000. This was raised on notes from individuals, and a few town bonds were issued in 1862. A year or two after the war closed the town received from the state bonds to the amount of \$1,460, by way of equalization and towards the payment of its debt.

We submit the following list:

John S. Godfrey enlisted June 8, 1861, as assistant quartermaster, Second Regiment; was promoted to be quartermaster October 31, same year. He was the first provost marshal of the district in 1863, having his office in Portsmouth. March 13, 1865, he was made brevet-major and lieutenant-colonel to date for faithful and meritorious service in the quartermaster's department during the war.

James H. Sanborn, Company I, Second Regiment. Enlisted August 30, 1862; mustered out May 20, 1865. He was wounded severely at Gettysburg and Drury's Bluff.

Benjamin Brown, Company D, Third Regiment. Enlisted August 23, 1861; mustered out July 20, 1865.

Henry McDevitt, Company D, Third Regiment. Enlisted August 23, 1861; mustered out May 8, 1865; wounded at Drury's Bluff in 1864.

Daniel E. Peverar, Company D, Third Regiment. Enlisted August 23, 1861; mustered out August 23, 1864.

Samuel L. Peverar, Company D, Third Regiment. Enlisted August 23, 1861; mustered out July 20, 1865.

John L. Green, Company D, Third Regiment. Enlisted August 23, 1861; mustered out March 11, 1862.

Stephen M. Towle, Company C, Sixth Regiment. Enlisted November 27, 1861; died at Covington, Ky., November 22, 1863.

Robert T. Morgan, Company C, Sixth Regiment. Enlisted November 27, 1861; wounded at Bull Run August 29, 1862; died from wounds September 19, 1862, at Georgetown, D. C.

Samuel H. Dearborn, Company I, Eleventh Regiment. Enlisted August 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

Charles W. Durgin, Company I, Eleventh Regiment. Enlisted September 2, 1862; discharged June 16, 1865; wounded August 11, 1864, near Petersburg, while on picket duty.

Thomas R. Cushing, Company I, Eleventh Regiment. Enlisted August 13, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg; discharged June 13, 1863.

Robert H. Fisher, Company I, Eleventh Regiment. Enlisted August 27, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg; discharged August 21, 1863.

Burnham E. Pervear, Company I, Eleventh Regiment. Enlisted September 6, 1862; wounded December 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg; discharged March 27, 1863.

Sewell B. Pervear, Company I, Eleventh Regiment. Enlisted September 2, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

Sylvester O. Pervear, Company I, Eleventh Regiment. Enlisted September 6, 1862; wounded severely and lost an eye May 6, 1864; discharged June 24, 1865.

John C. Kenniston, Company I, Eleventh Regiment. Enlisted September 6, 1862; discharged June 4, 1865.

Benjamin F. Marshall, First Company Heavy Artillery. Enlisted July 18, 1863; died from wound caused by accidental explosion of a shell, September 14, 1864, at Washington.

George A. Janvrin, Company B, Twelfth Regiment. Enlisted December 16, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; died at Washington, June 11, 1864.

Samuel Batchelder, Company D, Fifth Regiment. Drafted August 10, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; mustered out June 28, 1865.

Joseph Warren, Company E, Thirteenth Regiment. Enlisted September 19, 1862; mustered out September 19, 1863.

John E. Williams, Company H, Fourteenth Regiment. Enlisted August 22, 1864; wounded September 19, 1864, at Opequan, Va.; mustered out July 14, 1865.

Lewis T. Sanborn, Company E, First Regiment Sharpshooters. Enlisted September 9, 1861; mustered out January 6, 1862.

Frank P. Cram, Company E, First Regiment Sharpshooters. Enlisted September 9, 1861; mustered out March 19, 1864; re-enlisted

in First Regiment of Cavalry June 25, 1864; mustered out July 15, 1865.

James C. Green, Company M, First Regiment Volunteer New England Cavalry. Enlisted January 8, 1864; mustered out July 15, 1865.

William Brown, Company G, Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. Enlisted July 19, 1864; mustered out September 3, 1865.

Robert H. Butler, Company H, Sixtieth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, for 100 days. Enlisted July 15, 1864; mustered out November 30, 1864.

Walter N. Butler, Company H, Sixtieth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, for 100 days. Enlisted July 23, 1864; mustered out November 30, 1864.

Almon R. Prescott, Navy. Enlisted April 23, 1862; mustered out April 22, 1865.

David Creighton, Navy. Enlisted August 5, 1864; mustered out September 3, 1867.

Cornelius Curran, Company F, Tenth Regiment. Enlisted September 7, 1862; deserted October 11, 1862.

John F. Hall, Company I, Fifth Regiment. Enlisted August 10, 1863; mustered out July 8, 1865.

John E. Johnson, Company E, Second Regiment. Enlisted December 2, 1864; mustered out December 19, 1865.

Michael McQuire, Company F, Fourth Regiment. Enlisted December 28, 1864; mustered out August 23, 1865.

Thomas Burke, Company C, Fourth Regiment. Enlisted December 20, 1864; mustered out August 23, 1865.

Daniel Harvey, Company I, Fourth Regiment. Enlisted December 28, 1864; deserted March 16, 1865.

Richard Corrigan, Company C, Tenth Regiment. Enlisted August 10, 1863; wounded at Drury's Bluff May 16, 1864; mustered out August 6, 1865.

John Porter, Company K, Fifth Regiment. Enlisted August 25, 1863; deserted December 3, 1863.

Charles Crumpton, Company G, Tenth Regiment. Enlisted August 10, 1863; mustered out July 12, 1865.

John Porter, Company C, Tenth Regiment. Enlisted August 10, 1863; transferred to the Navy May 1, 1864; mustered out August 16, 1865.

William E. Carter, Company I, Fifteenth Regiment. Enlisted October 22, 1862; mustered out August 13, 1863.

John Morse, Company D, First Regiment New Hampshire Cavalry. Enlisted July 19, 1864; deserted August 27, 1864.

George Williams, unassigned. Enlisted July 30, 1864; deserted August 29, 1864.

Charles H. King, United States Marine Corps. Enlisted August 13, 1864; deserted August 23, 1864.

Dennis Shea, Forty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment. Enlisted August, 1862; deserted soon after.

Frank Miller, Company H, Eleventh Regiment. Enlisted December 13, 1863; wounded at Petersburg mine explosion, July 30, 1864; mustered out September 3, 1864.

John H. West, Company K, Eleventh Regiment. Enlisted December 16, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Samuel P. West, Company K, Eleventh Regiment. Enlisted December 16, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864; died May 20, 1864.

Henry Miller, First Regiment Volunteer Cavalry. Enlisted July 30, 1864; deserted August 30, 1864.

John Morse, Company D, First Regiment Volunteer Cavalry. Enlisted July 29, 1864; deserted August 27, 1864.

Frank Johnson, unassigned. Enlisted December 18, 1863; supposed to have deserted while en route for regiment.

John Morrissey, Company G, Fifth Regiment. Enlisted December 7, 1863; missing at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.

William Green, Company K, Eleventh Regiment. Enlisted December 18, 1863; mustered out July 17, 1865.

James McNeil, Company D, Thirteenth Regiment; John M. McCarty, Thirteenth Regiment; F. W. Cate, Fifteenth Regiment. There is no further record of these three men.

George R. Briggs, Navy. Enlisted August 10, 1864; deserted September, 1864.

Andrew Somers, Navy. Enlisted August 10, 1864; deserted September 27, 1864.

John R. Forristier, Company D, Fifth Regiment. Enlisted August 10, 1863; mustered out June 28, 1865.

#### MEXICAN WAR.

The Mexican War was fought principally by southern men. There were three men in the service from this immediate vicinity. Samuel George and James Janvrin of Seabrook and Stephen Dodge

of this town. James Janvrin afterwards lived in this town for many years and died in 1881. Samuel George was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion from Seabrook. He died at the Soldiers' Home, Tilton, in 1896.

### MILITIA.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War there were two classes of soldiers besides those enlisted to serve in the continental armies, viz.: A trained band which consisted of all able-bodied persons in the state from sixteen to fifty years of age, and the alarm list, which was made up of all males between sixteen and sixty-five years of age. These were liable to be called out when an alarm was given by firing three guns rapidly, one after another.

In 1792, the militia was organized into twenty-seven regiments, six brigades, and three divisions. A regiment was composed of two battalions commanded by a lieutenant-colonel. This town was a part of the third regiment. The first battalion consisted of North Hampton, Hampton, and Hampton Falls; the second of Seabrook, Kensington, and South Hampton; the third regiment belonged to the first division and First Brigade.

In 1805 company inspection was established for the last Wednesday in June, annually (afterward changed to May), and again in the month of August or September. By the law of 1818 all able-bodied males between the ages of eighteen and forty were required to do military duty three times each year, viz., in May and September and at the general muster of the regiment. The men between forty and forty-five years of age were required to exhibit their muskets and other equipments to the officers of companies on the first Tuesday in May, but not required to perform any other military duties. According to law the display of the equipments could be made by proxy, and often a boy was employed to do that service.

The law provided that all officers of a regiment who had served six years should become exempt from further military duty, and although it was thought to be a great honor to hold a commission, to many the performing of military duty was irksome, and these positions were sought for the purpose of obtaining an early discharge from all military obligations.

The following form of notice was left at the dwelling-houses of those who were liable to do military duty:



## N. H. Militia—Company Orders!

*Mr. Nathan W. Brown*



You being duly enrolled as a Soldier in the 2d company of Infantry, attached to the 3d. Regiment, N. H. Militia, are hereby notified and warned to appear at or near the North Meeting House in Hampton-Falls, on TUESDAY the 18th day of May, A. D., 1847, at 1 o'clock P. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for military duty and inspection, and there wait further orders.

By order of the Commanding Officer.

*Charles G. Brown* Sergeant.

Hampton-Falls, May 10, 1847.



In some places quite a crowd would be in attendance at the May and September trainings, which were called "little trainings." Those for the company not in uniform were held on the common near the church which stood where G. C. Healey's house now stands. After the common was sold it was the custom to form and drill in the road in front of the Unitarian church. Those men who belonged to the uniformed companies attended the "little trainings" in the town where the majority of the company lived. Our men belonging usually went to Hampton.

The powder, extra flints, and all ammunition needed was kept in the loft of the old meeting-house, quite a quantity of which was sold at auction when the house was torn down.

The majority of those who did military duty in this town belonged to the ununiformed company of infantry, no two men being alike in dress, accouterments, or arms. No pride was taken in making a good appearance and often there were attempts on the part of some individuals to make themselves and the whole thing ridiculous and disgraceful. This company was in this section called the "Old Salt Hay." In other places it went by the names of "Driftwood," "String Bean," and "Slam-Bang," and other pet names not intended to inspire respect.

In 1827 the rifle company was formed in Hampton. They were handsomely uniformed and armed with rifles. The rifle company remained in existence until military musters were done away with. It was the choice company of the third regiment in personnel and appearance. A number of men from Hampton Falls were mem-

bers of this company. Besides the Hampton Rifles were a company called the South Hampton Rifles, composed of men from that town, a company of artillery, who were mostly from Hampton and North Hampton, also a company of cavalry from the several towns which was called the "Troop."

At first the gunhouse where the cannon was kept was on the common between the schoolhouse and the highway leading to Exeter, the town having deeded land enough to the state to set the house upon. Afterward the gun was removed and kept at Hampton. The first was a three-pound gun; the later was a six-pounder and made of brass. At the beginning of the late war it was taken by the state and used in actual service.

From its central location, the regimental muster, or "great training," as it was called, was usually held in Hampton Falls. At one time it was held on the Dodge pasture, south of the hill schoolhouse, the companies forming upon the common and marching from there to the muster-field; the common which was set apart for this purpose having been dug up and left in a condition which made it unfit to be used for the purpose for which it was originally designed. A number of times the muster was held upon the Toppan pasture, opposite the house where Arthur Chase now lives. Sometimes it has been held on the west side of the turnpike, back of where the Scotch settlement now is, and once near Gen. C. A. Nason's house. In the later years it was held upon the Brimner pasture, so called, near where Joseph Brown now lives.

The regimental muster was the great event of the year. This was before the days of cattle shows, camp meetings, and reunions of various kinds which are now so common and so numerous as to occupy nearly the entire month of September. The muster was made to take the place which all these gatherings now occupy. The training was anticipated and looked forward to with a great deal of interest by both old and young as a day of pleasure and enjoyment. The boys carefully saved their money for weeks before to use upon that day, which was the great holiday of the year.

Early in the day the soldiers which compose the various companies began to assemble. Some of those who lived at a distance were compelled to take an early start, the drum and fife calling the companies to assemble without delay. The corporals and sergeants soon bring order out of chaos and each man finds his proper position. The adjutant, who is mounted, escorts each com-

pany to its place in regimental line, the troop or cavalry on the extreme right, then the artillery, next the uniformed companies of infantry, then the companies of ununiformed infantry.

The regiment is formed in two parallel lines. The colonel and the other field officers take their positions in front. Then the adjutant gives the order, "Present arms." The infantry companies obey the order, and the colonel takes command of the regiment. The regimental standard is then escorted to the field by a company of infantry under the direction of the adjutant, after which the regiment is formed into a hollow square. The chaplain appears upon horseback and offers an appropriate prayer. The regiment is then brought again into line and various military exercises are performed under the direction of the colonel.

At about 10 o'clock the regiment is broken into companies for inspection. All the field officers dismount, and the boys are lucky who get a chance to take care of the horses while the inspection is in progress. The shillings and quarters which they receive for this service are found to be convenient to pay for candy, gingerbread, and other things which they like to take home.

The brigade or division inspector, accompanied by an aid-de-camp, appears upon the field, mounted, and proceeds at once to make a thorough inspection of the arms and equipments of the regiment, beginning with the cavalry. He first rides around the company and then critically examines every sword, pistol, and all the other equipments, one by one, and if any imperfections are discovered the aid-de-camp notes them in a book which he carries for the purpose, and the delinquent is doomed to pay a fine. After completing the inspection of this arm of the service, the inspector and his aid dismount and next inspect the artillery. When the old cannon and all the old sabers and other accouterments of the members of the company have been examined, the various infantry companies are attended to. The privates stand in ranks a few feet apart, with their ramrods inserted loosely in the barrels of their guns. The inspector with great formality seizes each musket as it is presented to him and shakes it up and down vigorously to ascertain by the jingle which follows whether the barrel is clean or foul, and whether there is any ramrod at all. There were no breech-loaders in those days and the percussion cap had not been invented.

Every infantry man was required to furnish himself with a flint-lock musket, two spare flints, a priming wire and brush, the latter

being necessary in case the aperture which connects the powder in the pan of the lock and the charge in the barrel became foul and obstructed. The guns which were known as kings' and queens' arms, with an occasional French gun, were the kinds commonly used, to which bayonets were attached. If the inspector succeeds in cocking the musket of ancient days, and in springing its lock without difficulty, no fault is found with it no matter how old or rusty it may have become. Many of the inspectors of those days after examining a musket often returned it with a stiff arm and a sudden horizontal jerk which was liable to knock the owner down unless he was well on his guard.

At the close of an examination of a company some inspectors made an address to the captain, in the course of which they gave some account of their investigations. Sometimes they criticised severely, and sometimes praised without stint. In most cases they pointed out a very few imperfections, but were very careful to give credit where it was due. The following is a specimen of an address by an inspecting officer, made to the captain of each company:

Capt. Jones, I have very carefully inspected your company and am happy in being able to state, that with a very few slight exceptions, I have found that it is in excellent condition. Your company, sir, is an honor to the regiment and the State of New Hampshire. I sincerely hope and trust, sir, that all imperfections and deficiencies will be remedied before our next annual inspection.

Then, after making a very profound bow to the captain, the eloquent official turns upon his heels with military precision and marches off with a majestic air to perform like service for another company, the scabbard of his sword dangling against his boots and spurs.

After the inspection the regiment is placed in readiness for a grand review. The brigadier or major-general and all the members of his staff, superbly mounted, appear upon the grounds and ride at a moderate pace around the regiment, which is formed in two parallel lines or battalions. The general, as he passes up and down the lines, carefully notes the appearance and bearing of the several companies. After performing this duty, the reviewing officers take a position opposite the center of the regiment, the general being posted three paces in advance of his subordinate officers.

When the review was about to take place at the musters, sixty years or more ago, all the bands of the several companies were con-

solidated into one regimental band, under the direction of the drum-major.

Previous to 1820, the fife and the bass and tenor, or snare, drums were the principal instruments in use to make music at trainings. The eight or ten fifes and as many bass and snare drums in the hands of enthusiastic performers must have made a great deal of racket, if not the most charming music.

As the regiment, with the band at its head, marched before the general, each officer, as he passed, saluted him by bringing his sword in front, with the hilt on a level with his face, then bringing it to his right and extending it outward at an angle of forty-five degrees with the point nearly touching the ground, next by bringing it again in front, then to its place at the shoulder.

One of the attractive features of the muster was the splendid appearance of the general and the members of his staff in their gay uniforms, which consisted of fine dark blue broadcloth coats trimmed with gold lace, buff breeches and vests, high-top boots, gold epaulets, and black beaver cocked hats with plumes of black ostrich feathers.

Their horses, which were the handsomest and most spirited that could be found in the region, were furnished with highly ornamental bridles, breastplates, martingales, and saddles with leopard-skin housings. The uniforms of the regimental and brigade officers cost quite a sum of money, and there were some men who aspired to high military honors who could ill afford to make the outlay, and so it became a custom with men of this class to hire uniforms and horse equipments of officers who were able to own them.

The uniform of a colonel or a brigade staff officer which had been worn at a muster in one locality was very easily transported a dozen or more miles for the use of an officer at a muster of another regiment a few days later. When the officer who hired a uniform was somewhere near the size of the owner, the economical scheme to shine in borrowed plumage worked well, but there were times when it could be seen at a glance that the clothes were not made for the wearer.

While the inspectors were progressing with their work the officers and privates were presented with the sum of thirty-five cents, by the selectmen of the towns to which they belonged, to purchase for themselves a dinner. At a later date the sum was increased to fifty cents. Each of the uniformed companies generally dined together and were feasted with roast beef, plum pudding, mince and apple pies with all the trimmings.

Before the temperance reform was inaugurated, nearly all took a glass of good old West India or New England rum before they sat down to dinner. The general and his staff and the regimental officers sometimes dined together at a tavern or at the residence of some prominent citizen.

The old-time musters were sure to attract a large number of peddlers of all sorts of goods, such as hats, jewelry, cutlery, patent medicines, books, pictures, etc., but none of the enterprising traders were better patronized than the venders of candy, gingerbread, and other sweetmeats, some of which was generally carried home to the children who were too small to go to the training. The gingerbread sold at that time appears to have been different from that sold at present. Some of these peddlers sold their goods at auction, and their funny stories and comic songs greatly entertained the listeners. The things sold were cheap and often worthless articles. Many will remember Jacob Bartlett of Haverhill, who used to visit our muster and sell at auction and entertain the crowd in various ways. The writer, who saw him performing on the muster-field for the first time in not a very reverential manner, was greatly astonished a short time after to find him preaching in the Christian chapel on the Sabbath. The amount of capital, moral and intellectual, necessary for a ranting preacher is very small.

There was always a greater or less variety of shows at the muster. Sometimes a bear, a couple of wildcats, or a live rattlesnake could be seen for a few cents. Pugilists and wrestlers were generally on hand to try their luck and skill with others of the same character from other localities. There were men who danced on a platform, or on boards laid upon the ground, which attracted a crowd. These men obtained their revenue by "passing the hat." Gamblers and those who sold liquor were always in attendance. In 1827, the selectmen of Hampton Falls granted three licenses to sell spirituous liquors upon the training field. Public sentiment later did not countenance the open sale of liquor on these occasions, yet it was sold, more or less openly, as long as the muster continued. Mr. Brimner would not allow gambling or liquor selling upon his land when the muster was held there. Some of the adjoining land owners were not so scrupulous, and gambling and liquor selling were in full blast in a neighboring field and always attended with an outbreak and serious trouble at some time during the day.

In 1844, when the last muster was held on the Dodge pasture, near the schoolhouse, a man who was selling liquor was arrested

and taken to the house of Thayer S. Sanborn, where he was detained in the care of a keeper. His friends and other kindred spirits surrounded the house and demanded his release or they would demolish the house. Things became serious. The rifle company was detailed to guard the house and keep the rioters in check. The selection of the rifle company for this purpose was not a judicious one, as their arms were not provided with bayonets and from this cause they were at a disadvantage in defending themselves. They were jostled and pushed about in a very unceremonious manner by the rioters, nothing of a military nature being visible except the uniforms, which were not treated with respect.

This was continued until the Seabrook ununiformed infantry, 150 strong, commanded by Capt. John M. Weare and John Plummer Dow, came along the road. This company either in drill or dress did not bear much resemblance to the Roman army as described by Josephus, but they had determination in their walk and blood in their eyes. The rioters began jostling and pushing them as they had done the rifle company. The Seabrook men were ordered to fire upon them, which they did at short range with blank cartridges. Many of the rioters were badly burned, some of them receiving marks which they carried ever after. This continued for a few minutes, when the crowd became possessed with the idea that the Seabrook men were men of blood, and killing men was a mere pastime with them. With this uppermost in their minds they ran down the road. In attempting to get on to a stage coach near Charles Gove's shop, so many in their haste got up on one side that it was overturned.

While the crowd was around Mr. Sanborn's house Dr. Sewell Brown, who was adjutant of the regiment, wished to go into the house. He entered the chamber window by climbing up on the outside without a ladder or anything of the kind to aid him, which was viewed with astonishment by the crowd.

In 1840 the legislature passed an act exempting persons who had conscientious scruples against bearing arms, from military duty, and also those between forty and forty-five. The military spirit, so far as holding musters was concerned, had abated. Many considered them, as conducted, immoral and disgraceful, and productive only of evil. In 1846 the representative from this town was instructed by a vote to use his best endeavor to abolish military musters in this state. The performance of military duty had

become irksome to many, and all kinds of ruses were adopted to avoid it. In 1849 a number did not appear when warned, and the captain and orderly spent one or two days in unsuccessful attempts to arrest them.

In 1850 the legislature passed a law abolishing all parade duty, inspections, and reviews of all companies not raised by volunteer enlistments, and provided that uniformed companies might remain organized or become organized by the enlistment of persons who were of eighteen years and upwards of age. It was further enacted that instead of regimental reviews and inspections the several brigadier-generals, subject to orders of the division-general, might order out their brigades for inspection and review.

In 1851 the legislature passed a law in effect that the militia of the state should not be required to perform any active duty except in case of war or insurrection.

The last military muster ever held in this town was a brigade muster, held Wednesday, September 18, 1850, which fully maintained the exciting features of its predecessors. We are fortunate in being able to give an account which was written at the time by a correspondent who was on the ground and an eyewitness to the proceedings.

The First Brigade, First Division of New Hampshire Volunteers, mustered last Wednesday at Hampton Falls near Seabrook under command of Brigadier General Nason. It was the first brigade muster that has been holden in this vicinity for many years, and it was composed entirely of uniformed companies. It of course drew together a large multitude of spectators, together with a very considerable force of gamblers and their associates. Thirteen companies and seven bands were on the field. Of the former the Rockingham Guards of Portsmouth under the command of Capt. Beck, and the Portsmouth Greys commanded by Capt. Geo. W. Towle, were deservedly regarded with admiration by all present. The Exeter Light Guards under Capt. Tuck, and the Rifle Guards under Capt. Gordon, were present with nearly full ranks, and their appearance was in every respect soldier-like and highly creditable. Indeed, all the companies looked well, much better than we had expected to see them. Better, we venture to say, as a whole than any brigade ever appeared before in New Hampshire, and to speak of any company as being superior in many points would seem unjust to the remainder. The ordinary evolutions on a muster field are far too stiff and methodical to afford much opportunity for the display of the merits of any particular company, but an unpracticed eye can easily discover even in going through the simplest exercises the difference between a well drilled and poorly drilled soldier.

The company of cavalry belonging to the third regiment and commanded by Capt. Wadleigh appeared in its usual fine style and high spirits.

The Granite Brass Band of Exeter played with its usual skill and good taste and contributed its full quota to not the least entertaining portion of the proceedings. We noticed also the Atkinson Band, numbering seventeen instruments, as looking very finely and playing well. Other bands whose names we did not learn were very efficient in dis coursing sweet music, and much admired by connoisseurs. Owing to some misunderstanding in the arrangement of the companies, the nature of which we did not care to learn, the brigade did not arrive on the field until about eleven o'clock, and through still worse mismanagement, they were not reviewed until after 4 P. M. These facts, together with the assembling of the brigade at the extreme corner of the limits of the division, much to the dissatisfaction of a large portion of the officers and soldiers, convinced us that if the commanding officer understood the duties which devolved upon his position he was very remiss in performing them.

We believe it is only the volunteer militia system that can command any degree of popularity or respect in New Hampshire. When a muster fails to give general satisfaction to the soldiers themselves, and those soldiers all volunteers, who merely do duty for the fun of the thing we are pretty sure the fault must rest with the commanding officers.

There surely never was a better looking body of soldiers than were paraded at Hampton Falls, and we know that they, and the officers generally, many of whom are really skillful in military matters, were extremely desirous of making an appearance which should be creditable to themselves and the First Division.

If any man thinks to hold a high military commission, under the present system, without the necessary qualifications, or making an effort to acquire them, he will not only injure himself, and drag better men down, but will find that the title appended to his name is neither useful or ornamental.

The field as at all other musters was fringed with numerous tents, dealing out all sorts and qualities of refreshments, while the "tents of the wicked," the temporary gambling hells, were in an adjoining field and we regret to say appeared to be very largely patronized. We saw no drinking but sundry casks and decanters which we observed in different tents had a very suspicious look and two or three men whom we saw extended under the fences in different quarters of the field had evidently been *struck by a grape vine*. Peddlers of all description hawked their wares, some valuable, but mostly worthless, with keen wit mingled with stale jokes.

Toward the close of the day the mob made a rush on the gambling quarters and in the twinkling of an eye the tables of the money changers and the poles of their tents were scattered to the four winds. Two or three of the boys attempted to stand their ground, and battle

the whirlwind. Quite a number were accommodated with sore heads and sundry other uncomfortable bruises. One poor fellow, a black leg, as we learned, had a fence rail broken upon his head, and another blow flattened his nose quite up to his skull. He had sense enough to flee for his life and sought protection in the lines. Here the mob, several hundred strong, pursued him so fiercely as to break the order of the lines, and they were only kept at a proper distance by charging upon them, with fixed bayonets, which proved a decidedly "direct argument." We believe that the report that the man has since died of his wounds is incorrect.

We have only time for an additional remark. While the baser passions were roused, and life was in jeopardy, we could not help asking ourselves who is responsible for these disgraceful proceedings. The military were performing the duties required of them by the law, peacefully and quietly, when the mob rushed in upon their lines. Certain it is if there had been no gambling there would have been no riot.

Colonel Benjamin Shaw commanded the third regiment in 1808. In 1812 Thomas Lovering was lieutenant-colonel, John Dearborn was major of the first battalion, and Merrill Flanders major of the second battalion.

In 1823, the officers were, colonel, Jacob Noyes; lieutenant-colonel, John Taylor, Jr.; major, Abel Brown; adjutant, Nathan Merrill. In 1836, they were, colonel, John Gale; lieutenant-colonel, Aaron Prescott; major, Rufus Dow. Brigade officers in 1836 were, brigadier-general, John Lock, Seabrook; aid-de-camp, Reuben Peaslee, Plaistow; inspector, James Lock, Seabrook; quartermaster, George H. Dodge, Hampton Falls; judge advocate, William Tenney, Newmarket. Regimental officers in 1844 were, colonel, John T. Blake, Kensington; lieutenant-colonel, Jeremiah Poor, Kensington; major, Horatio D. Hobbs, North Hampton; adjutant, Sewell Brown, Seabrook; quartermaster, James M. Goodwin, South Hampton. In 1850 they were, colonel, John M. Weare, Seabrook; lieutenant-colonel, David C. Marston, Hampton; major, Benjamin F. Hill; adjutant, George A. Chase; quartermaster, Stephen A. Brown.

Brigade officers in 1850 were, brigadier-general, Charles A. Nason, of Hampton Falls; inspector, John N. Brown; quartermaster, Franklin Brown; aid-de-camp, William B. Small; drill master, A. I. Hill.

## DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

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### WASHINGTON'S VISIT TO THIS VICINITY.

WASHINGTON was inaugurated president on the 30th day of April, 1789, and soon after attended the first session of congress at New York, which closed on the 29th of September. A few days after its close, attended only by his two private secretaries and servants, he left New York on a tour through Connecticut and Massachusetts to New Hampshire. In nine days he reached Boston and seven days after he arrived in Portsmouth, which was the eastern termination of his tour.

Washington came to Newburyport over Parker river bridge, Friday, October 30, 1789. He left his carriage at the upper green and mounted his favorite white horse. From here he was escorted by the artillery and militia to Newburyport, where he received an address of welcome written by John Quincy Adams, afterward president of the United States, but at that time a law student in the office of Theophilus Parsons. He was received and entertained by the people of Newburyport in a manner which was in keeping with one in his exalted station. He passed the night at the Tracy House.

The following is from Washington's diary, first printed and made public about 1858:

Oct. 30<sup>th</sup> At this place (Ipswich) I was met by Mr. Dalton and some other gentlemen from Newburyport, partook of a cold collation, and proceeded on to the last mentioned place where I was received with much respect and parade about 4 o'clock. In the evening there were rockets and some other fireworks, and every demonstration to welcome me to the Town. The place is pleasantly situated upon Merrimack River; and appears to have carried on (here and above) the ship building business to a great extent. The number of souls is estimated at 5000.

Saturday Oct. 31<sup>st</sup> 1789. Left Newburyport a little after eight o'clock (first breakfasting with Mr. Dalton) and to avoid a wider ferry, more inconvenient boats, and a piece of heavy sand, we crossed

the river at Salisbury, two miles above and near that further about, and in three miles came to the line which divides the State of Massachusetts from that of New Hampshire. Here I took leave of Mr. Dalton and many other private gentlemen, also of Gen. Titcomb, who had met me on the line between Middlesex and Essex Counties, corps of light horse and many officers of militia, and was received by the President of the State of New Hampshire, the Vice President, some of the Council, Messrs. Langdon & Wingate of the Senate, Col. Parker, Marshal of the State, and many other respectable characters. Besides several troops of well clothed horse in handsome uniforms, and many officers of the militia, also in handsome red and white uniforms of the manufactures of the State. With this cavalcade we proceeded and arrived before three o'clock at Portsmouth, where we were received with every token of respect and appearance of cordiality, under a discharge of artillery. The streets, doors, and windows were crowded as at all other places, and alighting at the town house, odes were sung and played in honor of the President. The same happened yesterday at my entrance at Newburyport, being stopped at my entrance to hear it. From the Town House I went to Col. Brewster's tavern, the place provided for my residence, and asked the President, Vice President, and two Senators, the Marshal, and Major Gilman to dine with me, which they did, after which I drank tea at Mr. Langdon's.

Sab. Nov 1<sup>st</sup> Attended by the President of the State (General Sullivan), Mr. Langdon, and the Marshal, I went in the forenoon to the Episcopal church under the incumbency of Mr. Ogden, and in the afternoon to one of the Presbyterian or Congregational Churches, in which a Mr. Buckminster preached. Dined at home with the Marshal, and spent the afternoon in my own room writing letters.

Monday 2<sup>d</sup> Having made previous preparations for it, about eight o'clock, attended by the President, Mr. Langdon, and some other gentlemen, I went in a boat to visit the harbor of Portsmouth, which is well secured against all winds, and from its narrow entrance from the sea, and passage up to the town, may be perfectly guarded against any approach by water. The anchorage is good, and the shipping may lay close to the docks, etc., when at the town. In my way to the mouth of the harbor, I stopped at a place called Kittery in the Province of Maine, the river Piscataqua being the boundary between New Hampshire and it. From hence I went by the old Fort (formerly built while under the English government) on an island which is at the entrance of the harbor, and where the lighthouse stands. As we passed this Fort we were saluted by thirteen guns. Having done we proceeded to the fishing banks, a little without the harbor, and fished for cod, but it not being of proper time of tide, we only caught two, with which, about ten o'clock, we returned to town. Dined at Col. Langdon's and drank tea there, with a large circle of ladies, and retired a little after seven o'clock. Before dinner I received an address from the town, presented by the Vice President, and returned an answer in the evening, to one I had received from Marblehead, and

another from the Presbyterian Clergy of the State of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, delivered at Newburyport,—both of which I had been unable to answer before.

Tuesday 3<sup>d</sup> Sat two hours in the forenoon for a Mr.—painter of Boston, at the earnest request of Mr. Brick of that place, who wrote Major Jackson that it was an earnest desire of many of the inhabitants of that town that he might be indulged. After this sitting I called upon President Sullivan and the mother of Mr. Lear, and having walked through most parts of the town returned by twelve o'clock, when I was visited by a clergyman of the name of Haven, who presented me with an ear and part of the stock of the dyeing corn, and several small pieces of cloth which had been dyed with it, equal to any colors I had ever seen, and of various hues of the same color. About two o'clock I received an address from the Executive of the State of New Hampshire, and in half an hour after dined with them and a large company, at their Assembly room, which is one of the best I have seen anywhere in the United States

At half after seven I went to the Assembly, where there were about seventy-five well dressed and many very handsome ladies. Among them (as was the case at the Salem and Boston assemblies) were a greater proportion with much blacker hair than are usually seen in the Southern States. About nine I returned to my quarters. Portsmouth, it is said, contains about five thousand inhabitants. There are some good houses (among which Col. Langdon's may be esteemed the first) but in general they are indifferent, and almost entirely of wood. On wondering at this as the country is full of stone and good clay for bricks, I was told that on account of fogs and damp they deemed them wholesomer, and for that reason preferred wood buildings. Lumber, fish, and potash, with some provisions, compose the principal articles of export. Ship building here and at Newburyport has been carried on to a considerable extent; during and for some time after the war there was an entire stagnation to it, but it is beginning to revive again.

Wednesday Nov. 1<sup>st</sup> About half past seven I left Portsmouth quietly and without any attendants, having earnestly entreated that all parade and ceremony might be avoided on my return. Before ten I reached Exeter, fourteen miles distance. This is considered the second town in New Hampshire, and stands at the head of tide water of Piscataqua river, but ships of three or four hundred tons are built at it. Above (but in the same town) are considerable falls which supply several grist mills, a slitting mill, and a snuff mill. It is a place of some consequence but does not contain more than one thousand inhabitants. A jealousy subsists between this town (where the Legislature alternately sits) and Portsmouth, which, had I known it in time, would have made it necessary to have accepted an invitation to a public dinner, but my arrangements having been otherwise made I could not. From Exeter passing through Kingston six miles from Exeter I arrived at Haverhill about half past two. The lands over which I traveled today are pretty much mixed, in places, with stone,

and the growth with pines, till I came near to Haverhill, where they disappeared and the land had a more fertile appearance.

We have given Washington's diary, kept by himself from the time he entered the state until he left it, to show just where he went and how his time was occupied while in the state. There have been many stories told of places visited and things done while in this state, which any one reading this diary can see at once must have been impossible, as his whole time is accounted for.

When leaving Newburyport Washington crossed the Merrimack river at Amesbury ferry in a boat which had been specially fitted for the purpose, thence across the Powwow river through Salisbury point, over Rocky hill, to the New Hampshire line.

Washington makes no mention of Hampton Falls or Hampton in his diary. My grandfather, who was present, told me that the party halted for a short time at Hampton Falls, but where we are unable to say. It was probably near the Wells tavern and not at the Weare house as many have supposed. Governor Weare had at this time been dead three years. Washington was mounted upon his horse. It was not his custom to shake hands indiscriminately with the crowd as do public men at the present time, but he made it a point to shake hands with those who had been soldiers in the Revolutionary War. A number shook hands with him here, and they were probably soldiers from this town and vicinity. When passing through Hampton a crowd had gathered at Toppin's corner, to whom he bowed pleasantly to the right and left. He left his carriage at Greenland and rode into Portsmouth upon his favorite white horse. He stopped a short time in Exeter and partook of a collation at the house of Colonel Folsom.

Washington took command at Cambridge July 2, 1775. There is a well authenticated tradition that about this time he came to Hampton Falls to consult with Governor Weare and remained over night at his house.

#### VISITS OF MARQUIS LAFAYETTE AND PRESIDENT MONROE.

August 31, 1824, the Marquis Lafayette passed through Newbury and Newburyport. He arrived late in the evening in the midst of a heavy shower, where great preparations had been made to welcome the illustrious guest. The next day thousands

went to see him and were glad to see and grasp the hand of the man with whose name and history many of them had been so long familiar. A day or two after, he passed through Hampton Falls on his way east and halted here and many of our people went to see him. He is said to have visited the Weare house and to have spent some little time there.

July 12, 1817, James Monroe, president of the United States, passed through Newbury and Newburyport. He was received with all the marks of respect and honor due to his personal worth, as well as to his exalted station. At Amesbury he spent considerable time in inspecting the two mills and examining the goods manufactured, and was much interested in ship building. He came to Hampton Falls and was much pleased to meet Major Joseph Dow, whom he had known in the Revolutionary army. Major Dow greeted him with a characteristic speech, reminding him that he was once Monroe's superior officer, but that now things were different. Monroe was said to have anticipated a great deal of pleasure in meeting Major Dow, who was something of a wag.



RESIDENCE OF WARREN BROWN.



## CHECK-LIST, 1814.

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THE following is a list of the voters in Hampton Falls qualified by law to vote in town meeting for the choice of state and county officers, etc., in 1814:

Jacob Abbott	Joseph Dow
Nathan Adams	Richard Fifield
Joseph Akerman	Jonathan Fifield
Luke Averill	John Falls
John Brown	Eaton Green
John Brown, Jr.	Jacob Green
John Brown, 3d	James Green
Levi Brown	Benj. Green
Noah Brown	Jeremiah Gove
Zephaniah Brown	Aaron M. Gove
Jacob Brown	Stephen Gove
William Brown	Henry George
Benjamin Brown	Henry George, Jr.
Lowell Brown	Wells Healey
Nathan Brown	John Hardy
Josiah Brown	Jonathan Hardy
Reuben Batchelder	Joseph Hoag
Moses Batchelder	Green Hoag
Jeremiah Blake	Jeremiah Hilliard
Simon Blaisdell	James Janvrin
Jonathan Cram	Caleb Knight
Jonathan Cram, Jr.	Isaiah Lane
Christopher T. Chase	Levi Lane
Charles Chase	Dearborn Lane
Chevey Chase	Samuel Lane
Jacob Cilley	Jonathan Lane
Caleb Dow	Thomas Leavitt
Elijah Dow	Edward Langmaid
Billy Dodge	Joseph Melcher
Stephen Dodge	Samuel Melcher
John Dodge	Thomas Moulton
Nathaniel H. Dodge	Nathan Moulton
Dudley Dodge	Aaron Merrill

Aaron Merrill, Jr.	Daniel Pervear
John Merrill	Nathan Roby
Moses Merrill	Theophilus Sanborn
Robert Marshall	Green Sanborn
John Marshall	James Sanborn
Richard Nason	Benjamin Sanborn
William Otis	John Sanborn
James Prescott	Abner Sanborn
James Prescott, 2 <sup>d</sup>	Joseph Sanborn
Simeon Prescott	Sewell Sanborn
Jesseé Prescott	Samuel Smith
Levi Prescott	John Simpson
Josiah Prescott	Peter Tilton
Benj. Pike	Jonathan Tilton
Josiah Pike	Stephen Tilton
John Pike	Caleb Tilton
Joshua Pike	Joseph Tilton
Jacob Pike	Ebeneazer Tilton
Nathan Pike	Michael Tilton
John Porter	John Tilton
John Pervear	Currier True
Joseph Perkins	Aaron Wells
Nath'l Perkins	Moses Wells
David Perkins	Moses Wells, Jr.

A true copy, Recorded Feb. 22<sup>d</sup> 1814.

Attest:

CALEB TILTON, Town Clerk.

## FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.

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BY-LAWS AND RULES FOR THE REGULATION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE HAMPTON FALLS FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, NUMBER ONE.

ADOPTED APRIL 1, A. D. 1823.

ARTICLE 1. The property of said corporation shall consist of eighteen shares.

ARTICLE 2. All elections shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE 3. Each proprietor shall exercise votes and enjoy privileges in proportion to the number of shares he holds.

ARTICLE 4. Every constitutional vote passed by a majority at any regular meeting shall be binding on all the proprietors.

ARTICLE 5. The proprietors shall annually at the meeting in April elect a Chairman, Captain, and a Clerk, who shall be Treasurer, and a Steward. The business of the Chairman shall be to govern all meetings, and on application of five members in writing to call a meeting on extraordinary emergencies. The duty of the Clerk shall be to keep a fair record of all proceedings of the Society, and to call a roll of all the members, at all the meetings, to collect all assessments and fines, and to pay all bills. The duty of the Captain shall be to take charge of the engine, and direct how it shall be worked in case of fire, and see that it is at all times fit for use. The duty of the Steward shall be to furnish such refreshments as are necessary when the engine is employed to extinguish fires.

ARTICLE 6. There shall be two stated meetings of the proprietors in each year, viz., on the second Monday in April and the last Monday in October, in the afternoon, and the roll shall be called precisely at five o'clock and each proprietor who is not present at the roll call shall be subject to pay a fine of fifty cents.

ARTICLE 7. All assessments for the repair of the engine and for building a house for the same, shall be voted at one of the stated meetings.

ARTICLE 8. At any alarm of fire all the members whose property is not exposed shall instantly repair with their engine to the building whose danger is greatest and make every exertion for the preservation of the property exposed. Every neglect of this duty shall subject the members to pay a fine of fifty cents.

ARTICLE 9. Every member who is absent from any stated meeting without the excuse of bodily indisposition shall pay a fine of twenty-five cents.

ARTICLE 10. If any proprietor shall refuse or neglect to pay any fines, or any such sums as shall in future be required by any legal vote of the proprietors to be paid on each share, by the time in such vote limited, the share or shares of such delinquent proprietor shall and may be sold by the Chairman, the sale to be by auction, and such notice given as the proprietors at any legal meeting shall think proper, and the purchaser shall be entitled to a certificate in the form hereafter prescribed and the money arising from the sale shall be applied to the payment of the sum assessed on such share, and the charge of the sale,—and the residue shall be returned to the former proprietor when he shall think proper to receive the same.

ARTICLE 11. Each proprietor shall receive a certificate for every share he holds, signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Clerk in the form following:

This may certify that A. B. is entitled to one share in the Hampton Falls Fire Engine Company, Number One, with all the privileges thereunto belonging. This certificate when the share is transferred shall be endorsed by the proprietor and filed with the Clerk and a new one issued to the purchaser.

ARTICLE 12. All fines shall be for the use of the Society and at every October meeting the Clerk shall exhibit an account of all receipts and disbursements, which shall be audited by a committee appointed for the purpose, and the balance in his hands, unless otherwise disposed of by the Society, shall be paid over to his successor in office. Each member shall be furnished by the Clerk with a copy of these by-laws and rules, with the names of all the members annexed.

ARTICLE 13. Each proprietor shall secure at his own expense and keep in some convenient place, two leathern buckets to be marked with his name. Every delinquency shall subject the delinquent to a fine of fifty cents.

ARTICLE 14. None of these by-laws and rules established for the regulation and government of the Corporation shall be annulled, revised or altered unless by a major vote of all the proprietors and at one of the stated meetings.

The following are the names of the proprietors and the number of shares owned by each:

Amos Goodhue.....	1 Share	Moses Wells.....	3 Shares
Benjamin Brown.....	1 "	Nathan Brown.....	1 Share
Dudley Dodge.....	1 "	Newman Brown.....	1 "
Horatio G. Brown.....	1 "	Richard Dodge.....	1 "
Josiah Brown.....	1 "	Stephen Dodge.....	1 "
John Brown (d).....	1 "	Theophilus Sanborn..	1 "
Joshua Pike.....	1 "	Thayer S. Sanborn...	1 "
Lowell Brown, Jr....	1 "		

Any one reading the above constitution and by-laws of the engine company would be led to suppose that the town once had an efficient and well-organized fire department, but upon investigation such does not appear to have been the case. Those belonging to an engine company were exempt from doing military duty, which many were intent upon doing, using almost any pretext to accomplish that end. To escape the performance of military duty seems to have been the design of those who formed this company. Similar companies were formed in other towns for the same purpose. This engine company never rendered any service and was never present at any fire. Benjamin Brown, who lived in the brick house and was one of the members of the company, had a building burned near his house, and the engine which was near by was not taken out, nor was it capable of doing any efficient service had it been present. It was kept in a house which stood near where the school-house now stands. The engine went to pieces; what became of the fragments we are unable to say. The house was removed fifty or more years ago, having been purchased by George H. Dodge.

There were quite a number of members besides the stockholders. Any one who wished to evade military duty sought and generally obtained membership. Many who had been warned to do military duty would unexpectedly show certificates of membership to the engine company. The stated meetings were occasions of festivity and good cheer. That which did cheer and would inebriate was always present and assisted in the hilarity of the occasion. The prohibitory law had not then been enacted.

The many subterfuges and makeshifts which had been resorted to in order to get rid of military duty had so reduced the number of men liable to be called out in case of emergency that Governor Gilman, in his orders of September 9, 1814, requiring the militia to arm for instant service, added the following: "And whereas there are a large number of men able to bear arms who are exempt by our laws from ordinary military duties, they are hereby invited and requested in the present alarming state of the country to assemble in their respective towns, organize themselves into companies and prepare for defense in case it should become necessary." In compliance with this request companies of minute men were formed but were not called into service. They deserve mention as volunteers.

## FAIRS.

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### PETITION OF HAMPTON FALLS FOR A FAIR.

To his Excellency Jonathan Belcher Esq. Governor and commander in chief in and over his majesties province of New Hampshire and to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Majesties Council

The humble petition of the Selectmen of the Parish of Hampton Falls in Said province most humbly Sheweth,

That whare as in this our Parish and in the towns and Parishes round about us, and to ye eastward of our Province Thare are raised a Bundance of Quick Stock which to geather with other Traffick, Twice in a year we want to Sell and having experienced Sumthing of benefit of a time and place for marketing S<sup>d</sup> Stock and Traffick in our S<sup>d</sup> Parish which Benefit not ondly our Parish but our province together with ye eastward Towns have Shared with us in, by Reason of the Situation of our Parish being ye most convenient to accommodate Boath Provinces—We your Petitioners most humbly pray.

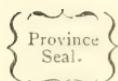
That his Excellency and ye Hon<sup>ble</sup> Council order that ye Second Wednesday and Thursday in May, and ye Third Wednesday and Thursday in Oct. to be days of Fair for Publick Traiding in this Parish att the most noted Publick hous, and country Road yearly and forever for the Bennefites above expressed, As in duty bound will ever pray

JOSEPH TILTON	>Selectmen
JONATHAN PRESCOTT	) of ye
JOSEPH WORTH	Parish of
ISRAEL BLAK	
BENJAMIN GREEN	) Hampton Falls

Hampton Falls Oct. 10th 1734.

### GRANT OF A FAIR IN HAMPTON FALLS, 1734.

George the 2<sup>d</sup> by the Grace of God of Great Brittian, France and Ireland, King Defendr of ye faith &c. To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting. Know yee that we of our Especial Grace certain knowledge and meer motion for the due Encouragement of Trade and Traffic within our Parish of Hampton Falls in our province of New Hamp. in New England, and for the more effectual carrying on of the Same, there, Have given and granted and do by these presents give and



grant to the inhabitants of our Said Parish & their Successors, the privilege of having holding & keeping two yearly Fairs in the S<sup>d</sup> parish forever, each to continue 2 days together, and no more. The one to begin on the last Tuesday in April, and the other on ye last Tuesday in October Annually, To have and to hold the Said Privilege of keeping two yearly Fairs as above said for the ends and purposes, above expressed to the Said Inhabitants and their Successors forever. In Testimony whereof we have caused our Province Seal to be hereunto affixed. Witness Jonathan Belcher Esq. our Gov<sup>r</sup> In Chief in and over our S<sup>d</sup> Province the twenty fourth day of October in ye 8<sup>th</sup> yr of our reign Anno. Dom. 1731

J. BELCHER

By his Excy Command w<sup>th</sup> the advice of ye Coun.

R. WALDRON Secy.

There is no known record of the holding of these fairs. Tradition says they were held with success for a number of years, and were beneficial to this section.

#### THE ROCKINGHAM COUNTY FAIRS.

The farmers of Hampton Falls took a lively interest in the exhibitions held by the county society, as the following account from the transactions of the society will show. From the records of the old society, incorporated in 1814, we find the following in the year 1825:

The crop of carrots grown on thirty-eight rods and two tenths of land by Levi Lane, Esq., of Hampton Falls is the largest that has ever been offered for a premium in this county, being at the rate of about 910 bushels to the acre. The land on which they were grown is a piece of loamy soil, broken up in the spring of 1824 from a turf sward, partly of twitch, or barn grass, and manured with swamp mud. After the crop was gathered the part where the barn grass grew was twice plowed and twice harrowed to subdue the troublesome grass above mentioned. The plowing was as deep as the plow would go. In the spring of 1825 it was dressed with fine barnyard manure, twenty-seven loads, and deeply plowed and harrowed until the soil was perfectly pulverized. The carrots were sown the last of May in rows about fifteen inches apart, and three times weeded. The quantity of manure was large, but there is a strong reason for believing that the largeness of the crop was in a great measure due to the skillful manner in which the land was prepared, as the carrots were much larger on that part which was three times plowed than on that which was plowed but once.

At a fair held a few years previous (1819) at Exeter, Levi Lane, Esq., took the first premium in the pulling match for oxen. The heavy load drawn by his oxen was spoken of as wonderful for years after.

In the transactions of the new society, incorporated in 1853, which held its first fair September 16 of that year, is the following:

The grand entry of the Hampton Falls delegation of members, with their ladies, was a beautiful opening of the display. The band, led by the marshal, went out to meet them a mile from the village and escorted them into the town. Twenty yoke of handsome oxen with their horns tastefully dressed in blue and yellow streamers of ribbon were attached to a car mounted upon four wheels, and containing twenty-seven young ladies of Hampton Falls. The car was roofed over with green corn leaves for a screen from the sun, and carpeted and cushioned like a church. The outside was beautifully decorated with evergreens and bouquets of flowers. Indeed, no part of the wood, not even the wheels, could be seen. It was an elegant combination of the brilliant colors of autumn flowers with the fresh green of the forest trees and vines. Upon the sides, curiously formed in large letters with vegetables of all kinds, was an inscription of the name of the town.

Snugly seated among the fair occupants were seen the president of the society and the orator of the day, who had gone out to pay their early respects. On the square, teams from other towns were added to the procession to the number in all of some seventy yokes of oxen, and at nine o'clock, by the music of the band, and with occasional songs by the ladies, amid shouts and cheers of the multitude already assembled, the procession moved on to the cattle grounds near the depot. Coaches were then furnished by the society to the ladies, who were driven about the grounds to view the animals and then escorted by marshals to the exhibition hall.

All honor to the ladies of Hampton Falls who have set an example to their sisters throughout the county of incalculable value to the new agricultural society.

Among our citizens who received premiums were Jeremiah Godfrey on Devons, John Weare on steers, N. P. Cram on calf, Aaron Prescott on swine, Lewis T. Sanborn on wild turkeys, John T. Batchelder first on plowing, Jeremiah Godfrey on peach orchard, Rufus C. Sanborn on carrots. Joseph Winslow of Epping was awarded the first premium on largest yield of corn,—111 bushels, 28 quarts, shelled corn upon an acre. Mr. Winslow afterward lived and died at Hampton Falls. The other competitors for this premium from this town were Jacob T. Brown 95.64 bushels, True M. Prescott 95 bushels, John T. Batchelder 82 bushels. These men each submitted a statement of their methods of cultivation and manuring, giving all the particulars. Other awards to this town were Mrs. Sarah Perkins on cotton hose, Miss Elizabeth G. Brown, papier-mache inlaid with pearl. This last was highly spoken of by the committee.

To the committee on bog meadows: The meadow which I submit to your examinations contains an acre and five eighths. About two thirds of it was originally a meadow bearing a medium crop of hassock and water grass. It was half covered with hassocks, and was so soft that in many places a rake handle has been easily run down its whole length. All the hay growing upon it had to be poled out to the upper side where the ground was a little harder in order to reach it with a team. The remainder was in pasture, bearing blue flags, some blue grass, and some wild grasses distinguished by no peculiarity except being remarkably tough rooted. The cause of the land being so soft was that the water came from springs above from which there was no escape except by evaporation.

In the fall of 1848 a ditch was dug on the lower side of the meadow, and for some distance below. This ditch was two feet wide and would average about two feet in depth. In August of the next year the mud was hauled off and ten loads of hassocks were cut, hauled off, and burned. About two fifths of the meadow was plowed and sowed in the following September, which produced a fair crop the next season. After the land was plowed the mud was thrown out of the ditches on to the beds, after which it was leveled with hoes, then covered with gravel at the rate of forty loads to the acre. Some of the land was too soft to haul the gravel on with oxen, and it was put on with a wheelbarrow. It was sown with herd's-grass and redtop, and the seed harrowed in by hand with a brush harrow. In the fall of the next year another strip was plowed immediately before a heavy rain, which rendered it so soft that it was impossible to work it at all, and we were obliged to let it lie over until the next August, 1851, when it was sown. At the same time another bed was plowed and finished. In the spring of 1852 the last bed was plowed and the next August finished. Owing to a severe drought the seed did not vegetate as quickly nor as well as usual, and the result was a lighter crop than usual for the first time after sowing. It, however, bids as fair for a crop as any of the preceding. All of the above beds were plowed about twenty-two feet wide, and were graveled at the same rate and finished in the same manner as the two first described.

The plow used was one of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's, furnished with a steel point and a drag cutter made very sharp, and was of large size. As to the cost of subduing the meadow, it is impossible for me to state it exactly, as no account was kept of the time spent upon it. I would state however that all the labor was performed by myself and son, with the exception of a man in plowing, which occupied two days and a half, and a man to shovel gravel one day.

The soil of the meadow is a mud, varying in depth from six inches to two feet now it is drained. The value of the land in its unclaimed state was nominal, as it produced on an average about one ton of hay annually of poor quality, and what little was in pasture was of even less value than what was mowed in proportion to its quality.

As to the crop of hay grown on it, as it will be shown, you must form your own conclusions. The crop was differently estimated by

different individuals, but as there are no hay scales within a reasonable distance it was never weighed. The only fact which I am able to give is as follows: On four fifths of the land, on one acre and forty-eight rods, the hay was all cut at the same time and was put into one hundred and three cocks. After the hay was thoroughly dried two of these, which had been previously selected by another person at my request, were weighed and averaged seventy-eight pounds, which would give eighty hundred and thirty-four pounds. As he was particular to select those of small size as any on the piece, I have no doubt that the weight exceeded even this. The hay produced was herd's-grass, with a slight mixture of redtop. At least one ton of second crop to the acre could have been cut by the 10th of September, but it was fed off in the following manner: About the 10th of August four calves were turned in and the 1st of September three more, and were not taken out until October 10th. Nothing was ever hauled on to the meadow but gravel, but the furrows or ditches between the beds have been cleaned out and the scraping thrown over the land once or twice since it was plowed. The crop last year was better than it was the year before, and I know of no reason why, with proper care, it should not continue to produce in the same manner. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JEREMIAH GODFREY.

Hampton Falls.

As there was but one premium offered, Mr. Godfrey did not get any award. The committee regretted this, as they regarded it as a "Valuable and successful experiment."

The fair for 1854 was, like its predecessor, held at Exeter September 14 and 15. Our people having received so much commendation for what they had done the year before, made great preparations to make a still better and much larger exhibition this year. A number of days were spent in getting things in readiness. We find the following account in the transactions of the State Agricultural Society for the year 1854, in speaking of the Rockingham County Fair:

The procession was headed by the Lawrence Brass Band, followed by the engine companies of Exeter and Dover. Next in order came one of the most striking and beautiful objects ever beheld in any agricultural festival in New England.

The Hampton Falls car consisted of an immense carriage some 30 feet in length by 15 in width, constructed expressly for the occasion, and every portion of the woodwork, even to the wheels, concealed by evergreens and flowers, the roof being neatly thatched with wheat straw. This car far exceeded in taste, beauty, and extent that from the same place last year. It bore in front, in letters formed of evergreen, the words, "Hampton Falls Farmers' Club." The sides and

ends were covered with flowers and evergreens for a distance of about two feet from the floor, and thence to the roof the whole was left open.

Within were the choicest productions that any town can present for the admiration of the great mass of citizens, consisting of no less than seventy-six young ladies and twenty-two young gentlemen. This elegant car with its priceless freight was drawn by forty noble oxen.

Two barouches succeeded this car containing the officers of the society, the orator of the day, His Excellency Governor Baker, invited guests.

Next in order were two carriages drawn by oxen, containing in the shape of agricultural implements the representations of "Young America" and "Old Fogyism." These also were sent from Hampton Falls. In the first carriage were most of the agricultural implements now in use,—plows, harrows, ditchers, rakes, seed sowers, hay cutters, forks, hoes, etc., all from the establishment of Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., Boston.

On the second carriage were to be seen the old-fashioned flax brake, swingle, and tow comb, the linen wheel, whose hum rejoiced the heart of some gentle damsel in Hampton Falls at least one hundred years ago, lanterns that looked sufficiently ancient considering their semi-translucence to have held a place at the prow of Columbus himself, one indeed having served on the "Constitution," plows of wood, a mortar and pestle some four feet high, used anciently in the preparation of samp, a cheese press probably used soon after the ark was evacuated, together with numerous other articles which our fathers used in husbandry, and which we may well regard as a curiosity for farmers and their wives at the present time.

At the plowing match the Hampton Falls Farmers' Club entered by the side of a Michigan and subsoil plow drawn by their finest Devons, an old-fashioned wooden and wrought iron plow drawn by six of the poorest oxen in town and attended by a plowman, driver, an extra hand to help set in, and another to finish up behind with a hoe, all clad in the costume of '76. The contrast was ludicrous and at the same time instructive. The extra attendants around the old plow were for effect and not at all necessary, for with all their efforts to make poor work, it refused, and although of harder draft, it did as good work as any plow in the field. "Uncle Billy Brown," who owned the plow, always said it was the best one he ever saw.

We have not a full list of premiums awarded at this fair, but among them Hampton Falls Farmers' Club received second on town team, third on plowing; N. P. Cram, first on Jersey bull; John Weare, second on both two and four-year-old steers; Jeremiah Godfrey, on yearling heifer; Charles F. Chase and Rufus C. Sanborn, on swine; Jeremiah Godfrey, on vegetables; Miss Catherine A. Cram, on worsted work; R. C. Sanborn, best crop of corn, 98 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels to

the acre. He also received first on best crop of carrots,  $264\frac{1}{2}$  bushels on one fourth of an acre; Levi E. Lane, second on carrots, 123 bushels on one eighth of an acre.

In the succeeding fairs held by the Rockingham county society, our people were always well represented and did their full share to promote its success, but were not as prominent as at the two first exhibitions.

Hon. Henry F. French, president of the society, gave some account of the discussions at some of the meetings. At that time chemical manures and superphosphates were unknown. Peruvian guano had just been introduced and sold at about \$50 per ton. In speaking of its use he says, "The great question yet remains open whether at the present prices of guano and of crops it can be profitably purchased." He then gives a statement made by Rufus C. Sanborn, of Hampton Falls, at one of the meetings. He says:

The Hampton Falls Farmers' Club, of which Mr. Sanborn is a member, has been conducting a course of experiments with the various fertilizers which may be of great value if we can procure them for publication.

Mr. Sanborn's first experiment was with potatoes. He planted them on dry land, on which he had applied sixteen loads of manure plowed in. He put 100 lbs. of Peruvian guano into the hills, on half an acre, leaving the rest with no manure, except what was plowed in. He dug the potatoes in July and sold them at an average of one dollar and fifty cents a bushel. He got just 23 per cent more potatoes where the guano was applied, and they were of better size. His crop was 100 bushels to the acre. The value of the guano and labor of applying was three dollars, and the gain by its use about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  bushels, which sold for \$18.75. On another piece of similar land, he applied swamp mud in the hill, to the whole, and to a part Peruvian guano at the rate of 100 lbs. to the acre. The crop was understood to have been a better one than the first, and to have been 209 bushels to the acre, so that the use of 100 lbs. of guano, worth \$3, gave 20 bushels of potatoes additional, worth about \$16. Mr. Sanborn applied 100 lbs. to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre, and plowed it in for rye, leaving a part of the piece with no guano. It was cut by his men in his absence and not kept separate. The whole crop was twenty bushels to the acre, which he called a small crop. His opinion is that there was fully double the quantity of straw, and nearly double the amount of grain on the part where the guano was applied. He applied 200 lbs. to an acre for barley, part of the piece not guanoed. The part where the guano was used gave a crop of fifty bushels to the acre. So that he got about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  bushels of barley, worth as many dollars, for about \$5 invested in guano, to say nothing of the increase of straw. The barley was raised

last year, and the land laid to grass. There was this year no perceptible difference in the crop of grass where the guano was used and where it was not. Mr. Sanborn said that he made the common blunder last year of an overdose of guano on his corn. He applied 500 lbs. to an acre in the hill and burnt up his crop, so that he lost half of it. This year, by no means discouraged, he repeated his experiment with corn. He plowed his land with a Michigan plow, sowed on 200 lbs. of Peruvian guano to the acre, plowed it again lightly, say six inches deep, put 100 lbs. in the hill and 200 lbs. more around the hills before the second hoeing, and gathered 98 $\frac{1}{4}$  bushels of shelled corn to the acre, as measured by his neighbors, and received the first premium at our county society the present year for his crop. He had no means of knowing how much his crop was increased by the guano, but stated that he had no doubt it added to it very much. The foregoing is perhaps as much guano as is profitable to use at one dose.

There is a great deal going on in the Granite State in the way of agricultural investigation, and nowhere more than in Hampton Falls. Mr. Sanborn, whose statements are given above, is a reliable man, who labors with his own hands and whose object is to make his farming profitable. The testimony of one such man who *practices* is worth that of two mere *professors* of agriculture.

We have given the above accounts of the fairs and the prominent part our people took in them to show that our farmers at that time conducted their business intelligently and were well up with the times and were fully as far advanced for the light they had as those at the present time.

At the time these fairs were held, mowing-machines were not used, nor any of the improved labor-saving machinery now in general use. Nearly all farm work was done by hand. Kerosene oil, which now makes the farmhouse bright and cheerful in the evening, at small expense, had not been discovered. There were no agricultural colleges or experiment stations. Chemistry, as applied to agriculture, was not generally understood. The whole subject of special fertilizers has since been developed. No one would think of reclaiming meadow by covering it with gravel. The cost of labor would now make this unprofitable. The cost of labor spent in specials would yield far more profit at the present time. Peruvian guano of the quality and value of that used in those times is now nearly unknown.

#### TOWN FAIRS.

During the summer of 1894, the Hampton Falls Grange Fair Association was formed for the purpose of making arrangements

for and holding a town fair, which many had been anxious to do for a number of years, claiming that the town was capable of holding a first-class exhibition. The officers chosen were Warren Brown, president; George F. Merrill, secretary; George C. Brown, treasurer. The first fair was held October 2 and 3. It was held in the town hall with no outdoor show. The entries were very large and consisted of the products of the field, farm, and orchard, poultry, paintings, fancy articles, canned goods, etc. In fact, nearly everything which is ever found in a hall show could be seen. The excellency of the exhibits was noticeable. Good judges were of the opinion that in this respect it exceeded any show they ever had attended; nothing unworthy finding a place.

The show of fruit of all kinds was very large, and in great variety. The names of many varieties were not generally known, which resulted from the many kinds introduced by tree agents in the years previous. Many of these varieties were of attractive appearance and seemed of good quality, but would not be profitable for general cultivation, because not known in the market, and from this cause be slow of sale, although they might possess considerable merit, or might be undesirable because not productive enough for profit, and from these causes not so desirable to raise as the well-known, popular kinds. Those who considered themselves expert in fruit culture and knowledge of varieties said they saw more varieties they were unable to name than at any other exhibition they had ever attended. The show of fruits, although not as extensive as that of the New Hampshire Horticultural Society, held a few days later at Manchester, was equal in variety and excellence. There was an extensive show of vegetables and potatoes. Most of the new and popular kinds of potatoes were to be found. The show of corn was large and added much to the attractive features of the fair. Large quantities of canned goods were shown and added a great deal to the good appearance of the tables. Needlework and fancy articles, of which there was a large amount, was not the least pleasing feature. The excellence of the whole exhibit showed that our farmers can and do produce a great deal upon their farms worthy of merit, and with a little encouragement are willing to enter into friendly competition with their neighbors in the show of their products, which would be of mutual benefit.

The second fair was held October 1 and 2, 1895. Much greater preparation was made than the year previous and the exhibition was much larger and more complete in all the departments. The

tables were arranged so as to give more floor space for visitors. A small outdoor show was arranged for poultry and some other things not desirable to have in the hall. This relieved the hall from any crowded look and added much to its good appearance. When everything had been arranged the hall presented a most beautiful appearance, which would be hard to equal or excel. The mistakes and omissions of the previous fair were remedied, and as far as possible carefully avoided. The floral exhibiton of W. J. Prescott was large and extensive, adding much to the beauty of the occasion, and was one of the most pleasing features of the fair. Much credit was due to Mr. Prescott, who was superintendent of the hall, for the decorations and tasty arrangment of the articles in the hall, and to Mrs. Prescott, who was secretary, for her untiring efforts to make the whole thing a success.

As at the former fair, the show of fruit, vegetables, and potatoes was large, as were all the other departments. The show of vegetables, garden produce, etc., by J. A. Wilson of Salisbury, Mass., all of which were raised by himself, was large and hard to be excelled. Some exhibits which came from the adjoining towns contributed to the variety and good appearance of the fair. Many good judges considered it one of the best town fairs they ever attended.

N. J. Bachelder, master of the State Grange, was present on the first day, and made an address to those who were there in the evening. The second evening, B. P. Ware, of Marblehead, Mass., and C. W. Woods, president of the Salisbury and Amesbury Agricultural Society, were present and made short addresses. Small cash premiums were awarded and paid on the various articles of merit. A diploma, which had been engraved specially for the purpose, was in many cases awarded, and by many preferred to a cash award. The attendance was larger than at the former fair, but not as large as the managers would have been pleased to see, or as large as the merits of the fair seemed to have deserved.

## SURPLUS REVENUE.

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In 1836, congress made a law transferring \$37,468,859.97, called the surplus revenue, to the states. The money came from the sale of public lands. The New Hampshire legislature, at the November session, 1836, passed an act authorizing the state treasurer to receive the public funds and give a certificate in behalf of the state that they should be safely kept and repaid when called for. In accordance with the United States law, our state was to receive its share in four regular installments, January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1, 1837. The first three, amounting to \$669,086.79, were paid over, but the state never got the fourth.

The legislature also passed a further act depositing the money with the several towns in the following compound ratio: One half of each town's share, according to the last proportion for the assessment of the public taxes, and the other half according to the number of ratable polls in 1836. The towns were to have it when they had voted to take it, and pledged their faith to safely keep and repay it, and had appointed an agent to receive it and execute a certificate of deposit.

The certificate which the town agent was obliged to sign recited, first, that the town had complied with the conditions of the law; second, that they had appointed an agent, and, third, that the state treasurer had paid him the money; and the agent also certified that it had been deposited with the town, and that the town was hereby legally bound, and its faith was solemnly pledged, for the safe-keeping and repayment of the same.

The law obliged the state treasurer to pay over the money on receipt of the certificate from the agent; made the towns accountable for the money, and provided that if they did not pay it on the request of the treasurer he could issue his execution for it and collect it of any citizen, who could have contribution from the other citizens.

It was made unlawful for the town to appropriate or expend this money. If they did, double the amount could be recovered from the town in the action of debt, one half for the county and the other half for the complainant. But the town could loan the money, and appropriate the interest for such objects as they saw fit.

The state treasurer was to give notice when the money could be had by publishing the time, and each town's share, in some newspaper, and if any town did not take the money the treasurer should loan its share and the interest to be for its use and it should be first applied to pay its state tax. The share of unincorporated places should be thus loaned and the interest applied like the literary fund. All of the towns were eager for this money. This town seems not to have received its share at first, for in 1838 we find they received \$1,816.32, and a year's interest upon the same, \$90.81, amounting to \$1,907.13. This money was loaned, and in 1839 it was voted:

That the money received from the state be appropriated to the payment of the public taxes, and that the selectmen be instructed to provide each resident who may be assessed towards the payment of the aforesaid taxes, with an order on the collector for the settlement of the same, what may remain to be kept at interest under the charge of the selectmen.

An effort was made to divide this money pro rata among the polls, as had been done in Portsmouth and some other towns, but that was voted in the negative.

No money appears to have been raised by taxation in 1839, and the surplus revenue money was used to pay the state and county tax and to defray all other town charges.

The receipt from the sales of public lands having fallen off to a great extent, was the reason the fourth installment was never paid. An unsuccessful attempt was made in congress to borrow money for the purpose, but it did not prevail.

No papers are to be found in the office of the secretary of state, or of the state treasurer at Concord, relative to the surplus revenue transactions. This money was not used by many towns as the law directed, and they were liable to be called on to repay the state. To prevent this the state treasurer, Zenas Clement, either hid or destroyed the records. The only record of how much each town received is in the "New Hampshire Patriot." The United States has never called upon the states for the surplus revenue, and probably never will.

## PROVINCE RATE AND INVENTORY.

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### PROVINCE RATE, JUNE, 1709.

WILLIAM BROWN, constable. Order from selectmen. This included all south of Taylor's river, including what is now Kensington and Seabrook. William Brown lived upon the south road in Kensington.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Nathaniel Batchelder, Jr.....	1	7	11	3	6	6
Benjamin Batchelder.....		13	3	1	10	3
Jonathan Batchelder.....		3	3		6	9
Benjamin Brown, Sen.....	1	6	3	3	3	0
Timothy Blake, Sen.....		16	2	1	19	9
William Brown .....		9	9	1	3	6
Benjamin Brown, Jr.....		7	2		15	6
Philemon Blake.....		10	5	1	4	5
Moses Blake .....		5	4		11	5
Israel Blake.....		5	2		11	0
Timothy Blake, Jr.....		3	3		6	9
Aaron Blake .....					4	6
Jacob Basford .....		10	1	1	4	2
James Basford.....		2	8		6	9
Capt. Joseph Cass.....		14	0	1	19	10
John Clifford .....		12	9	1	13	0
Israel Clifford, Sen.....		6	6		13	7
Jacob Clifford.....		13	0	1	9	3
Israel Clifford, Jr.....		3	6	1	13	1
Zachariah Clifford .....		2	2		4	6
Samuel Cass .....		4	0		8	4
Benjamin Cram, Sen.....	10	1		1	5	0
Thomas Cram.....		9	4	1	1	11
John Cram, Sen.....		18	5	2	3	4
Benjamin Cram, Jr.....		12	0	1	7	3
John Cram, Jr.....		6	4		15	6
Joseph Cram.....		9	9	1	3	7
Thomas & John Chase.....	1	14	10	4	12	6
Jabez Colman.....						
Philip Chase .....		2	2	0		
Mehitable Dow (widow of Simon).....			4	10		14
						6

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
John Dow .....	9	8		1	1	2
Josiah Dow .....	12	9		1	10	9
Thomas Dow .....	5	0		10		7
Samuel Dow, Jr.....	7	10		16		7
Joseph Emmerson .....	6	2		17		11
Benjamin Fifield.....	3	7		7		7
Jonathan Fifield .....	14	4		1	1	9
Holdredge Kelley .....				4		6
John French .....	18	11		2	10	1
Widow Fellows .....	9	4		1	1	8
Peter Folsom .....	1	1		9		1
John Folsom .....	1	1		9		1
Capt. Jacob Green.....	1	8	8	3	10	11
Isaac Green.....	1	4	2	3	4	9
Abraham & Nathan Green.....	1	2	11	2	10	1
John Green .....	10	11		1	4	11
Benjamin Green .....	7	4		15		3
Henry Green.....	2	2		4		6
Ens. John Gove.....	1	9	0	3	14	7
Ebenezer Gove .....	18	3		2	6	5
Jacob Green, Jr.....	3	1		4		4
Timothy Hilliard.....	16	10		2	3	8
Benjamin Hilliard .....	11	3		1	7	3
Samuel Healey.....	13	0		1	8	0
Mr. Huckle .....	3	7		7		6
Nehemiah Heath.....	7	6		15		10
Ephraim Hoyt.....	6	1		12		10
Stephen Hussey.....	3	7		1	10	3
John Eaton .....	5	4		11		4
Edmund Johnson .....	11	2		1	7	0
Samuel Leavitt.....	0	11				
James Leavitt.....				3		9
Benjamin Leavitt .....				3		9
David Lawrence.....	1	4		11		4
Samuel Melcher .....	10	6		1	2	8
John Morgan .....	6	1		12		10
Bonus Norton .....	1	5	11	3	8	1
Jonathan Nason .....	7	7		15		10
Jonathan Philbrick .....	1	2	6	2	17	1
Thomas Philbrick..	3	2		6		9
Christopher Pottle .....	15	2		1	17	4
James Prescott, Sen.....	15	5		1	17	4
Jonathan Prescott .....	14	8		17		0
James Prescott, Jr.....	13	0		1	10	3
John Prescott.....	8	1		17		8
Nathaniel Prescott.....	7	6		16		4
Caleb & Benjamin Perkins.....	15	0		1	15	7
Jonathan Robinson .....	0	4		3		0

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Robert Row, Sen.....		6	5		13	7
Robert Row, Jr.....		2	2		4	6
John Sanborn, Sen.....	1	0	4	2	18	10
Benjamin Sanborn.....		11	6	1	19	1
Nathaniel Sanborn.....		10	11	1	6	7
Joseph Sanborn.....	1	1	2	2	7	7
Joseph Shaw.....		14	9	1	16	10
Dea. Samuel Shaw.....	1	1	6	2	12	8
Caleb Shaw .....		15	4	1	16	4
Benjamin Shaw, Jr.....		13	3	1	9	9
Theophilus Smith.....		1	9		15	2
Lieut. Joseph Swett.....	1	1	3	2	16	6
John Stanyan.....	1	3	10	3	8	10
James Stanyan.....		1	6	1	10	0
Jacob Stanyan .....		9	4	1	1	10
Moses Swett .....		9	9	1	2	0
Joseph Swett, Jr.....		3	3		6	9
William Shepherd.....		5	4		11	4
Jabez Swain .....		3	3		8	9
Ens. Daniel Tilton.....	1	0	8	2	9	8
Samuel Tilton .....		9	10	1	3	4
Joseph Tilton.....		13	9	1	10	6
Daniel Tilton, Jr.....		6	7		14	4
David Tilton .....		9	6	1	1	7
Nathaniel Weare, Esq.....		16	0	2	3	7
Lieut. Peter Weare.....	1	6	1	3	7	0
Ens. Nathaniel Weare.....		19	5	2	3	8
Widow Wilson .....		3	4		11	4
Henry Williams.....		4	6		9	7
Edward Williams .....		7	7		12	0
Henry Ambrose.....		4	10		15	1
Nathaniel Ambrose .....		4	4		5	0
Sanders Carr.....		8	7	1	6	5
Joseph Dow & Jos., Jr.....		12	6	1	10	3
Joseph French.....		4	8		7	1
Andrew Greeley, Sen.....		11	6	1	0	2
Andrew Greeley, Jr.....		9	8	1	2	8
Robert Smith .....		11	6	1	4	2
Job Burnham .....		5	7		11	7
Israel Shepherd.....		5	7		19	4
John Shepherd.....					15	1
Joseph True.....		9	4	1	10	3
John Arnell.....			10		6	0
Ephraim Eaton .....		6	2	1	0	9
John Webster.....		4	8		7	6
Joseph Norton .....		2	2		6	0
Thomas Harris.....		2	2		6	0
Joshua Puddinton .....				15	3	

INVENTORY OF THE TOWN OF HAMPTON FALLS, MARCH 18, 1726-7.  
224 POLLS.

	Polls,	Houses,	Cultivated acres,	Oxen,	Cows,	Horses,	Hogs,
Jethro Tilton, blacksmith.	2	.....	52	2	4	2	4
Benjamin Hilliard.		10	12	.....	1	1	.....
Benjamin Prescott.	1	.....	12	.....	1	1	.....
Benjamin Moulton.	3	1	11	12	6	1	12
Samuel Tilton.	1	1	4	2	1	1	1
Colonel Weare, 1 negro.	4	1	36	5	5	3	1
James Lowell.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Deacon Benjamin Sanborn.	1	1	18	.....	3	1	4
Reuben Sanborn.	1	1	19	.....	3	2	1
Widow Nathan Sanborn.	2	1	10	2	5	2	.....
Joseph Sanborn.	1	2	20	.....	4	1	2
Enoch Sanborn.	1	1	3	.....	1	1	.....
Abner Sanborn.	1	1	26	2	4	1	3
Timothy Blake.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
James Moulton.	1	1	5	2	4	1	.....
John Brown.	2	1	8	.....	2	1	.....
Abraham Brown.	1	1	1	2	3	1	.....
Moses Blake, Jr.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Moses Blake.	1	1	11	2	2	1	3
Caleb Moody.	1	1	5	2	3	1	.....
Jacob Green.	1	1	18	2	4	1	2
Jacob Garland.	2	1	9	2	4	1	2
Israel Clifford.	2	1	10	2	3	1	1
Samuel Prescott.	12	1	10	.....	4	1	3
John Cram.	3	1	30	.....	5	2	2
Benjamin Cram.	2	1	20	.....	5	.....	1
Samuel Melcher.	3	1	16	2	4	1	1
Philemon Blake.	3	1	20	2	5	3	3
Captain Joseph Tilton.	3	1	3	1	2	2	.....
Sherburne Tilton.	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Nathaniel Healey.	1	1	13	2	3	1	2
Samuel Healey.	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1
Estate of Benjamin Healey, 1 negro.	1	1	36	.....	3	1	.....
David Tilton.	2	1	27	2	5	2	4
John Sanborn.	1	1	5	2	4	1	2
Jeremiah Prescott.	1	1	4	.....	3	1	.....
Elisha Prescott.	1	1	4	.....	2	1	1
Jonathan Prescott.	1	1	10	2	2	1	1
Nathaniel Prescott.	12	2	9	12	.....	1	.....
Thomas Dearborn.	2	.....	9	.....	1	1	.....
Joseph Prescott.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
John Hardy.	1	1	6	2	4	1	.....
Deacon Nathaniel Batchelder.	3	1	48	2	8	2	5
Joseph Batchelder.	1	1	20	.....	4	1	1
Jacob Basford.	1	1	8	.....	2	1	.....
Philip Peverar.	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Zachariah Philbrick.	1	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....
Samuel Shaw.	12	1	5	.....	1	.....	1
Jonathan Batchelder.	12	1	6	.....	3	1	.....
Benjamin Veazey.	1	1	56	2	4	1	2
John Hall.	1	1	16	2	4	1	2
Benjamin Shaw.	2	1	12	.....	3	1	1
James Prescott.	2	1	20	1	5	2	5
Samuel Selden.	1	1	.....	.....	4	2	.....
Enoch Colby.	1	1	10	.....	2	1	1
John Tilton.	1	1	8	.....	4	1	.....
Samuel Lane.	2	1	6	.....	4	1	.....

INVENTORY OF THE TOWN OF HAMPTON FALLS, MARCH 18, 1726-7.  
224 POLLS.—*Continued.*

	Polls.	Houses.	Cultivated acres.	Oxen.	Cows.	Horses.	Hogs.
John Batchelder.....	1	1	10	2	5	1	1
Moses Swett.....	3	1	10	.....	3	1	3
Ichabod Roby.....	1	1	9	.....	3	1	.....
Nathan Longfellow.....	1	1	13	3	8	2	3
Joseph Emmons, shoemaker.....	1	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....
Samuel Emmons.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Thomas Hunt.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
James Stanyan.....	1	1	4	.....	3	1	.....
Edward Williams.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Jonathan Nason.....	2	1	12	2	4	2	.....
John Sillea.....	1	1	5	2	1	1	1
Edward Palmer.....	1	1	6	.....	2	1	1
George Connor.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Charles Treadwell.....	2	2	23	2	5	1	2
Benoni Fogg.....	1	1	5	.....	2	1	2
John Boulter.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
James Perkins.....	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....
William Healey.....	1	1	4	.....	3	1	.....
Thomas Leavitt.....	1	1	11	2	4	1	.....
Robert Rowe, Jr.....	2	1	12	2	2	2	2
John Swain.....	1	1	7	2	4	1	3
Edward Tuck.....	1	1	14	2	3	2	1
Daniel Weare.....	1	1	5	.....	2	1	1
William Norton.....	1	1	16	.....	6	.....	1
Jonathan Cass.....	1	.....	7	2	1	.....	.....
Samuel Cass, aged man.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Jeremiah Gove.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jacob Brown.....	1	1	10	2	3	1	1
Ralph Butler.....	1	.....	8	2	3	1	2
Jonathan Philbrick.....	2	1	25	2	3	.....	3
John French.....	1	1	15	2	3	1	1
Benjamin Perkins, aged man.....	1	.....	15	.....	3	1	.....
Caleb Perkins.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Brown, Quaker.....	2	1	22	2	3	1	.....
Benjamin Brown, aged man.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Widow Sarah Dow.....	.....	1	10	2	1	1	.....
Amos Cass, stranger.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ebenezer Cass.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Gove, Sen.....	1	1	17	2	4	1	1
Nathan Cluff.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Jonathan Gove.....	1	1	15	2	4	.....	2
Samuel French.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Isaac Green.....	1	1	47	.....	4	1	.....
Edward West.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Ebenezer Knowlton.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aaron Blake.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Edward Gove.....	1	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benjamin Green.....	1	1	17	2	3	.....	1
Thomas Cram.....	1	1	12	2	3	.....	.....
Jonathan Fifield.....	2	1	20	2	3	.....	2
Richard Swain.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Dow.....	2	1	10	4	1	1	1
John Weare.....	1	1	8	.....	5	1	2
John Dow, Jr.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1
Widow Ann Brown.....	.....	1	17	2	3	2	1
Jonathan Palmer.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Samuel Buswell.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

INVENTORY OF THE TOWN OF HAMPTON FALLS, MARCH 18, 1726-7.  
224 POLLS.—*Continued.*

	Polls.	Houses.	Cultivated acres.	Oxen.	Cows.	Horses.	Hors.
Jonathan Brown*	1	1	5	2	1	.....	.....
Jeremiah Brown	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Jonathan Chase	1	1	13	.....	2	1	.....
Ebenezer Gove	1	1	20	3	4	.....	2
Ebenezer Gove, Jr.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Simon Fogg	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....
Joshua Purington	1	1	6	2	2	.....	.....
Henry Green	1	1	8	.....	1	1	.....
Elisha Chase	1	1	10	2	.....	.....	.....
Widow Chase	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Thomas Philbrick	1	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Brown	1	1	10	2	1	1	.....
Capt. Joseph Cass	1	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ephraim Hoyt, Jr.	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Jeremiah Brown, Jr.	1	.....	20	.....	3	1	1
Charles Steward, blacksmith	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Jonathan Dow	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
John Gove, Jr.	1	1	14	2	4	2	1
Joseph Norton	1	1	15	4	1	.....	.....
Ephraim Hoyt, Sen.	2	1	8	2	.....	1	1
Joseph Cass, Jr.	1	1	4	2	2	1	1
John Page	1	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....
Philip Griffin	1	1	3	.....	3	.....	3
Elisha Purington	1	1	2	.....	1	1	1
John Chase	1	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....
Nathaniel Weare	1	1	48	2	5	2	.....
John Eastman	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Ebenezer Prescott	1	1	3	2	3	1	.....

## COLLECTOR'S WARRANT, 1756.

---

In the warrant for the collection of taxes issued to Nathan Tilton, constable, 1756, we find that the following may be taken in payment of taxes:

It may be paid in new tenor bills of credit, or in coined silver at six shillings and eight pence per ounce, Troy weight, of sterling alloy, or in coined gold at four pounds eighteen shillings per ounce, or in the following commodities, being of the province or manufactures of said province, at the prices herein respectively set to each commodity, viz.:

	£	s.	d.
Merchantable Hemp per cwt.....	5	12	0
Winter and first fare Isle of Sable merch Codfish per quintal	1	10	0
Merchantable white pine boards per M.....	2	15	0
Tanned sole leather per lb.....	0	2	0
Indian corn per bush.....	0	6	0
Turpentine per Bbl.....	2	0	0
Flax per lb.....	0	1	0
Rye per bush.....	0	6	0
Joist per M.....	2	10	0
Barley per bush.....	0	6	0
Pitch per Bbl.....	1	10	0
Beeswax per lb.....	0	2	0
Peas per bushel.....	0	10	0
Bar iron per cwt.....	3	0	0
Wheat per bushel.....	0	10	0
Pork per lb.....	0	0	7
Bayberry wax per lb.....	0	1	6
Beef per lb.....	0	0	3
Tar per Bbl.....	1	5	0

These articles were to be delivered to the treasurer, at the cost of the owner, before the last day of December. If not paid by that time it was to be taken by distress.

The taxes were payable in gold, silver, new tenor bills of credit, or in commodities, in about the same manner for a number of years after 1756.

The same year two hundred and twenty-three pounds four shillings, new tenor bills of credit, were called for and raised by an act of the General Assembly, passed April 11, 1755, entitled "An act for granting unto his most excellent Majesty the sum of thirty thousand pounds, for and towards the building a fort near Crown Point." This was in addition to the parish taxes assessed for other purposes, collected in 1756.

## COLORED PEOPLE.

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THERE were quite a number of negroes living here in the early days of the town. There were some slaves; some were given their freedom. All slaves had either died or received their freedom before 1800. We find the marriage of Andrew and Dinah, Mr. Worth's negroes, recorded September 22, 1736. The Millers, who lived upon Murray's Row, were mulattoes. Many of the colored people were members of the church. Special seats were assigned them in the meeting-house and they were expected to confine themselves to the seats given them. The following will be of interest to people living at the present time:

To all people to whom these presents may come, Know ye that I, Abigail Brown, widow of John Brown, late of Hampton Falls, deceased, in the province of New Hampshire in New England, Know ye that I do by these presents do for me and my heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, every one of us, clearly and absolutely promise, release, and forever quit you the said negro man Caesar from me and my heirs forever, after the service of four years, which four years will be ended on the fourteenth day of March and in the year 1751 & 2, and in confirmation of what is above written, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this ninth day of May in the twenty first year of the reign of King George the Second.

ABIGAIL BROWN. (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of us.

JACOB BROWN.

JEREMIAH PEARSON.

Mrs. Abigail Brown was a Quaker and probably, like others of her sect, did not believe in slavery. We find that in 1756 Cæsar, a negro freeman, was rated, province tax, £5 10s. 11d.; school tax, £3 4s. 4d.; which is the only mention made of him after receiving his freedom. He must have been possessed of some property at that time, as there are many in the list whose rates were much less than his. Cæsar appears to have moved to Pittsfield, when he ceased to be rated here.

## STATE LINE.

---

FROM the earliest settlement there had been considerable controversy in relation to the proper location of the line between this province and Massachusetts. In 1737, Governor Belcher, who was at the head of both provinces, attempted a settlement.

The king was to appoint twenty persons, selected from the commissioners of New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Nova Scotia, and five were to constitute a quorum. They were to meet at Hampton (Hampton Falls) on the first day of August, 1737. The course of proceeding was fully marked out, and the parties notified.

Eight of the commissioners met at the time appointed, and after hearing certain statements from the parties adjourned for one week. They met again, according to adjournment, in adjoining towns, and within five miles of each other. The assembly of Massachusetts met at Salisbury. The house where they remained while in Salisbury is still, or was a short time ago, standing, and was called the state house. The assembly of New Hampshire was at Hampton Falls.

A cavalcade was formed from Boston to Salisbury and the governor rode in state, attended by a troop of horse. He was met at Newbury ferry by another troop, who were joined by three more at the supposed divisional line, and conducted to the George's tavern in Hampton Falls, where he held a council and made a speech to the assembly of New Hampshire. The George's tavern was supposed to have been situated near where the brick house now stands, owned by the heirs of Cyrus Brown.

After this pageant the commissioners failed to immediately establish the boundary line in which we were most interested.

The final decision was adverse to the claims of Massachusetts, cutting off a large territory from her jurisdiction. South Hampton and a part of Seabrook are a portion of the territory lost.

Perhaps the incident cannot be better described than in quoting the effusions of some witty poet who sings thus:

Dear paddy, you never did behold such a sight,  
As yesterday morning was seen before night.  
You in all your born'days saw, nor I didn't neither,  
So many fine horses and men ride together.  
At the head the lower house trotted two in row,  
Then all the high house pranced after the low;  
Then the governor's coach galloped on like the wind,  
And the last that came foremost were troopers behind,  
But I fear it means no good to your neck and mine,  
For they say 'tis to fix a place for a line.

## THROAT DISTEMPER.

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In June, 1735, there commenced a terrible disease in Kingston, called the throat distemper, and in that town in fourteen months there were one hundred and fourteen deaths, ninety-six of whom were children under the age of ten years.

The Kingston record says, "This mortality was by a cancerous quinsy which mostly seized young people, and it has proved exceedingly mortal in several other towns."

In the parish of Hampton Falls the throat distemper raged most violently. Twenty families lost all their children. Twenty-seven persons were lost out of five families, and more than one sixth of the inhabitants of that place died within thirteen months. The number of deaths from throat distemper in this town for fourteen months preceding July 26, 1736, was 210; of these, 160 were under ten years of age; 10 between ten and twenty; above twenty, 9; above thirty, 1. It should be remembered that at that time Hampton Falls included what is now Kensington and Seabrook. The majority of those who died were buried in the old cemetery on the plains.

Lieut. Joseph Batchelder and wife, who lived where Warren Brown now lives, lost all their children, twelve or thirteen in number, it is not known which, as Mrs. Batchelder afterward was unable to decide whether she had twelve or thirteen children. The whole number who died in the province during the fourteen months named was upward of a thousand. Only two houses in Hampton Falls where there were children escaped its visitation. One of them was where John T. Batchelder now lives; the other is now unknown.

There was an old record that the disease originated from a sick hog which was killed at Kingston. I should not have mentioned this had not the same statement been revived lately in a newspaper article. There is probably no truth in its originating in this way. It appears to have been epidemic in form. The first person seized was a child, who died in three days. About a week after, another

family four miles distant was attacked and three children died in three days. Of the first forty who were attacked, all died. In August it made its appearance at Exeter, six miles to the northeast, and in September at Boston, fifty miles south. In October it reached Chester, the nearest settlement on the west of Kingston.

The doctors were powerless in their efforts to check the disease. The epidemic soon became known as the "throat distemper," or "throat ail," and is spoken of as the "putrid sore throat." It is now supposed to have been a malignant form of diphtheria. Professor William Francis Webster of Kingston, when in Germany, found in a medical work there the statement that the first recorded instance of this disease was in the town of Kingston, New Hampshire. There was another visitation of the disease in 1754. We have no account as to the number who died in this town, but there were many. At this time forty-three persons died in Hampton.

Only one physician made any progress in arresting its ravages, Dr. Josiah Bartlett of Kingston, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He treated it with Peruvian bark, which was in opposition to the treatment of the other doctors, who were inclined to ridicule his method.

## THE SMALLPOX.

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THE smallpox originated in Arabia, A. D. 569. It was at first confounded with scarlet fever and measles, and supposed to be a species of one or the other of those diseases. The movements of Mahomet and his followers are said to have caused its rapid spread to other countries. For a long time the danger from smallpox was greatly aggravated by the methods of treatment. Before the discovery of vaccination, inoculation was quite general in England. The mortality under this system was small, not more than one in six hundred or more. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, ninety-eight of every one thousand deaths were from smallpox in England. By the general introduction of vaccination this mortality was reduced before 1850 to eighteen in a thousand. Since 1850, the mortality in most European countries has been reduced to only two in a thousand.

Vaccination was discovered and put in practice by Dr. Edward Jenner in 1796. Like all other great discoveries, the introduction of vaccination met with great opposition.

The prevalence of smallpox did much to demoralize and reduce the armies in the War of the Revolution, and was during the eighteenth century a much dreaded and fatal disease. It visited Hampton Falls in 1760, and again in 1782. At the latter visitation a pest house was established on Great hill and those who had the smallpox were taken there for treatment.

Two lines were drawn around the house at a considerable distance from it, called the outer and inner, the outer being one rod from the inner. All supplies were delivered at the outer line, and no outside person was allowed to cross it or come within the lines. Cats, dogs, or other domestic animals coming within the inclosure met with instant death. Outside persons who wished to communicate with the inmates must come to the windward. Great hill was selected because of its elevation, as from this cause there would be less danger of its being communicated to the people of the town.

The attendants were persons who had had the disease at some previous time and had recovered and were not liable to have it again. In 1760 they appear to have been cared for in different places. A number of deaths occurred at that time. Among them was that of Green Longfellow, son of Nathan. We have seen no account of the mortality in 1782. Elisha Quimby died in 1760.

The following are the items paid for the smallpox in 1760:

	£	s.	d.
Pd. Capt. Sanborn for sundries found for Green Longfellow	2	12	8
Pd. Samuel Shaw for nursing Green Longfellow and wife	18	0	0
Pd. Francis Marshall for nursing.....	45	0	0
Pd. Katharine Bryan for nursing.....	27	16	0
To John Sanborn for sundries he did.....	1	5	0
To Meshech Weare to sundries found by him.....	30	5	11
To Meshech Weare for attendance.....	2	5	0
For warrants for Impressing houses &c.....	2	5	0
To Jonathan Fifield, Jr., for sundries he found.....	4	3	9
To his attendance.....	2	10	0
To Samuel Collins for some things he found.....	0	17	5
To his attendance.....	2	10	0
To Nathan Tilton for things he found and attendance.....	0	13	6
To Mr. John Green for wood and sundries.....	11	0	0
To Daniel Sanborn for a coffin.....	1	10	0
To Winthrop Gove for coffins.....	1	10	0
To the Widow Philbrick for use of her house.....	12	13	5
To Wade Stickney for his trouble removing.....	2	0	0
To Nathan Cram for his help in moving &c.....	0	13	6
To two bed sacks.....	1	13	6
To Benjamin Connor for use of his house.....	2	0	0
To Capt. Williams for use of his house.....	2	5	0
Pd. for two blankets.....	2	10	0
To Mr. Michael Hodge for use of his house.....	3	0	0
To Nathaniel Sinklar for use of barn.....	0	15	0
To Capt. Benj. Swett for his team &c.....	0	15	0
To Nath <sup>l</sup> Gove for wood.....	3	0	0
To Henry Felch for sundries he did.....	0	5	0
To Abner Sanborn, Jr., for service.....	0	5	0
Selectmen's time and expense.....	36	9	3
To sundries found for Jos. Norton.....	3	18	3
To Samuel Collins sundries he found.....	4	14	9
To his attendance.....	3	11	3
To Francis Marshall, Nursing.....	21	0	0
To Isaiah Row, Nursing.....	12	10	0
To charge of sending his clothes to him.....	0	17	0
Dr. Emery's bill not yet paid.....	36	10	0
Total .....	<hr/>	304	9    2

Owing to the absence of the invoice book from 1773 to 1787, we are unable to give the cost of the smallpox in 1782. The following bill, received by Caleb Sanborn, April 1, 1782, may interest the reader at the present time.

	s. d.		s. d.
To 1½ mugs of flip.....	1 6	1 qt. molasses.....	1 0
To 3 lbs. beaf @ 6.....	1 6	Cyder .....	0 6
To 2½ lbs. pork @ 8....	1 8	1 pint wine.....	2 0
To 1 pint of rum.....	1 2	3 lbs. cheese.....	1 6
To barley & bread.....	2 0	Barley .....	0 9
To Breakfast .....	1 0	1 pint rum.....	1 2
To 1 lb. sugar.....	0 8	½ lb. candles.....	0 6
To 1 mug of flip.....	1 0	1 pint rum.....	1 2
To 1 pint of wine.....	2 0	½ lb. candles.....	0 6
To cyder .....	0 6	5¾ lbs. beaf @ 6.....	2 0
1 pint of rum.....	1 2	5 lbs. pork.....	3 4
1 qt. molasses.....	1 0	1 pint rum.....	1 2
1 pint wine, cyder.....	2 8	2 qts. cyder.....	0 6
1 lb. coffee.....	1 6	½ peck meal.....	0 9
1 lb. sugar.....	0 8	1 pint wine.....	2 0
1 pint rum.....	1 2	1 pint rum.....	1 2
1 pint wine.....	2 0	2 qts. cyder.....	0 5
6 beets .....	0 7	1 doz. beets.....	1 3
1 qt. soap.....	0 3	1 gal. cyder.....	1 0
1 pint rum, 2 qts. cyder.	2 6	2 qts. Vinegar.....	1 0
1½ pints rum, Cyder....	2 6	½ lb. Brimstone.....	1 0
1 pint rum, 1 pint wine..	3 2	1½ pints rum.....	2 0
2 qts. Cyder, ½ lb. sugar	0 11	1 mug flip.....	1 0
1½ pints rum, cyder....	2 6	Cabbage & Potatoes...	1 0
2½ lbs. pork.....	1 8	1 gal. cyder.....	1 0
1 mug flip to Weare....	1 0	1 doz. beets.....	1 3
10 lbs. beaf.....	3 0	1½ pints rum.....	2 0
4½ lbs. pork.....	2 10	2½ lbs. cheese.....	1 3
1 gal. Cyder.....	1 0	1½ pints wine.....	3 0
1½ pints wine.....	3 0	1 gal. cyder, ½ mug flip	1 6
1½ pints rum.....	2 0	3 pints rum.....	4 0
1 lb. coffee.....	1 6	1 lb. coffee.....	1 6
10 lbs. fish.....	1 3	Cyder .....	0 6
1 lb. candles.....	1 0	1 pint rum.....	1 2
1 gal. cyder.....	1 0	6 lbs. pork.....	4 0
1 doz. beets.....	1 3	6 lbs. beaf.....	3 0
15½ lbs. veal @ 5.....	7 0	1 pint rum.....	1 2
1 pint rum.....	2 0	1 lb. sugar, Cyder.....	1 2
1 gal. cyder.....	1 0	1 lb. sugar.....	0 8
1½ pints rum.....	2 0	1 pint rum.....	1 2
5 lbs. pork.....	3 4	Lard .....	0 3
1½ pints wine, 1 gal. cyder	3 0	5 lbs. beaf.....	1 6

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1 doz. beets.....	1	3	4 lbs. pork.....	1	8
1 lb. candles.....	1	0	5½ lbs. pork.....	3	8
1 gal. vinegar.....	2	0	6 lbs. beaf.....	3	0
1 lb. coffee.....	1	6	2 qts. rum.....	4	0
18 gals. milk.....	18	0			

Rum, cider, and wine, being simple remedies, must have been considered good for the smallpox, and were probably agreeable to take, and not nauseous, as are many of the medicines which are prescribed for less dangerous diseases at the present time.

## CEMETERIES.

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THE land for the old cemetery on the plains above the hill was granted by the town of Hampton in 1704. Additional land was granted at the time the common was granted, in 1722. This was the first cemetery ever in the town. Those who died here previous to that time probably were buried at Hampton. In this cemetery rest the mortal remains of Hon. Meshech Weare, Rev. Messrs. Theophilus Cotton, Joseph Whipple, and Josiah Bailey, the first ministers of the town. For many years this was the only burying place in the town, and great numbers have been buried here. In 1735, when the throat distemper visited the town and 210 persons died, tradition says that nearly all of them were interred here. If all the people who lie here were alive it is doubtful if they could stand in the inclosure. This is the only place in town which can properly be called a town cemetery. The town has always voted money cheerfully to keep it in order.

After the new meeting-house was built in 1768, it was thought advisable to have a parish cemetery, convenient to the church, and land was bought of Jeremiah Lane, which is now the old cemetery on the cross road. We find the following upon the records in relation to it:

Propose to give a deed of half an acre of land off, across the westerly end of my lott, by Benjamin Hilliard's, for a burying place for the use of the parish for the consideration of the sum of fifteen dollars, upon giving the deed, and the parish, or individuals making up the fence in decent order, suitable with timber on the wall, and a good gate against the road to enter in at, And likewise a good stone wall to separate it from my lott, after the crop is taken off, So as to be wholly enclosed, as a burying place ought to be.

JER<sup>m</sup> LANE

The deed was executed on the 4th of December, 1781, Asa Lane and Joshua Lane witnessing the signature of Jeremiah Lane.

The following are the names of the proprietors who paid for the land. The amount paid by each is recorded upon the town record.

Nathan Tilton, Samuel Prescott, Jonathan Tilton, Caleb Tilton, James Prescott, Jonathan Burnham, James Prescott, Jr., Benjamin Tilton, Jeremiah Blake, Henry Blake, Nathan Brown, Widow Sarah Healey, Benjamin Sanborn, Isaiah Lane, Jeremiah Lane, Aaron Wells, Benjamin Pike, Jonathan Cram, Samuel Weare, David Batchelder, Peter Tilton, Pain Rowe, Henry Robie, Henry Robie, Jr., Samuel Lane, Eaton Green. The highest sum paid by any one was 6 shillings; the lowest, 1 shilling 6 pence.

The first person buried in this yard was Deacon Elisha Prescott, who died in 1781, the year the cemetery was laid out. Rev. Samuel Langdon, who was settled as pastor over the church in 1781, died in 1797. He is buried here. Dr. Langdon was at one time president of Harvard College, from 1774 until 1780. It seems strange that the college has not erected a suitable monument to mark the resting place of a former president, and not allow his grave to be neglected. By his side repose the remains of Rev. A. M. Bridge, for fourteen years the faithful pastor of the Unitarian church. Mr. Bridge died at Marshfield, Mass., in 1865.

Nearly all the families living in the upper and central parts of the town used this cemetery to bury their dead.

There was a small cemetery adjoining the Baptist church as early as 1840. This has since been enlarged and used by nearly all the families in that part of the town, and is well cared for and kept up in good shape. A new yard has been laid out adjoining the old town cemetery, and the lots are gradually being taken up. We have no knowledge as to when the yard in the upper part of the town was laid out. It must have been a long time ago, as it is nearly filled up by the families who lived in that neighborhood. The yard on the south road near General Nason's is a private one, and must have been used as early as 1825.

Fifty years ago, or more, when the then existing cemeteries had become pretty well filled up, the practice of burying upon the farm and on land owned by the family became quite common, and a number of private yards was the result. After a time this practice was found to be objectionable, as when the premises passed into other hands, who had no interest in the lots, they were often neglected, and there was a very general demand for a public cemetery, where the lots would be cared for even if there were no representatives of the families living, or who might have removed to other places.

In 1861, a committee was chosen to locate and purchase a suitable place for a town cemetery; also to fence and put it in suitable

condition for use. This committee spent considerable time in trying to find a proper location. The lots which were mentioned when the committee was chosen were found upon examination to be unsuitable for the purpose. No lot on which the whole town could unite was found and, to the great disappointment of almost every one, this had to be given up. In 1866, two acres of land were purchased on the cross road, opposite the old yard, which was fenced and lotted off. At about the same time the yard near the Baptist church was enlarged, so that enough room for the present at least was made available. When this had been done the proprietors of the private cemeteries moved those buried in them to one or the other of these places. The doing away with private lots was a move in the right direction, and a great improvement over the former practice, where the resting place of the dead was often neither cared for nor respected when the premises passed into other hands.

## EARTHQUAKE OF 1727.

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THIS occurred on the night between October 29 and 30. At Hampton, when the noise was first heard, a flash of light was observed at the windows, and a blaze was seen to run along on the ground, and then the shake began. The brute creation ran roaring about the fields in the greatest distress. A spring of water which had boiled over ever since the town was first settled eighty years before and never frozen, was now sunk down so much that they were forced to dig to raise it, but were unable to raise it to its former height, and it now freezes in moderately cold weather. The above spring was on the land of Robert Tuck, and within three or four rods of his house. He lived at Rand's hill, not far from what is now known as the "old yellow house," in Hampton.

The following account is from the appendix of Rev. Mr. Gookin's sermon:

The earthquake which was throughout the country in the night between Oct. 29<sup>th</sup> & 30<sup>th</sup> 1727, was in this town much as it was in other places, of which there are divers printed accounts, only, as I believe, somewhat weaker here than in those towns that lie upon the Merrimack river. And from what we can learn it was stronger here than in Boston or the towns thereabouts. The shake was very hard and was attended with a terrible noise something like thunder. The houses trembled as if they were falling. Divers chimneys were cracked and some had their tops broken off. It was especially so in the south parish (Hampton Falls), where the hardest shake seemed to be upon the hill where the house of God stands. Three houses upon the hill had their chimneys broken, one of which was Rev. Mr. Whipple's. When the shake was beginning some persons observed a flash of light at their windows; and one or two saw streams of light running on the earth. The flame seemed to them to be of a bluish color. These flashes no doubt broke out of the earth, otherwise it is probable they would have been seen more generally especially by those who were abroad. The sea was observed to roar in an unusual manner. The earth broke open near the south bounds of the town (as it did in divers places in Newbury) and cast up a fine bluish sand. At the place of eruption there now (about two months after) continually issues out considerable quantities of water, and for a rod around it the ground is so soft that a man can't tread upon it without throwing brush or

some other thing to bear him up. It is indeed in meadow ground, but before the earthquake it was not so soft but that man might freely walk upon it. There were divers other shocks the same night, yea the sound was heard, and sometimes the shake felt every day for a fortnight after. Afterward it was heard but not so often. On Dec. 24<sup>th</sup>, at night, just eight weeks after its beginning there were two shocks. The first of which was very loud and jarred the houses. This shock extended from Charles river to Casco Bay. But this was not the last we had. This present year, 1728, is begun with the voice of God to us, it being heard Jan. 1<sup>st</sup> about two o'clock in the afternoon, and at times Jan. 6<sup>th</sup> at eight. We heard the sound again on the 16<sup>th</sup>, and last night Jan. 24<sup>th</sup> we had two shocks which made our houses tremble, so that the Lord's hand is stretched out still. It is hard to express the consternation which fell both on man and beasts in the time of the great shock. The brute creatures ran roaring about the fields as in the greatest distress, and mankind were as much surprised as they, and some with very great terror.

A short time before the earthquake, Rev. Mr. Gookin had preached a sermon from the text, "The day of trouble is near," which was regarded as prophetic. This sermon was printed and extensively circulated. As no person or animal was injured, except by being much frightened, the force of the sermon would appear to have been weakened, and undue importance given to it. Where the earth broke open was said to have been near Morton hill. The smell of brimstone about the place for some time after gave rise to the name of "Brimstone hill." There is springy land in that neighborhood, which would answer to the description given above.

On Tuesday, November 18, 1755, occurred the third great earthquake felt in New England since its settlement. (The first occurred in 1643, but did no particular damage.) This was considered more violent than either of the others. It occurred in the morning, about an hour and a half before day. The weather was remarkably serene, the sky clear, the moon shone bright, and a solemn stillness pervaded all nature at the time it commenced. The shaking of the earth was so great that several chimneys were thrown down. The agitation was as perceptible on the sea as on the land. Shocks were frequently felt during the next fortnight. The great earthquake which destroyed Lisbon began November 1, 1755, and was probably a result of the same disturbance.

Light shocks of earthquake have been felt at intervals of a few years; not as heavy as those spoken of above. So far as we can learn, no serious damage was ever done in New England by earthquakes.

## MURDERS.

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AT Portsmouth, May 8, 1755, Eliphas Dow of Hampton Falls was executed for the murder of Peter Clough, of the same place. It appeared upon evidence that a quarrel had existed between them for a long time. On the 12th day of December, 1754, they accidentally met at the house of Noah Dow, where some high words and threats passed between them. Clough challenged Dow to go out of the house to fight, and went out himself. Dow followed, and as he went out he took up his brother's hoe, which stood in the entry, and with it struck Clough a blow on the side of the head, which instantly killed him. Dow was arrested and examined before the Hon. Meshech Weare, and committed to prison at Portsmouth. At the February term of the supreme court, he was indicted, tried, and convicted, and sentence was pronounced upon him, that he should be "hanged by the neck until he was dead."

The sheriff was commanded by a warrant from the court to execute the sentence on the 20th day of March following, but in consequence of two reprieves from the governor, the execution of the sentence was respite until this day. The gallows was erected on the south road, near the pound, and between the hours of twelve at noon and three in the afternoon, Dow was hanged, and his body buried in the fork of the road a few rods from the gallows on the declivity of the hill.

Matthew Livermore, Esq., was the attorney-general who managed the prosecution and Thomas Packer the sheriff who caused the sentence to be executed. Sometime about 1850, while repairing the road, Dow's bones were unearthed.

On the evening of May 7, 1868, as Mrs. Thomas Brown was busy with her work in the kitchen, hearing a knock she opened the door, when she was struck by an ax in the hands of a man, which felled her to the floor, from which she never rose or regained consciousness. She died the day following. The assassin passed by her into another room where Mr. Brown was sitting by an open fire



THOMAS BROWN.

1793 - Murdered May 1, 1868

See page 558.



reading a newspaper. He struck him a heavy blow upon the head as he sat in the chair, breaking his skull. Mr. Brown lived a few days, dying on the 13th. Before his death he regained consciousness and said John Ross, a former hired man, was his assailant. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were aged people, living alone with the exception of the hired man. John Ross had lived with them for a number of months and was well liked. He had been kindly treated and had been the recipient of many favors from them. He had left Mr. Brown's employ a few days before under the pretext of going West. The motive of the crime was robbery. Mr. Brown had a short time before sold some oxen, which sales amounted to several hundreds of dollars. This money Ross supposed was in the desk where he had often seen Mr. Brown place money, and he was led to think that at that time considerable money was deposited there. In this he was disappointed, as he found only about eighty dollars. A small amount of money which belonged to a religious society, of which Mr. Brown was treasurer, was in the desk at the time, but escaped his notice.

The next morning, when the hired man, who lived near by, came to work he discovered that something was wrong, and gave the alarm. The community was horror-stricken and started in all directions in pursuit of the perpetrator. It was soon found that Ross had been seen in the neighborhood the afternoon previous. He was found and arrested at Newburyport that morning, about 10 o'clock.

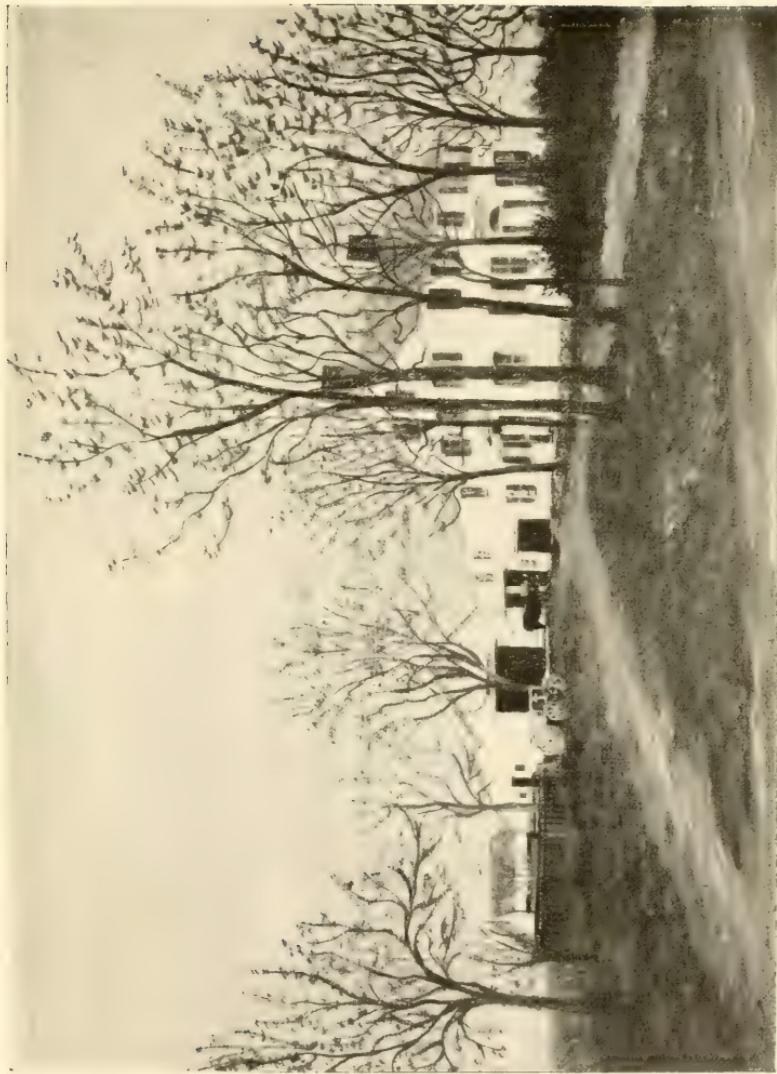
It was then found that the name of "Ross," by which he had been known, was an assumed one. His real name was Josiah Pike, and he was a native of Newburyport, where he was well known as a dissolute and worthless character. Pike was immediately taken to Hampton Falls, where a preliminary examination was held. He was committed to Exeter jail. He waived further hearing and was bound over to the October term of court, to be held in Portsmouth, where he was indicted, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged.

By our law, a man sentenced to be hanged must first spend one year in solitary confinement in the state prison. During that time some of Pike's relations who were wealthy and influential made a great effort to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, but were unsuccessful. He was hanged in the state prison in Concord, November, 1869. His was the first execution within the walls

of the prison after the law was passed making executions nearly a private matter.

During the last month of Pike's life in prison he was visited by many people. The ladies of Concord carried him bouquets and sang to him; a delegation of women sang to him within an hour of his death, and went away weeping. Like many other scoundrels, when cornered he became very religious. He became a hero. These proceedings aroused the people of the state, who were disgusted with such foolish and senseless exhibitions over condemned murderers, so that the next legislature passed a law making it very difficult for any one to see or interview a prisoner waiting under a death sentence. It was also the cause of putting the prison under the strict discipline for which it has since been noted.

RESIDENCE OF THOMAS GROAN,  
Destroyed by fire June 17 1885 Sept 5 1885





## LIBRARIES.

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Soon after 1800, and during the ministry of Rev. Jacob Abbot, a library was established and kept in the parsonage house. It was called the Social Library, and was probably the first library ever in the town. Of how many volumes it was composed we now have no means of knowing, but probably not more than three or four hundred. The writer has one of the books which is numbered 213. The books were of a substantial character and such as were designed to impart useful information, many of them being the standard works of the time. The reading of these books had not a little to do in giving the people of the town the reputation for intelligence and the respect which they enjoyed in the community. The books were composed of biographies, sermons, travels, poems, and a few of the leading works of fiction. At that time fiction did not take the prominent place in public libraries that it does at present.

The Social Library was owned in shares. The shareholders held an annual meeting to consider its welfare. An annual tax of twenty-five cents was collected on each share, for the benefit of the library. Its patrons were mostly those who attended the parish church while the church existed as such. The library continued until 1849, but during its later years received but few additions to its shelves, and its patronage had about ceased, as the books had been very generally read, and a new library had been established and kept at the same place. It was then decided to divide the remaining books among the shareholders, which was accordingly done, each owner receiving an equal number of books, parcelled out so as to represent, as nearly as possible, equal values. The father of the writer received among other books four volumes of Hunter's "Sacred Biographies," one volume of sermons by Job Orton, two volumes of "Lewis and Clark's Expedition to the Pacific Ocean," "Telemachus," one volume; "Thomson's Seasons," one volume; "Dick on the Improvement of Society," which appeared to have been written for a scientific work,

one volume: "The Addresses of the Presidents," one volume. This appears to have been contributed to the library by Weare Dow, son of Major Joseph Dow and a grandson of Governor Weare. Many of the books which composed the library were rare and valuable works at that time, and showed that a great deal of care had been used in their selection.

During the ministry of Rev. Jacob Caldwell, who lived in the parsonage house, and largely through his efforts, a library was established and kept at his house called the Ladies' Library. This was about 1845. At first it had only a few volumes. The ladies' sewing circle, connected with the Unitarian society, used the money earned by them in purchasing books, quite a good number being added yearly in this way. This library received a few books by donation. It was incorporated by the legislature in 1887, and now numbers about one thousand volumes.

After the removal of Mr. Caldwell, the library was kept by Miss Nancy B. Perkins in the house now occupied by Dr. Sanborn. It continued here until the death of Miss Perkins, in 1863, when it was removed to the house of Charles T. Brown, where it remained for a number of years. It was then removed to the Unitarian church, where it has since remained. This library has been a credit to those who established and nurtured it. A library called the School Library, which was kept in the church for a time, the donation of some one in Boston, was afterwards added to and became a part of the Ladies' Library.

An enactment of the legislature in 1891 providing for establishing and aiding town libraries was passed. The towns which accepted the provisions of this act could receive at the expense of the state one hundred dollars' worth of books, which might be selected from a large list which had been prepared by the state library commissioners. This act did not apply to those towns which had town libraries at the time it was passed. This town was among the first to accept the provisions of the act, and started out in the winter of 1892 and 1893 with the books received from the state, in addition to a good number of volumes donated by individuals.

In accepting this act, a town the size of Hampton Falls agrees to contribute not less than twenty-five dollars annually, to be applied in increasing the number of books. We have appropriated fifty dollars annually for this purpose. The Lend-a-Hand Society contributed nearly fifty dollars, raised by them at a levee. In 1896,

John T. Brown, Esq., of Newburyport, Mass., paid for one hundred dollars' worth of books, which had been selected by a committee chosen for the purpose, and which have since been added to the library. In 1897, Lewis W. Brewster, Esq., of Portsmouth, contributed one hundred volumes.

Mr. E. B. Towle has acted as librarian since its first start. The library is open to the public for exchange of books on each Saturday afternoon, from 2 till 4, and occasionally at other times. The patronage of the library has far exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine friends, and is still increasing, extending to nearly all parts of the town. There are more than one hundred cards in use all the time, and during some portions of the year this number is much increased. It has been kept in the selectmen's room at the town hall, but from present appearances more commodious quarters must be provided for its accommodation in the near future, if the present interest should continue.

## TOWN HALL.

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In the early days of the town, the meetings were mostly parish meetings. They were held in the church. The most important matters considered were in relation to church affairs, such as the calling and settling of ministers, raising money to pay their salaries, and for repairs and improvements upon the meeting-house, parsonage buildings, and fences. In those days the town affairs held a secondary place to those of the church. Gradually, little by little, the business of the town increased and received more attention, until there came a complete separation of the church and town matters. Then the town meetings assumed much the same form and character that we find in them at the present time. The first parish or town meetings were held in the meeting-house built about 1709, and which was situated near the present site of the Weare monument, on the common. The town meetings continued to be held there until the new meeting-house was built in 1768.

While there was a great deal of opposition to having the church services transferred from the old to the new meeting-house, we do not find by the record that there was any objection made to holding the town meetings there. We find that at the first town meeting ever held in the new house, January 20, 1770, there was a very full vote for moderator, which was a test vote, showing the strength of the old and new meeting-house parties. The new church party prevailed, having six majority over their opponents. From that time until this church was demolished, in 1842, the town meetings continued to be held here.

As soon as the old meeting-house was removed and an attempt made to locate and build a town house, the question of location assumed large proportions and a wide difference of opinion in relation thereto developed itself. The town meetings were held from 1844 until the completion of the new town hall, in 1878, in the Christian chapel, which was very near the center of population, or, at least, the roads leading to it made it more convenient for all the voters to go to that point and return than to any other location.

Those who lived in the upper part of the town wanted the town hall located near where the old meeting-house stood. Those in the lower part of the town wanted it at the hill. With so wide a difference of opinion it was found to be a hard matter to agree upon any point which would be agreeable to all sections of the town.

This condition of things continued to exist for a great many years, with no great agitation of the matter so long as the town meetings could be held in the Christian chapel at little expense, although it was small and inconvenient for the purpose. Those who wanted to build a town hall were willing to remain as they were, fearing that the other party might prove the stronger and, when a test vote came, decide upon a location they did not want. Those who were opposed to the expense of building, argued that the present arrangement was much more economical than to build.

The large expenditure by the town, made necessary by the War of the Rebellion, probably kept the matter from being considered as soon as it might otherwise have been. While a town meeting could be held in the chapel and the necessary business done at no very great inconvenience, there were other things which were urged with a great deal of force why some definite action should be taken in the matter.

Since the destruction of the Academy Hall by fire, there had been no place for public assemblies, social meetings, levees, lectures, and dances. Some place for this purpose the young people demanded, and felt that it was their right to have, without being obliged to go outside the town to obtain it. It was claimed that much of the money which had been expended for such purposes could be kept in the town, where it would benefit our own people, churches, and other things which it might be desirable to aid. It was the culmination of these ideas rather than any demand for a place to do the town business which inaugurated the movement which resulted in the building of the town hall.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1877, after a general discussion of the matter, it was voted by a good majority to build a town hall upon its present location. Warren Brown, James D. Brown, Charles A. Hardy, Henry H. Knight, and Joseph T. Sanborn were chosen a building committee to carry this vote into effect. An appropriation of \$2,500 was made for the purpose. It was not an easy task the committee found before them. The form and size of the house, the style of the building and its internal arrangements, were subjects upon which there was a wide difference of opinion.

After a number of meetings of the committee, and consultations with others who were friendly to the project, a plan was agreed upon which was submitted to Isaiah Wilson of Portsmouth, who was an architect, to put in shape, and to make the plans and specifications for the building. When these were received, the committee advertised for proposals, which resulted in several bids from different parties, after the consideration of which the committee concluded to let the building to Samuel W. Dearborn of Hampton. The dimensions of the proposed house were forty by sixty feet, with twenty-foot posts. It was found that the sum of \$2,500, which had been appropriated by the town, would not be sufficient to complete and finish the house by the plans and in the manner contemplated. The friends of the house advised the committee to finish the house according to the original plans, and agreed to use their influence to have the house accepted and paid for when completed. The entire cost of the house was, when completed, \$3,887.34. At the time when it was voted to build, nothing had been said about furnishing and lighting. The committee proceeded to light and furnish the hall at an expense of \$435.34. The house was well furnished and the lighting was considered better than that of any other hall in the vicinity.

The whole cost of building, lot, and furnishings was \$4,322.16, which was the whole cost, including \$75 paid for policy of insurance for five years. From this there was to be deducted \$229.31, the proceeds of a town levee which had been held to aid in furnishing the house, which left the whole cost to the town, including insurance, \$4,093.37. The committee advanced the money needed to complete the house in excess of the appropriation.

The house was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, Tuesday evening, October 31, 1877. Hon. John J. Bell of Exeter delivered an historic address of the town, and others made short addresses. There was music by the band. The house was filled to its utmost capacity on this occasion.

From this time until the annual meeting in March, 1878, the house remained in charge of the committee, who made arrangements for and held entertainments, lectures, concerts, balls, etc., and in this way inaugurated the hall for the purposes for which it was to be used in a social way. Among other things asked for was a spring floor, which was furnished by the committee, and which is much appreciated by the dancing public, and is of value at any time when there is a crowd in the building.

It was claimed by the opponents of the house that it was built altogether too large, but subsequent events have proved that it was not large enough. Some of those who found a great deal of fault because it was too large and cost too much have since blamed the committee because the house was not large enough, and because many additional things which would have cost a great deal of money had not been supplied. The lack of more extended stage room and dressing accommodations is frequently complained of.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1878, it was voted, after some discussion, to accept the building and furniture, and to pay the committee the amount of money which had been advanced by them. The committee did not make any charge, nor did they ever receive any compensation, for their services in building the hall. The building of a town hall is usually attended with considerable ill feeling, and ours was no exception to the rule. A great deal of bitterness was shown, but it has gradually passed away.

The writer has examined a great many of the town halls which have since been built in different parts of the state, and has never seen one which cost less money than ours, or one which is any better adapted to the purpose for which it is wanted. Some, which have a few more conveniences, have cost nearly double. Many of them are so arranged that the main hall is upstairs, which to the aged and infirm is a hardship, and in some cases a prohibition to their ever entering them. In the country towns, where land is plenty and cheap, there is no excuse for this. In many of the towns, no more wealthy than ours, the town halls have cost a great deal more than ours did.

The advantages which have resulted to the town from building the town hall have been fully as much as its friends claimed for it when it was first projected. No town at the present time is doing its duty by its inhabitants that does not provide a suitable place for meetings of a social character, where all may meet for purposes of enjoyment and improvement.

The want of some suitable place where horses could remain in comfort while their owners were comfortable and enjoying themselves in the hall was soon felt. No man's Christianity is deserving of any respect who does not see that his dumb animals are cared for and protected from the weather. In 1892, twenty horse-sheds were erected at a cost of \$487.57, which have been a great convenience as well as comfort to both man and beast.

In the spring of 1896, during a hard southerly wind, the sheds were all overturned. In the language of an eye witness, "Commenting at one end, they went over very much as a plow turns a furrow." They have since been replaced as good as ever, at an expense of \$258.36.

## TOWN MEETINGS.

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THE town meetings are the outgrowth of the parish meetings. At first the meetings were almost entirely devoted to matters pertaining to the church: To make provision for preaching, to raise money for the support of the minister, and maintain the parsonage buildings and fences. Our records show that these matters received proper attention and were well cared for in this town. At first only church members were allowed to vote in these meetings. By degrees the suffrage was extended and at the present time is universal to all American citizens. Other matters came to be considered and a complete separation of church and town matters was the result. The parish meetings were held in the old meeting-house at the hill, as were the town meetings until 1770, when they were removed to the new meeting-house, and held there until 1842, when the house was demolished. In 1843, the town meeting was held in Farmers' Hall, which was in an outbuilding owned by Wells Healey, and was situated near his house. It was a poor room and ill adapted for the purpose. The town failed to elect a representative that year. The only time the writer ever saw the house "polled" was at that meeting.

In 1844 the annual March meeting was held in the Christian chapel, where the town meetings were held until the town hall was completed in 1878. During this time all the presidential elections save one, and nearly all the special meetings, were held here. At the first town meeting held in the chapel, the last Democratic representative ever elected in this town was chosen. Rev. Otis Wing, at that time pastor of the Baptist church, was elected.

There were a great many hard-fought contests over various matters at some of the meetings held in the chapel, but they were not of a political character, as in some towns. The two political parties were not evenly enough divided in this town to make such contests possible.

The presidential election in 1864 was held in Academy Hall, as were some of the special meetings in the time of the war.

In 1774 the town meeting was called for the first time by the constable, in the same manner as they are called in Massachusetts towns at the present time. The meetings continued to be called in this way by the constable for fifty years, although in 1798 it was voted that the selectmen call future town meetings. This may have been done once or twice, but this order was soon disregarded and the constables again called the meetings until about 1825.

In 1780, fourteen different persons were elected constable, and all declined to serve, each paying the fine for not serving, which was five shillings. It was then voted to hire some one to serve as constable for the ensuing year. It was the custom at one time to dispose of the office of constable at auction to the highest bidder. The office of collector of taxes was similarly disposed of to the lowest bidder. The poor were auctioned off, in a humane manner, to those who would keep them at the least expense.

For many years after the separation of Seabrook from this town, the people united with us in choosing a representative. The elections were held in Hampton Falls. I believe that in every case a citizen of Hampton Falls was chosen. This has been accounted for from the fact that the out-of-town voters were royally entertained when they came here to vote. Many of the visiting voters cared less who should be elected than they did to know a good entertainment was forthcoming.

At the annual parish meeting in 1773, Capt. Jonathan Tilton was chosen moderator without opposition. From some cause there was a contest in the election of town clerk. Caleb Sanborn was declared elected, defeating Benjamin Tilton, who had held the office for the two years previous. Tilton's friends claimed fraud, and demanded a poll of the house, which was done a number of times. Sanborn's men refusing to poll, the oath of office was administered to Sanborn. The opposition claimed fraud, in that a number had voted for Sanborn who were not legal voters, and petitioned the governor and council to set aside the election and order another, which was done. John Phillips, Esq., of Exeter, the founder of Phillips Academy, was appointed by them to come here and preside in the meeting, which he did. At this meeting Benjamin Tilton was elected clerk and continued to hold the office until 1776. There was no contest over the election of selectmen. The contest for a clerk appears to have grown out of the new meeting-house quarrel. The cases are few where a non-resident is called to preside in a town meeting.

Unavailing protests were made to the governor and council to declare illegal the calling of the meeting by Justices Walter Emery and Noah Bryant, which was the contested meeting in the new meeting-house in 1770.

In a warrant for a meeting of the inhabitants of Hampton Falls and Seabrook, to be held November 1, 1776, to choose one man to represent them in the congress at Exeter, and also to elect five councilors, is appended the following:

That no person be allowed a seat in the Council, or assembly, who shall by himself or any person for him before said choice, treat with liquor &c., any person with an apparent view of gaining their votes, or afterwards on that account.

At this meeting Henry Robie was chosen to represent Hampton Falls and Seabrook in the assembly to be holden at Exeter. The two towns united in choosing representatives until after 1800.

We find the following in relation to the first presidential election in 1788:

State of New Hampshire, Rockingham S. S. Pursuant to an act of the General Court directing the mode of choosing the representatives, and electors to choose a President of the Federal Government, and by S<sup>d</sup> act the third Monday of December is appointed for that purpose.

Notice is hereby given to the freeholders, inhabitants of Hampton Falls qualified to vote for state representatives to meet at this place on Monday, the fifteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purposes aforesaid—And as it is a matter of the greatest importance and consequence, to us and future posterity, it is to be hoped that a general attendance will be given and that each one will endeavor to gain such information as shall enable him to act with wisdom, prudence and discernment.

CALEB TILTON	}	Selectmen.
MICHAEL TILTON		
NATH <sup>I</sup> HEALEY		

This was the first election of Washington to the presidency. At this election thirty-five votes were cast for electors, and forty votes were cast for representative to congress. At the present time, many more votes are cast for president than for any other candidates which are upon the ticket at the same election.

In the next presidential election, 1792, Washington's second election, only eighteen votes were cast for electors; in 1796, twenty-eight votes were cast; in 1804, forty-five votes; in 1808, eighty-eight votes.

The first town meeting held in the town hall was in March, 1878, where all meetings have since been held. It is a much pleasanter and more comfortable place of meeting than the chapel, and the meetings have been attended with much less friction than in the smaller quarters.

From a careful examination of the records it appears that the affairs of the town have been well and prudently managed. Those intrusted with the town's interests appear to have been men of judgment, and to have been honest in the discharge of their duties. No appearance of intentional dishonesty appears. Where mistakes have been made it appears to have been an error of judgment, and not intentional dishonesty.

## VOTES PASSED.

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WE give below a variety of votes passed at different times and the reasons why some of them were passed.

To protect themselves from attacks by the Indians the early settlers carried their guns to meeting, to be used in defense if necessary. Some of the ungodly may have thought it a good joke to discharge their guns occasionally to frighten those who were timid. To prevent this a fine was imposed.

The act against using tobacco in and about the meeting-house was probably through fear of fire. The dwelling-houses were often clustered about the church, and a disastrous fire might be started from coals which had been used to light pipes.

Sometimes in stormy weather, as there were no sheds, horses were driven for shelter into the meeting-house, which was rough and unfinished. To prevent this a fine was imposed on those who did it.

Every family kept one or more dogs, many of which followed their owners to meeting on Sunday. There was always more or less noise and disorder among them. If not prevented they would come into the meeting-house during the service, and sometimes a lively dog fight would start up in the main aisle or in front of the pulpit during the sermon, which would require all the efforts of the church officer to quiet. While this was going on everything else came to a standstill. To keep the dogs from coming into the meeting-house and prevent interruptions of this kind, men were chosen in some towns, called "dog pelters," who sat near the door with cudgels in their hands to beat back any dog which might attempt to enter. Sometimes by a misdirected blow the dog would be forced in instead of out, and run howling through the house among the congregation. Instances of extreme cruelty are recorded against some of the dog pelters.

1661. Voted a fine of five shillings be imposed upon any person who shall discharge a gun in the meeting house, or in any dwelling house, without permission of the owner. The same penalty imposed upon any person who shall ride or lead a horse into the meeting house.

1665. To prevent damage by fire it is ordered that if any person shall take any tobacco, or carry any fire, or make use of any fire in the new meeting house or the south yard, they shall forfeit for every such offense 10 shillings, One half to the informer and the other half to the town.

1687. The constable is to keep the youth from playing upon the Sabbath day.

Tithing men were chosen, who had charge of a certain number of families, by way of oversight, and also to keep the boys in order about the church on Sunday. They were chosen for the latter purpose every year until 1854. It would appear as if there had been some improvement in good behavior since those times, as there is now no need of the enforcement of the above votes. There would seem to have been an advance in decency, even if there has been some falling off in religious observances.

1712. Voted, The town agree to allow the inhabitants of the Falls side to be at the expense of the fire wood furnished their minister, Mr. Cotton, and the expense of fencing the parsonage lands. The said expense to be collected by rate, the same as the rates for the whole town.

1721. At a town meeting held Jan. 1<sup>st</sup> 1721 of ye new parish of Hampton falls, One of the Selectmen of Salisbury appearing at the said meeting with a copie of a vote from their record which signified that they would not tax any inhabitant to ye northward of Can's brook, Provided we of Hampton falls would not tax any inhabitant South of sd brook, Voted, we would comply with this proposal in ye vote.

1723. Voted, any man who suffers his dog to come into ye meeting house on ye Lord's day shall pay a fine of five Shillings.

1729. Agreed by the selectmen of Hampton & Hampton falls, Where the line between the towns shall cross any man's land or marsh it shall be taxed where the larger part is situated, The other town not to tax the remainder.

1742. Voted, That if any person or persons belonging to this parish shall catch and kill any wolves within the limits of this parish from this day (Mar. 8<sup>th</sup>) to the last of June they shall have five pounds per head Old tenor.

1761. Voted, That the selectmen provide a cow for the widow Abigail Longfellow, at the charge of the parish. She was the widow of Green Longfellow who died of the Small pox in 1760.

1786. Voted unanimously in the negative, not to emit a paper currency on the plan of the General Court.

1791. It was put to vote to see if the meeting would vote anything for the services of the Committee in building the meeting house. Voted in the negative.

1794. Caleb Haskel, Widow Eunice Wells, Nath<sup>l</sup> Dodge & Nath<sup>l</sup> Healey have approbation to mix and retail spirituous liquors.

1797. Annual meeting. Voted, that every man in the town cut what thistles he has in his own grounds, so as to prevent their seeding this year. And that it is recommended to non residents that they cut what thistles they have in their land among us. Voted, That the surveyors of the several districts of highways in this town be directed to cut what thistles they find in the roads they repair in such season as will prevent their seeding this year.

1827. The selectmen granted three licenses to sell spirituous liquors on the training field at the fall muster.

1832. Voted, That the instructors employed to keep the schools shall be examined by a man that has a liberal education as the law requires.

In the warrant for the annual meeting, 1843, To see if the town will pass a vote to make a plan of the town showing each man's farm with the number of acres, separately, and take such measures as are necessary to carry the same into effect.

Upon this article it was Voted, That the selectmen be hereby empowered to cause a survey to be made of the town, provided the expense does not exceed one hundred dollars.

This appears to have been a bright idea which had struck some one. The town let him down easily, probably to the satisfaction of all concerned.

1846. Resolved that our representative be and hereby is instructed to use his best endeavor to abolish military musters in this state.

1848. Voted to buy a hearse for the use of the town.

1850. Geo. H. Dodge was unanimously chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the state. Only 18 votes were cast.

1851. On the vote to accept the amendments proposed to the Constitution, by this Convention, this town voted them all in the negative by large majorities.

1855. Enoch J. Tilton was appointed town liquor agent, liquors to be sold for mechanical and medicinal purposes only at 25 per cent above cost. 1856. Benj. F. Cram was appointed liquor agent. 1857. True M. Prescott. The agency was soon after discontinued.

1859. Voted to present Levi Lane, Esq., a cane as a testimonial for his service in administering the oath of office to the town officers elected, he having performed this service at every meeting for a generation past. John W. Dodge was selected to carry this vote into effect. The cane was bought, suitably inscribed, and presented.

## CATTLE UPON THE HIGHWAYS.

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VERY soon after the war of independence was ended, we find that the town passed a vote at nearly every annual meeting to prevent cattle, horses, sheep, and swine from being pastured upon, or to run at large upon, the highways, under penalty of a fine. This vote having been passed with so much regularity, there must have been a strong sentiment against the practice, and the votes passed had some effect in restraining the evil. At the annual meeting, 1811,—

Voted, That no horse, mare, colt, mule, jack, or any horned cattle shall go on or have pasture in any highway in Hampton Falls for the space of one hour, or more, on any day from the second Tuesday of March to the first day of November, in each year. That the owners of each horse, mare, colt, mule, jack, or horned stock so going in said highway aforesaid shall forfeit and pay for each offense the sum of two dollars, to be recovered as by lawsuit. Voted, That no sheep, lambs, or swine shall go to pasture in any highway in Hampton Falls for the space of one hour, or more, on any day from the second Tuesday of March to the first day of November in each year. That for each sheep, lamb, or swine so offending as aforesaid the owner or owners thereof shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty cents, to be recovered as by lawsuit.

This by-law of the town appears to have had some effect, as we find no vote recorded in relation to cattle for a number of years after. In 1822, we find that the town adopted the following act, which had been passed by the legislature:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened. That any town at its annual meeting, or at any meeting legally holden for the purpose, may make by-laws to prevent horses, horse kind, mules, jacks, neat cattle, sheep, and swine from going at large in any street, highway, or common, or in any public place within its jurisdiction, defined by known limits, from and after the first day of April until the last day of October in each year. On penalty that the owner or owners, or persons having the care of any horse, or horse kind, mule, jack, neat cattle, sheep, or swine so going at large shall forfeit a sum not exceeding four dollars for the breach of any by-law so made, to be recovered by action of debt before any

justice of the peace to and for the use of the person who shall sue for the same, with costs of suit, unless it shall appear that such horses, or other creatures, as aforesaid, was going at large without the knowledge of the owner or persons having the care of the same, any law heretofore to the contrary notwithstanding.

In 1822, the town voted to adopt the provisions of the above act, making the penalty one dollar for each offense. It would seem that this proved effective, as no other vote in relation to it was passed for a number of years. That the town was in earnest will appear from its having its action recorded by the clerk of the Court of Sessions.

Rockingham S. S. Court of Sessions, January term, Anno Domini 1823. On hearing and considering the foregoing by-law of the town of Hampton Falls, the Court of Sessions approve the same. Attest,

P. CHADWICK,  
Clerk.

After a few years we again find the town passing votes in relation to the matter, as cattle and horses had become troublesome from being allowed to run at large and find pasture upon the highways. The last vote in relation to it was in 1863, making the penalty two dollars for each offense.

This evil was after a time effectually corrected in another way, which promises to be permanent. People refused to fence against animals in the highway. There is no law to compel land owners to fence against animals which may run at large. The owners are responsible for any damage done by their animals. When this came to be generally understood, the land owners removed their gates and fences on the road and around their buildings, which made a great improvement in the looks of their premises.

The owners of animals, who had previously allowed them to run at large, finding it expensive to continue the practice, have by common consent concluded to feed their animals elsewhere, and a great nuisance and cause of annoyance has been removed.

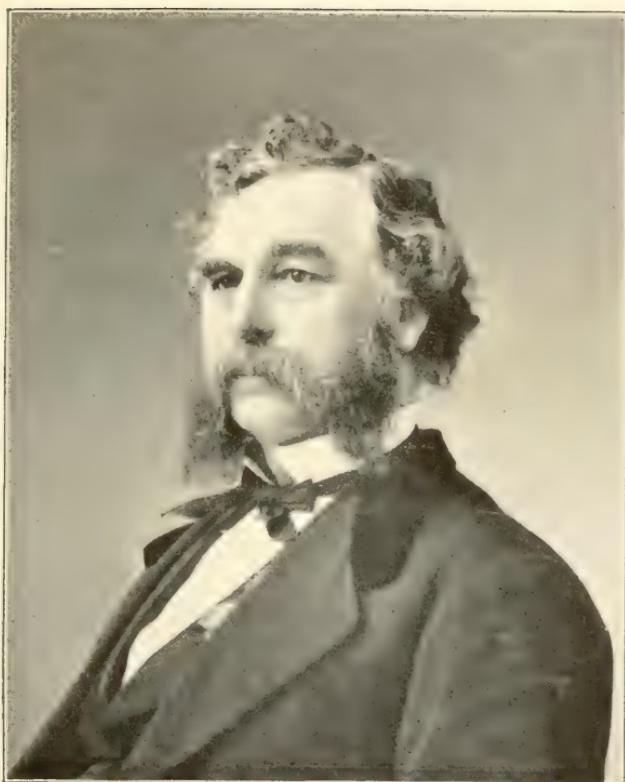
## WEARE BANK.

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THE Weare bank received its charter from the legislature of 1854. It was duly organized and opened its doors to do business January 1, 1855. Moses Eaton, Jr., of South Hampton was president and John W. Dodge was cashier. The first board of directors consisted of Moses Eaton, Jr., Uri Lamprey, Isaac Elwell, John B. Brown, Thayer S. Sanborn, Richard Dodge, and James Locke.

The bank was located in the house of Thayer S. Sanborn. The entrance and piazza on the north side of the house were constructed for the accommodation of the bank. The two rooms upon that side of the house were used for banking purposes. The front room was used for the public, and was where the cashier received and paid out money to the customers who had any business with the bank. The room in the rear was used for the directors. A large burglar-proof safe was procured, in which to keep all moneys and securities.

The bank found no difficulty in loaning its money, as the first two years of its existence were years of general financial prosperity. By law the amount of loans could be nearly as much as the capital stock and outstanding circulating notes. A reserve of a few thousand dollars in gold had to be kept for the redemption of any of the bank's bills which might be presented, and specie payment demanded. All solvent banks redeemed their bills in specie when presented, if asked to do so. This did not occur to any great extent unless the reputation and standing of the bank had become impaired, but in times of financial panic, or if rumors were afloat that everything was not right with the bank, a great deal of difficulty would arise from this cause, and a run made on the bank. This was sometimes done by enemies of the bank, when there was no good reason for doing so. When a bank could not redeem its bills which were presented, in specie, it must close its doors, and do no more business until things were put in proper shape to do so. When this had been done, it took a long time to restore confidence,



JOHN W. DODGE,

1819-1875

See page 559



and put the bank in good standing with the community. Every effort was put forth by the managers of a bank before allowing it to suspend.

The bills to be of any value to the bank must be kept in circulation, and not allowed to remain in the vaults of the bank, or in the clearing house in Boston. Each bank sent all the bills of other banks which they could get in exchange for its own to Boston to the Bank of Mutual Redemption, to redeem their own bills which had been sent there by other banks. If a bank succeeded in keeping a balance there in its favor it was allowed interest on that balance. If a bank had an amount of its bills remaining there unredeemed, they had to pay interest.

Those who have done business only under the stable conditions of the national bank system can have no idea of the inconvenience and loss which were experienced under the old state bank system. There was much uncurrent and bad money in circulation. Bills on banks outside of New England were refused and even Rhode Island money was looked upon with suspicion. When receiving money every bill was carefully scrutinized, and any suspected bill refused. Nearly every man who did business took the money he had received to the bank where he did his business, and exchanged what bills he had on other banks for the bills of his own bank, finding his only protection in paying out one kind of money. In this way the bills of all banks which were in circulation very soon found the way to the clearing house, where they must be redeemed.

This was a serious difficulty with which the Weare bank had to contend, and although its officials and friends made every effort to change money with those doing business, they accumulated fully as fast in Boston as they could be redeemed.

A small country bank had many disadvantages to contend with, beside keeping its bills in circulation. There were parties in other parts of the country who were anxious to get possession of these banks and use them for unlawful and swindling purposes. If they could get control of a bank they would borrow all the money possible on poor security, and by getting an overissue of bills into circulation in distant parts of the country, they would close the bank and those holding the bills would have to suffer the loss. Any bank where strangers were known to be hanging around or doing business was viewed with suspicion. There was the danger of bank robbers, who often selected those banks situated in small places, to operate upon. There were a great many bank-note reporters pub-

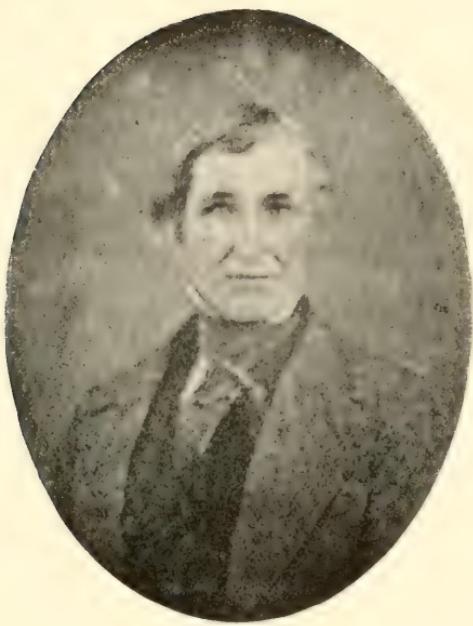
lished in different parts of the country who could be influenced to report unfavorably any bank if they were paid to do so. This system of blackmail resulted in great inconvenience to the bank which they saw fit to attack. All of these things, except robbery, the Weare bank was called upon to contend with.

January 1, 1857, Moses Eaton, Jr., resigned the office of president and there were changes in the board of directors. John B. Brown was chosen president, and continued to hold the office until his death, March, 1858. During this time the bank was called to go through the financial difficulties of 1857, which was a serious matter for it to do. The directors, by pledging their own private property, were enabled to carry it through. After Mr. Brown's death, Hon. Amos Tuck was chosen president, and continued until sometime in 1860, when a new deal was made. George H. Dodge acquired a controlling interest and was elected president, and Thomas L. Sanborn was made cashier. Mr. Dodge made arrangements whereby he expected to get the bank on to a solid basis, which he probably would have done had he lived. He died in 1862 before his plans were fully consummated.

After Mr. Dodge's death the bank commissioners, upon making examination of the affairs of the bank, concluded that it was for the interest of all concerned to close up its affairs, which was accordingly done, and at a considerable financial loss to the stockholders.

It was a mistake to have ever located a bank in this town. The business of the community did not demand it, although it was often a convenience to many people. It labored under a great many disadvantages. Only the most careful and skillful management could have made it successful. This it did not have in all cases. With so many things to contend with, it is no wonder it was not more successful.

There were quite a number of small banks started about the same time in various parts of the state, but they were not found profitable, and did not continue to do business for many years. Many of them, like the Weare bank, resulted in quite a serious loss to the stockholders. None were ever changed into national banks.



JOHN B. BROWN.  
1799—1858.



## MILLS.

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AT a town meeting held in Hampton December 26, 1656, Robert Page was given permission to build a sawmill at Taylor's river at a convenient place—said place being north of the teacher's farm (Rev. Mr. Dalton's)—on the following conditions, viz.: That the mill be built within twelve months; that he furnish boards for three shillings per hundred; and that no man have more than a thousand feet at a time until every man that stands in need shall be supplied. The boards were to be merchantable and of such length as people desired.

In 1657, for the purpose of forwarding the above work (building Minister Dalton's house), Robert Page was released from building his sawmill for the space of one year. The reason for passing this vote appears to have been that some of the carpenters engaged by Mr. Page were wanted to build the parsonage.

October 16, 1680, the owners of the old sawmill were given liberty to remove or rebuild the mill higher up Taylor's river, below the great swamp run. This location was at the place later known as the upper dam.

In 1680, John Garland had liberty to erect a gristmill on Taylor's river where the first sawmill stood, "Provided his dam does not injure the present sawmill, and he grind corn for one sixteenth part thereof."

In 1708 John Garland had become one of the ten owners of the sawmill, which they now wished to move back to the old spot, or near thereabout. They built over the dam, the partners agreeing to share equally in the work and expense and to use the privilege by turns. Garland and his heirs were not to draw any water for the corn mill, "except upon the last third part of every man's turn, and then if they don't come to saw, he may draw water to grind the corn as it comes to the mill if he can." The mill-gate was to be kept up through June, July, and August every year. Articles of agreement were signed January 24, 1709.

The location of the dam for these mills was probably at the same place as at present. The probable reason for moving the sawmill to the upper dam in 1680 was that a dam could be built and kept there at less expense, as the stream was much narrower, but the mill would not be as convenient of access, nor have as much fall as on the lower site.

These mills were known for many years as Garland's mills, and at a later period as Toppan's mills. The upper dam was made use of in the earlier days to hold back the water and serve as a reservoir, but the land above was flat and the flowage was troublesome. From this cause the second dam was abandoned. As near as can be ascertained this mill continued to be owned and operated by partners until it was bought by Aiken S. Coffin in 1855.

The sawmill was at first sixty feet from the south bank, and logs were rolled to it upon timbers extending to the shore. This space was shortened by filling, a portion at different times, until now the earthwork extends quite to the mill. In those days the lumber had to be carried out of the mill by hand, which was very hard work.

When the mill was owned by partners one twelfth part, or one day in a fortnight, was called a turn. A turn was twenty-four hours long, beginning at sunrise and lasting until sunrise the next morning. When there was an abundance of water and a great deal of work, the mill was kept in operation during the entire time. Each man was supposed to keep the mill in as good repair as he found it. There was some grumbling when the mill was left by any one in a condition needing repairs before it could be again used. There was less complaint on this score than would have been supposed when the number using the mill was taken into account. It was an honestly managed corporation, with no dishonest managers or defaulting cashiers. The general repairs were made and assessed upon the partners.

A general overhauling and remodeling of the mill was made in 1849. A breast-wheel was put in and other up-to-date machinery, making a great improvement over the former mill. The up-and-down saw was quickened in its movements, and made one hundred and fifty strokes per minute. Two thousand feet of lumber could be sawed easily in a day. This mill was commonly known as the "Old mill." The last partners were Wells Healey, John B. and Thomas Brown, Nathan Moulton, Joshua James, Edward Shaw, and Aiken S. Coffin.

After Mr. Coffin became sole owner he made extensive repairs and improvements, and did a great deal of business. He sold to Arthur T. Wilbur, who became the owner of the entire mill privilege, owning the mills on each side of the stream. This was in 1875. He put in a circular mill in place of the upright saw. The mill on the Hampton side was burned June, 1876, and was never rebuilt. After a year or two Mr. Wilbur disposed of the sawmill to Jacob T. Brown, who removed the old mill and built a new one, having all the modern improvements, planing, matching, etc.

About 1842, Aaron Prescott built a sawmill near his house, which he continued to operate until his death in 1853. He had some trouble with the land owners on account of flowage, as the land was very flat above the mill. After his death the land owners bought the privilege and sold the mill to Joseph Poor, who removed it to Kensington.

Sometime during the latter half of the last century David Batchelder built a sawmill upon Grapevine run, which he operated until 1805, when it was removed. In 1830, his son, Moses Batchelder, rebuilt the mill and put in a second dam above. He did a great deal of business considering the size of the stream and the amount of water it afforded. About 1880 John T. Batchelder erected a grist-mill on a dam below the sawmill. Neither of these mills are now in operation. Tradition says that there was once a fulling mill on this stream, near the sawmill. There is no record to show at what time or by whom it was operated.

About the 10th of May, 1648, the town granted unto Abraham Perkins and Henry Green, in consideration of building a water mill in the town of Hampton at the Falls river, twenty acres of upland as near the falls as could be had, and ten acres of salt marsh as convenient as could be had, and five acres of fresh marsh where it could be found, two acres of commonage, and all the swamp that lay between Henry Green's lot and his planting lot that was not yet given out. About three years later Green bought out his partners for thirty pounds. On the 19th of April, 1679, at a general town meeting, "Liberty was granted to Henry Green to set up a dam on the falls river above his dam that now is, provided it do not prejudice any town highway or particular man's property by flowing their land or ways."

December 16, 1700, Capt. Jacob Green, son of Henry, wished to take down the old mill and build a new one. The town granted him the same privilege of the stream that his father first had "for

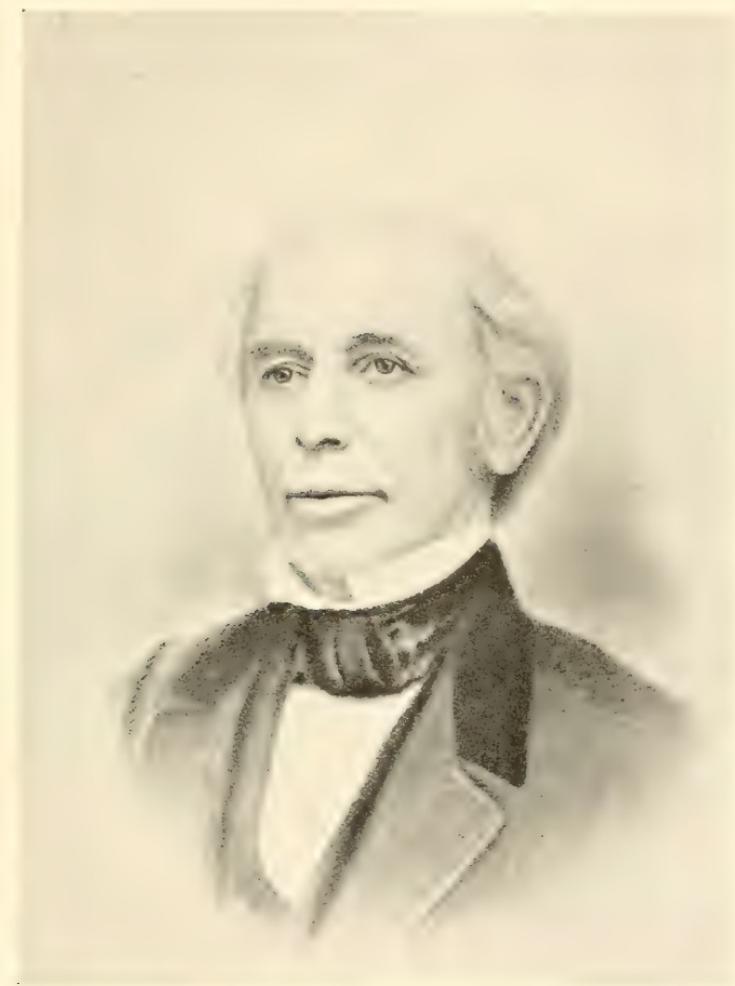
his encouragement to new build the mill, as he shall make appear by the evidence. And when the mill is builded the said Capt. Green is to grind the town's corn for the sixteenth part thereof when there is water to do it." Nathaniel Weare, Esq., dissents.

The mill was deeded by Capt. Jacob Green to his grandson, Nathan Longfellow, who owned and occupied the property until 1764, when he sold to Gen. Jonathan Moulton, who sold soon after to Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge, who built over the dams and added a third one. The mills have continued in possession of Mr. Dodge's descendants until the present time. He built the dams from stones suitable for the purpose in a natural state without splitting, which were found and collected from all parts of the town, and some brought from Kensington. The dams were built under the supervision of Mr. Dodge, who did much of the work himself. The condition of the dams today shows that he was a workman who thoroughly understood his business. No repairs of any amount have been found necessary. A sawmill was on one side of the stream, and a grist and clothing mill upon the other. The sawmill was removed in 1876. The gristmill has been rebuilt and is in operation at the present time.

At a town meeting in March, 1790,—

Voted, That whereas Mr. Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge has formed a plan for erecting in the town a fulling mill, and also a mill for the purpose of hulling barley, and as we can conceive such mills would prove very convenient and beneficial to the town, we think it but reasonable to afford the said Dodge some assistance or encouragement to carry his said plan into execution. And we hereby covenant and agree with the said Dodge his heirs or assigns that if he or they will erect the mills as above mentioned, we will pay unto the said Dodge his heirs or assigns the sum of nine pounds, Four pounds ten shillings to be paid as soon as the fulling mill is sett agoing, and the other four pounds and ten shillings to be paid as soon as the mill for hulling barley is sett agoing. And the selectmen shall pay the above sums recorded in the above vote without any other vote or order of the town respecting the same.

Perhaps some account of the business done in a mill of this kind may not be out of place, as this kind of business passed out of existence long ago. At that time nearly all the cloth was homemade, and made from the wool cut from the sheep kept upon the farm. To begin with, this wool was made into rolls, which was done with hand cards; then carding machines were invented, which did the



HON. GEORGE H. DODGE,

1808—1862.

Prominent in Political and Religious Matters.



business easier and better. The rolls were spun by hand and then woven into cloth on the hand loom. This work was done by the women folks in addition to their other household duties. Many of them were able to and did take the wool as it came from the sheep, doing all of the work, carding, spinning, weaving, and dyeing, and, in addition to this, cut and made the clothing worn by the family.

To facilitate and assist the manufacturer of homemade cloth was the business of the clothing or fulling mills of those days. Enough of these mills were located at convenient points to meet the demands made upon them by the community. These mills continued in existence until the improved methods of the present century, by providing a better way, rendered them unnecessary.

Fulling, also called milling, was the process of removing greasy matter from woolen goods and giving them a more compact texture by causing the fibers to entangle themselves more closely together, as in the process of felting. It took from sixty to sixty-five hours to properly full a piece of cloth. Considerable soap was used in the process. The cloth shrunk one fourth in width and length in the operation. The nap was raised by a process called "teazling." The business of carding, fulling, and dyeing was carried on here until after 1840, at first by Dudley Dodge. Afterward Robinson, Goodhue, Charles Johnson, and others continued it as long as there was any business to be done.

When this business closed George H. Dodge converted the mill into another use, the manufacture of batting and wadding, which was a success. The mill was run by both steam and water power. It was burned in August, 1847, but was quickly rebuilt, when batting alone was made. He continued to manufacture until his death, in 1862. Mr. Dodge made the business a success, as he did everything else he undertook. The business was continued by his son, George D., but abandoned after a time. The mill remained idle for many years. In 1890 Arthur M. Dodge converted it into a hosiery mill, which he carried on for a time. The alteration of the tariff rates and the advantages which the larger manufacturers have over the smaller made it unprofitable to do business here. These causes compelled him to relinquish the business. The mill has since been unoccupied.

We have noted that Nathaniel Weare dissented from the vote allowing Jacob Green to rebuild his mill and to give him the privilege to grind corn. It appears that Mr. Weare had a mill further up the Falls river, probably at or near the present site of Weare's

mill. At what time the first mill was built here no record appears. By a grant of the commoners May 8, 1722, one acre was given Deacon Nathaniel Weare near his sawmill. June 10, 1757, Meshech Weare deeded fifteen acres, more or less, to his nephew, Jonathan Weare, where the sawmill stands which formerly belonged to Nathaniel Weare, Esq. From Jonathan it descended in the family to the present owners, George A. Weare one sixth, and Benjamin F. Weare five sixths. There was a gristmill connected with this mill which was kept in operation until about 1880. We remember when the corn meal made by "Uncle John Weare" was considered by the older people superior to that ground elsewhere.

The day of permanent sawmills, located upon the streams and run by water, has about gone by. Instead of taking the wood lot to the mill to be operated, the mill now goes to the lot, and the expense of teaming is in a great measure avoided. The mills of a generation ago have mostly passed away. Unless some new use is discovered the prospect now is that the water power in this section will be unused in the not far off future.

In 1840 Jeremiah Lane built a windmill on the hill southeast from the Cock hill schoolhouse, for the purpose of grinding corn. The building was eight-sided, and from fifty to sixty feet in height, and was built in the most thorough and substantial manner. The arms were forty feet in length from the shaft. The building was framed by Joshua Pike. Owing to its peculiar shape and height, it was not an easy matter to put it together. Only good judgment and good workmanship could have accomplished it as well as it was done. The exposed situation of the mill caused some damage from high winds. One of the arms was often blown off, which made considerable expense for repairs. The gearing and stones were a little too heavy to be operated by the wind, especially light winds. This mill ground corn for a number of years, and made an excellent quality of meal. Mr. Lane afterward ground gypsum, or plaster of paris, which was then used somewhat extensively as a fertilizer. This was the last use the mill was put to. The running gear and granite stones were taken out and removed to Greenland, where they were in use for a number of years. The building was taken down about 1875. Mr. Lane removed to Candia and bought a farm in 1856. He died suddenly July 17, 1876, of heart disease, from the excitement attending the killing of two of his cows by lightning. He was 77 years of age. His father was Levi Lane, Esq., who was a prominent citizen of this town.

## SALT MARSH.

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IN the Massachusetts historical collection appears the following:

About the year 1639 began the one and twentieth town, Hampton in the County of Norfolk to be built. It is situated near the sea coast, not far from the river Merrimack. The great store of salt marsh did entice the people to set down their habitation there, For as yet cows, and cattle of that kind, were not come to the great downfall in their price. They had about 450 head.

From Belknap's History of New Hampshire, under date of 1638:

About the same time a plantation was formed at Winnecumet, which was called Hampton. The principal inducement to the making this settlement was the very extensive salt marsh, which was extremely valuable, as the uplands were not cultivated so as to produce a sufficiency of hay for the support of their cattle.

The marshes have always had an important bearing upon the agriculture of this town. The fact that good crops of hay could be cut year after year without expense for fence or manure was considered a great advantage. The bringing upon land and feeding more hay than was produced there could but tend to increase its productive capacity. The feeding of salt hay enabled many to sell English hay, which could often be done at a profit with no fear of impoverishing the fertility of the farm, which would be the case if no manure could be had from other sources, or if a less number of animals were kept and fed upon the land. With these advantages to be obtained we find the marsh was much sought for and its selling value per acre not much less than the uplands. In the sale of marsh the demand was generally fully equal to the supply.

There are some reasons for supposing that the marsh has undergone some change in its character since the first settlement of the country. Stumps of trees are found in many places, which would go to show that there had been a change of level in the surface at some not very remote period.

The late Edward Shaw told the writer that what was now salt marsh above the turnpike was, since the advent of the white man, an alder swamp, which would indicate that the land was lower than formerly, or that from some cause the salt water did not reach it as readily in the earlier days as it does now.

The marshes were divided, and owned in small tracts ranging in size from two to ten acres each. Nearly every farmer for a number of miles around had one or more pieces. The tendency has been for it to gradually concentrate into fewer hands, until at the present time it is owned by comparatively few. When it was first owned in small tracts, a great many persons could be seen at work at the same time, and the marshes presented a very busy appearance at the season of cutting. At that time working on the marsh was much enjoyed. It was a social time, where people saw each other and exchanged news and discussed matters of interest. Old men, who from the infirmities of age were unable to go to the marsh, regretted it as much or more than anything else which age made impossible.

Fifty years ago the old people told how many more could be seen at work upon the marshes at one time when they were boys than at that time. The number of workers has kept steadily decreasing until the present, when the gangs of men seen at work at any one time are few and far between. In the early days it was the custom to get at work mowing as soon after daylight as possible, when the grass was wet with dew, as it cut much easier when wet than it did when dry. Considerable bragging and good-natured banter went on before it was light enough to see who was talking. When daylight came this ceased; no one offered to fight or do impossibilities. The news of the death of Gen. Jonathan Moulton was carried from Hampton to the Merrimack river in this way in a very short time before it was light on the morning he died, and at that time was considered a very rapid transmission of news. This was before telegraphs and telephones were known.

One hundred years ago the black grass, now so common upon the higher marshes, was unknown. About that time a small patch appeared, which has since spread over a large area, and is considered one of the most valuable varieties of marsh grass.

After the introduction of the mowing machine the marsh soon began to lose its popularity. In a short time good mowers with hand scythes became scarce. Formerly there were many who prided themselves on their skill in handling the scythe, and depended upon getting a job every year upon the marsh at good wages.

A VIEW OF THE MARSH ABOVE THE TIRNFKE,





These men claimed to be able to cut from two to four acres in a day. There was quite a difference between the actual and the anticipated area cut. The average was not over an acre per day per man, although some could cut much more than that. Many could mow a great deal more with their mouths than with the scythe. When good mowers became scarce the marsh lost much of its popularity and there was a great decline in price, until there was little or no demand for it at any price, and much of it was left uncut.

Within a few years it has been found possible to substitute horse for hand labor upon the marshes, which has been done to a considerable extent and found to work well, and the work made much easier and less expensive than by the old methods. By this change in the manner of working, the marshes are slowly regaining some of their lost popularity. The different methods of treating the home lands to make them productive, the introduction of chemical and special manures, whereby lands may be made to produce crops without keeping animals to make manure to keep up the fertility, has had much to do in reducing the popularity and estimation with which the marsh was formerly held. It is doubtful if the marsh ever occupies again as prominent a place in our farming in future as it has in the past.

The quality and often the quantity of hay was much increased by drainage. Open ditches were cut from two to three feet in depth and six or eight inches in width. As the marsh settled the ditches closed up at the top while remaining open at the bottom for a long time. After being ditched the marsh presented a much improved look, being clean and free from boggy places, and better kinds of grass came in. Since the marsh has been neglected the ditches in many places have become stopped, and it is going back to its former wet and neglected condition.

William A. Hopkins, an Englishman who came to this town about 1848, dug hundreds of miles of ditches, which was his principal occupation until his death, about 1875. He built the house on Murray's row now occupied by William Brown. He resided here during the remainder of his life. Mrs. Hopkins was of a social nature and noted for her remarkable conversational powers. She died in 1879.

## STORES.

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PROBABLY there is nothing in which there has been a greater change, from the past to the present time, than in the methods in which the country towns obtain their groceries and family supplies. Fifty years ago nearly all of this class of goods was purchased outside of the town in the larger towns and cities. From some cause the people of this town patronized the dealers in Newburyport more than in other places. Probably at that time more groceries consumed in this town were procured there than in all other places combined. In those days Newburyport was the favorite market town with our people for trade. On almost any pleasant day quite a number of this town's people could be seen there. Farm produce was taken to market there, sold for cash, or was bartered for supplies to be taken home. Nearly all the grain bought came from there. Corn was bought in the olden time and taken home to be ground into meal by the local mills. Afterward, and at a comparatively recent date, meal began to be sold. This was considered to be a great advantage, as it saved the trouble of going to mill. The grain bought in Newburyport in those days was taken home by team. Now, very few, comparatively, of our people go to Newburyport to purchase supplies. A few patronized the dealers in Exeter, but that town had a reputation for demanding high prices, and was a poor market for what farmers had to sell. These causes kept the majority of our people from going there to trade. In later times quite an amount of the town's trade went to Hampton.

The country stores in the earlier times kept only a small stock of goods and of little variety,—only such things as were most likely to be called for. Customers asked for many things in vain. At that time the country dealer was unable to compete in selling price with his brother trader in town. He could not buy on as favorable terms, and the cost of transportation was more. The trade in the country stores at that time was principally with those who did not keep a horse, or from other causes were obliged to trade at home.

After the railroads were built and people had learned to utilize them a change came. The country stores began to enlarge their facilities and keep a greater variety of goods, until now there are in nearly every town one or more stores which keep a large stock of all kinds of goods which are liable to be called for,—grain, groceries, hardware, medicines, dry goods, clothing, provisions, farming tools, and other things too numerous to mention.

When the modern country store is situated near the railroad station, goods can be sold as cheap as in any other place. The dealer can receive his goods as cheaply as the trader in town, while his rent and living cost less. The extension of the railroad system all over the country, and the low rates of freight for long distances, have all tended to give the country storekeeper important advantages not formerly possessed. In nearly all country towns the necessities of life are now purchased in the town where used. Nearly all the stores have delivery wagons that carry goods to the homes of the purchaser, and take orders for what may be needed the day following, so that many families never have occasion to go to the store. Since the country stores have increased the volume and variety of their stock of goods, there has been a great falling off in the out-of-town trade in the larger places.

What is true in this respect in nearly all country towns has also become the custom in Hampton Falls. Although there has always been one or more stores in the town since its early settlement, it is only within a very few years that the trade generally has been controlled by our local dealers. Now more than three fourths of the necessities of life used in the town are purchased at home. The great saving in time and travel which is now possible under this method of doing business is not taken into account when people speak of the good old times, which many people appear to regard as better than the present.

The first store kept in the town of which we have any knowledge was on the south road, on the corner where S. B. Pervear now lives. It was in the latter part of the last century, and was kept by Jeremiah Gove's wife. The ledger kept by her is still in existence and shows that she kept a stock of teas, wines, spices, snuff, rum, groceries, etc., and had a good amount of trade in liquids if not in other departments.

Among the earlier storekeepers in the lower part of the town were John Porter and George Janvrin. The present store has been in existence a great many years. In its early days, and it was prob-

ably put there as soon as built, was a sign over the door which read "Foreign and Domestic Goods." This sign continued and did duty for a great many occupants of the store, until, because of old age and decay, it had to be removed.

Among those who did business in this store were Josiah Batchelder, who afterward lived in Amesbury and died there a few years ago. A man named Crocker was here for a short time, as was also George H. Dodge. Elijah Valentine, who came from Massachusetts, occupied the store for a number of years. He removed to Palmer, Mass., and afterward went west. William H. Hills and John N. Sleeper, who came from Plaistow and had been students in the academy, bought out Mr. Valentine and kept the store for a time. Mr. Hills was appointed postmaster. He is still living in Plaistow, where he has a nursery and does some law business. Mr. Sleeper, after leaving here, engaged in the shoe business in Haverhill and became well off. He died within a year or two. After Hills & Sleeper, Joseph T. Sanborn kept the store for five years or more, until he went to California in 1854. He was succeeded by Enoch J. Tilton, who kept the store for a year or two at this time. Then George D. Dodge, Larabee, and Standley, each successively, were in trade here. Enoch J. Tilton then returned and kept the store a dozen years or so, until 1872. He was appointed postmaster twice during the time, in 1861 and again in 1869. After leaving here he was in trade for a time in Iowa. He returned and was employed at Marche's cash store in Newburyport for a number of years. He was afterward in trade under the firm name of Tilton & Gerrish, until his death in 1885. Up to this time Joseph Sanborn and Enoch Tilton did more business than any who had previously occupied the store, but each did his work without the assistance of a clerk. The store was kept again by G. D. Dodge; then by C. C. Green and James H. Sanborn.

The present proprietor, C. N. Dodge, having enlarged the store and keeping a great variety of goods, has been enabled to extend and increase his business along all the lines carried in a country store at the present time. While in the early days of this store one man could attend to all the business which came and have considerable leisure, Mr. Dodge and two assistants have more than they can attend to and additional help has to be employed. The post-office has been kept here since 1885.

Cyrus Brown had a store near his residence where he did considerable business more than fifty years ago. He met with some

reverses, but the store continued to do business for a number of years after. The postoffice was kept here for a number of years previous to 1853, when it was removed. The building where this store was kept was destroyed by fire many years ago. James W. Green, a native of Chester, came here in 1853, and opened a store which was connected with his house. He was appointed postmaster in 1853, and held the office about ten years under two different appointments. He continued in business until 1880, when he was succeeded by his son, Charles C. Mr. Green died in 1883. He had considerable trade, but from being over-cautious did not keep the variety or quantity of goods on hand which would have enabled him to make much larger profits. Charles C. Green kept the store until his death in 1885. He was postmaster at that time. Since his decease the store has been unoccupied. George W. Leavitt built a store upon the "heater" which he has since occupied, selling some groceries, cigars, tobacco, confectionery, etc.

## BLACKSMITHS.

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IN the summer of 1667, Daniel Tilton asked liberty to "set down here as a smith," engaging to do the town's work "upon as good terms as any other man that doeth use that trade in these parts, and that for the term of four years." The town voted to receive him and granted him four acres of land adjoining the farm of Joseph Shaw. The conditions of the grant were that the said Daniel Tilton should have liberty to improve it or dispose of it to any other smith that the town could have no exception against, and if any other smith should come and settle in the town within the term of four years and succeed in drawing away the custom from Tilton, that the liberty to dispose of his land to the town, or, on the town's refusal, to any purchaser he could find, be given him. Tilton accepted these conditions and the four acres of land were laid out, having Joseph Shaw's farm on the northwest and the country way on the southeast, the lot being ten rods wide at the northeast end and twenty-two rods at the southwest end and forty rods in length. This lot was situated where the Baptist church and cemetery are now located, at the hill. The farm of Joseph Shaw was afterward occupied by Governor Wear, who married Mr. Shaw's daughter, from whom the farm was inherited.

Daniel Tilton was the first of the name of Tilton who lived in the town, and was the ancestor of all of the name who have ever lived in the town. Capt. Jonathan Tilton, who was prominent in town matters in the years just preceding the Revolutionary War, was a grandson of Daniel Tilton. Nathan Tilton, a grandson, had a blacksmith shop near the Unitarian church. His sons, Benjamin and Stephen, were blacksmiths. Benjamin lived where Albert S. Smith lives, Capt. Stephen where Henry H. Knight now lives. He had a shop near his house, and did much of the town's work, probably all in the upper part of the town. He died in 1821. There had been blacksmiths by the name of Tilton in the town for more than one hundred and fifty years, from Daniel, in 1667, till the death of Capt. Stephen in 1821.

Eben Brown was a blacksmith and had a shop on the spot where Horace A. Godfrey's lawn now is. He was a ship smith, and did iron work for Nathaniel Healey and others, who at that time were building vessels. He must have been there soon after the close of the Revolutionary War. He shod the stage horses. He was a man of ingenuity and designed new patterns of shoe buckles, etc. He came here from Seabrook.

Aaron M. Gove afterward had a shop on the same spot. Before coming here he lived on the south road where Warren B. Pervear now lives, and had a shop there. He came here about 1836, and built the house now occupied by Mr. Godfrey. He died in 1850. There was a blacksmith shop in this immediate vicinity where the stage horses were shod from the time the stages began to run. Jonathan Steward, who was a Revolutionary soldier from this town, appears to have worked here. He disappears from the record, 1787.

About 1835, or after the Christian Baptist society built their new meeting-house, the old building, which had previously been used for a church, was sold to Richard C. Marsh, who moved it to the north side of the road, near Kenny brook, on land now owned by Mr. Towle. The old church was fitted up for a blacksmith shop. Richard Marsh, with the assistance of helpers, oftentimes his brothers, who were all blacksmiths, did a large business in horse and cattle shoeing. He remained here until 1846, when he removed to Amesbury, where he was a popular horseshoer for many years. He was succeeded by his brother Alfred, who continued here until 1855, when he went west. Alfred did a very large business of horse-shoeing. People at the present time would be surprised to see the number of horses which came here to be shod, some of them from quite a distance away. Both the Marshes were expert horseshoers. Horses lamed by shoeing were not much heard of after being shod by them. Before locating here both had shod horses for the Eastern Stage Company at their shop in Newburyport. Colonel Colman, who was agent of the company, said that they were the most skillful shoers he had ever employed. Alfred Marsh was a giant, weighing more than four hundred pounds. He was engaged in blacksmithing and farming after leaving here. He died in the town of Hart, near Winona, Minnesota, in 1868. He had a large family, a number of whom survive him. One or more of his sons were killed in the war of the Rebellion. Some of his sons are engaged in the cattle business in the northwest, and have been financially successful.

After Mr. Marsh left the shop it remained idle for a number of years. William Truesdale bought it and moved it across the road, living in one part and using the remainder for a blacksmith shop. When he removed to Salisbury, Mass., the old shop was taken down, and the shop now standing at Gravelly ridge was built from the lumber taken from it.

John F. Jones and George S. Merrill occupied the present shop on the main road below the hill. They had a prosperous business for a number of years, in slack times getting carriage work from Amesbury. After a time Mr. Merrill retired, Mr. Jones and his son Charles continuing the business until the death of Mr. Jones in 1889. John Jones was a good horseshoer, and a neat job workman. Charles went to Amesbury and afterward removed to Connecticut. J. J. Kelley of Newburyport occupied the shop for a few years. The Harrison brothers, who came from St. John, New Brunswick, are the present occupants and do a large business.

There have been a number of other blacksmiths in the town at different times, of whom we have little definite knowledge. There have been times when considerable of the town's work was taken outside the town to be done. Enoch P. Young of Hampton, who was one of the most skillful workmen ever in this vicinity, has done a great deal of work for the people of this town, as have other blacksmiths in Hampton, Seabrook, and Exeter.

## SHOEMAKERS.

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THE first we remember of shoemakers was when Capt. Caleb Towle made custom boots and shoes in a little shop near his house. Those who wanted foot-wear went there and had their feet measured, oftentimes carrying their own leather, which had been tanned from the hides of animals killed upon the farm. If the customers did not have the leather he would supply it. The first boots ever worn by many of the older men in the town were made by Captain Towle. He also did mending and repairing, called cobbling.

John Brown, Esq., did quite a large business in custom work in the upper part of the town. Sewall Brown did a great deal of mending and cobbling. Before these men made boots and shoes in their shops it was the custom for the shoemaker to take his kit of tools and go from house to house, where he worked until each member of the family was supplied. This method was known as "whipping the cat." All this happened before the days of ready-made goods, and the appearance of boot and shoe stores in every place of any considerable size.

After this there were a great many sale shoes made in the town in little shops or in a room in the dwelling-house fitted for the purpose. Ladies' turned shoes were the kind made here. A great deal of money was earned in this town by doing this kind of work fifty years ago. The binding of shoes was quite an industry in many families. The women and girls earned enough in this way to clothe themselves and have some ready money to use for other purposes. As they lived at home they had no additional expense to be taken from their earnings. In those days the work was mostly obtained from Lynn, and so much work was done in the towns about here that a number of shoe expressmen found employment in bringing and returning work. Brown Brothers did quite a large business in this line during and in the years after the war.

But the fashion of this world changes, and great changes were made in the methods of shoe manufacturing. Now, the work is

mostly done in large establishments by machinery. But very little work is done anywhere by hand. In these large establishments each workman or woman does one thing only, each shoe passing through a number of different hands before being completed. Those who are called expert workmen under this system would be unable to do the entire work and make a shoe. Since the change in the methods of manufacture, those who can obtain work to do at home are comparatively few. In this as in everything else the big concerns are enabled to do the work cheaper, and this makes it impossible for the small establishments to exist and do business. This is not an advantage to the common people, as under the old system many people could employ their leisure time at home in a way which brought in considerable income, and was a great improvement to the financial condition of the family.

In 1846 and 1847 Hills & Sleeper, who were at that time occupants of the store, employed a number of men in the manufacture of shoes in the room over the store. This was the first instance where a number of men in this town ever worked together under the direction of one man or firm in the manufacture of shoes. Some years after, Ira N. Blake and George T. Stanley manufactured shoes at the same place.

In 1871 and 1872 Jerome Ingalls of Lynn, Mass., occupied the old Rockingham Academy building as a shoe-shop. A large business was done here, and a great many workmen employed. During his stay a great deal of money was earned by the local workmen, as the prices paid were much higher than at present.

John A. Dow built the shop on the Newburyport road, which was occupied at first by Sweetser of Lynn, afterward by Lancaster of the same place. During his occupancy, Ira N. Blake had charge of the shop and a large amount of business was done. In 1880, Blake & Lancaster moved their shop to Pittsfield, where the business was much enlarged and continued for a number of years. After them came Tibbetts of Lynn for a few years. This shop has not been in operation for a number of years.

There are usually a few workmen who live here who find employment in the shops at Newburyport, going and returning daily upon the train.

## MILK BUSINESS.

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IN 1849, the first milk was sent from this town to supply the Boston retail market, and it was probably the beginning of the business of sending milk from New Hampshire to Boston, which has since assumed large proportions and become a matter of a great deal of importance to the farmers all over the state. A man named McLoud began the business here, taking from one to two hundred cans daily, which were carried upon the passenger train. Mr. Charles F. Chase collected the milk every morning in season to put it on the first train, which reached here at 7.30 A. M. Milk was then sold by beer measure. Our farmers thought that the cans were very large and that it took a great deal of milk to fill them. There were two sizes of cans in use,—seven and eight quart. The seven-quart can was the same size as those holding eight quarts and one pint, now in general use. The eight-quart cans held nearly ten quarts, wine measure. Mr. McLoud continued the business for two or three years.

In 1852, the business appears to have been managed by the producers. True M. Prescott went daily to Boston with the milk and attended to its distribution and sale. In 1853, Charles T. Brown was the messenger who went with the milk and made the returns to the producers. Before 1854, the milk was carried to Boston on the passenger train. At this time a change was made and the milk was transported upon the freight train in a car specially fitted for the purpose. The milk was loaded and iced in the evening, and expected to reach its destination in good order next morning, although the freight trains at that time did not run with the regularity that they do at the present. At first ice was only used in warm weather; now it has been found necessary all the year. About 1855, Mr. F. W. Atkins owned and conducted the business, which he continued to do until the beginning of the war in 1861. He owned the farm now occupied by Albert S. Smith, which he carried on by tenants who collected the milk from the farmers and loaded it into

the car. He built a large and expensive barn upon his farm in 1857.

Mr. Charles F. Chase, who was station agent, conducted the business for a number of years during the war and a little later. He was succeeded by a man named Tuxbury. His agents who attended to the business here were Gen. C. A. Nason and Mrs. Mary A. Dow. After them Hodgdon & Libby managed the business in such a manner as to cause the loss of several thousands of dollars to our farmers.

The business had at this time reached a low ebb, when the Lynn Milk Company acquired it and moved its headquarters to Hampton, where they invested considerable money in building a large stable and ice-house, keeping a number of horses and men and doing the whole business of collecting and loading the milk, which now went to Lynn market, where it has continued to go. In 1893, Lemuel Brock of Lynn took the car. He kept the business until the spring of 1896. Mr. Brock treated the farmers better than any contractor we had previously had.

H. P. Hood & Sons now own and conduct the business. Harry B. Brown of this town has collected the milk and had entire charge of the business at this end of the route since it was purchased by Mr. Brock in 1893.

It appears that the farmers of this town have sold milk for about fifty years, and it must be conceded that the business has been a benefit to the town during that time. Much of the ready money which has been received by the farmers of the town during that time has been received from the sale of milk. They have usually been paid every month, so that the money invested has been used often and has become quick capital. A great deal of grain has been fed, and the large amount of good manure made and applied has increased the fertility of the farms, encouraging other money crops to grow, so that there has been an indirect as well as a direct benefit to those who have engaged in the business. Those who have sold milk have, as a rule, been more prosperous than those who have not. Although the price of milk has been low in many instances, it has amounted to a good sum when the whole year is taken into the account.

There has always been considerable fault found with the contractors in relation to the methods by which they conduct the business. The producers justly complain that they have no voice in setting the price, or in saying how much they are to receive for the milk; that in flush times they receive a great deal of sour milk which

is sent back, while as good, or poorer, milk in a scant time is taken without any question. The farmers claim that when they deliver the milk in good order it should be paid for, regardless of the condition of the market, and that they should not be called upon to stand more than their proportion of the loss, which in too many instances they appear to do.

## ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

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THE idea of an academy at Hampton Falls was first considered at the Portsmouth Baptist Association meeting held at Chester October, 1833, and a committee was appointed to inquire into and investigate the merits of the project, and to see if the proposed location was a proper one, and if they should be favorably impressed, to see if the friends of education in that place would erect a suitable building for the purpose. The investigation proved satisfactory, and a committee consisting of George II. Dodge, Richard Dodge, Thayer S. Sanborn, and Nathan Brown promptly erected a building suitable for the purpose at a cost of \$1,900, which amount was raised in the town. It was built upon the common opposite the Baptist church. The building was fifty feet in length and thirty-two feet in width, two stories, hip-roofed, with a bell tower, and steeple rising from the center.

On the 10th of September, less than one year from the time of the original conception of the idea, the academy had been built, dedicated, and formally opened with appropriate ceremonies, including an address by Rev. Baron Stow. The first term of the school commenced September 10, with Rev. Oliver Ayer as principal and Miss Caroline Garland, who soon after became Mrs. Ayer, as assistant. The salary of the principal was \$500 per year; that of the assistant, five dollars per week. The school was under the control of a board of nineteen trustees appointed annually by the Baptist association, the proprietors of the building having the right to nominate seven of the number.

The first annual report of the secretary, Rev. J. Newton Brown, showed a very prosperous condition of affairs. A philosophical apparatus had been secured, a library established, and a reading-room fitted up and supplied with current literature. The board of instruction had been increased to four. The attendance at the summer term had been ninety, the whole number of different scholars during the year 151. The income from tuition had been enough



Episcopal Church

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

Ward's Monument



to meet all current expenses, and ninety-five students had been enrolled for the ensuing term. By the second annual report, October, 1836, we learn that the fall term, under the instruction of Mr. Ayer and his assistants, had continued eleven and one half weeks, and was attended by one hundred and two scholars; the winter term of seventeen weeks by sixty-six scholars. The summer term had ninety-six pupils. The whole number of different scholars in attendance during the year was one hundred and thirty-eight.

An act of incorporation was obtained this year by which the building was to revert to the proprietors when the school should remain closed for six months. Mr. Ayer resigned his position as principal at the end of the second year. During the time Mr. Ayer was principal were the most prosperous years of the academy. The want of a permanent fund made it difficult to command and retain teachers of the first ability. This proved a serious impediment in the way of success. Efforts were made at different times to raise an endowment fund, but the friends of the academy in this town had done all they were able in erecting the building, and its patrons and friends were not wealthy. The deficiency commenced in the second year of the school's existence and continued all the time after except when the principals could be induced to assume the responsibilities themselves. Mr. Ayer died in 1899, aged eighty-eight years.

Mr. Ayer was succeeded by Mr. Moses Burbank for a year and a half. During his term of service there was a large falling off in attendance. In 1837, an unsuccessful attempt was made to raise funds to establish a boarding-house in connection with the school. The town's people must have been friendly to the school, when they were willing to take students to board at \$1.50 per week, including lights and washing. Some students who wished to still further reduce their expenses boarded themselves in the room over the store. Mr. Burbank was succeeded by Rev. Timothy P. Ropes for one year. The tuition for a year was fourteen dollars for three terms. The attendance the first term was forty-one; second, forty-two; third, fifty-seven. Owing to ill health Mr. Ropes resigned at the end of the year. He died in 1874. From this time until May, 1842, the school was conducted by different principals with no very marked success, and a much smaller attendance than at first. Among those having charge during this time was Rev. J. W. Poland, who died a few years since at Goffstown, N. H. In May, 1842, the school was opened by Rev. O. O. Stearns, assisted by Mrs. Stearns.

The school continued under his charge for one year, to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Stearns during this time supplied the pulpit of the Baptist church on the Sabbath. The combined duties were too much for his strength. After this the school was taught for a short time by Prof. A. Briggs, who also supplied the pulpit.

In November, 1843, Rev. Zebulon Jones signed an agreement, taking charge of the school upon his own responsibility. This arrangement continued until the summer of 1851, and it was the longest and most satisfactory of any in the history of the school. Mr. Jones was a man of endurance and of great executive ability. He was burdened with an invalid wife. He performed the duties of pastor of the church all the time he resided here. During a portion of the time he conducted a large boarding-house, boarding most of the out-of-town students. For a time he was county school commissioner. His school at times numbered seventy-five or more. The school suffered somewhat by his attendance upon other duties.

We are able to present the following sketch of the life of Mr. Jones: Rev. Zebulon Jones was the son of Dea. Amzi Jones, and was born in Cornwall, Vt., September 8, 1812. He labored on his father's farm until he was about eighteen years of age. He fitted for college at Newton Academy at Shoreham, Vt., and graduated from Middlebury College in 1836. Immediately after graduation he became principal of the academy at Hancock, N. H., and was at the same time pastor of the Baptist church in that town, having been ordained there to the work of the Gospel ministry. He remained there until 1839, when he became pastor of the Baptist church in Peterborough. In 1843, he removed to Hampton Falls, N. H., as principal of the Rockingham Academy and pastor of the Baptist church, in which relation he continued until 1851. While here he was county school commissioner and a member of the state board of education and was chairman of that body. His interest in educational work in the state at large was deep and fruitful of much good. For a few years after leaving Hampton Falls he was pastor of the churches in Monkton and Cornwall, Vt., and for some little time he was engaged in secular business, and for a year or more colporteur of the publications of the American Baptist Publication Society. About 1868, he resumed the work of the ministry as pastor of the Baptist church in East Hubbardton, Vt., and continued in that relation until his death March 2, 1883. Mr. Jones was a ripe scholar, a thorough and successful teacher, a strong and ner-

vous writer, an acceptable preacher. At the time of his death he was the oldest settled Baptist pastor in the state of Vermont.

For two terms after Mr. Jones the school was under the charge of Mr. Joshua M. Pitman, a good scholar and a fine man, but one who lacked discipline and executive ability. He was succeeded in March, 1852, by Lysander Dickerman, who had been serving as associate principal of Pierce Academy at Middleboro, Mass. He brought with him a number of young men of the better class who became students. His administration was characterized by thoroughness of instruction and strictness of discipline, in both of which qualities the school had at times been deficient. The school under his management came nearer being an ideal school than anything ever seen in this vicinity. It is to be regretted that he could not have continued longer, and that a fuller record of his time could not have been preserved. No catalogue was issued during the six terms he was here. The residence and present whereabouts of many who were here at that time are unknown. After leaving here Mr. Dickerman graduated from Andover, Mass., Theological Seminary. He was settled in Rindge and Walpole in New Hampshire, and in other places. He is now a retired clergyman, living in New York City.

Lysander Dickerman was born June 8, 1825. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; was graduated from Brown University, Providence, R. I., in the class of 1851. He taught for a time at Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Mass., came to Hampton Falls February, 1852, and took charge of Rockingham Academy as principal. He remained here six terms, leaving in 1853. During his short stay in Middleboro he had become very popular with the students, eighteen of whom came with him to Hampton Falls to be fitted for college. These students added not a little to the popularity and high character of the school, which consequently numbered during his principalship from sixty to seventy pupils. He was graduated in 1857 from Andover, Mass., Theological Seminary; was settled as pastor of the Congregational church at Weymouth, Mass., until 1869. He then spent three years in Egypt and at the German universities of Halle and Berlin. January, 1873, he was settled in Quincy, Ill., and later in San Francisco, Cal., till the autumn of 1880. Since then he has lectured on Egyptian archaeology in various universities. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Brown University in 1893. Mr. Dickerman was loved and respected by his pupils, a

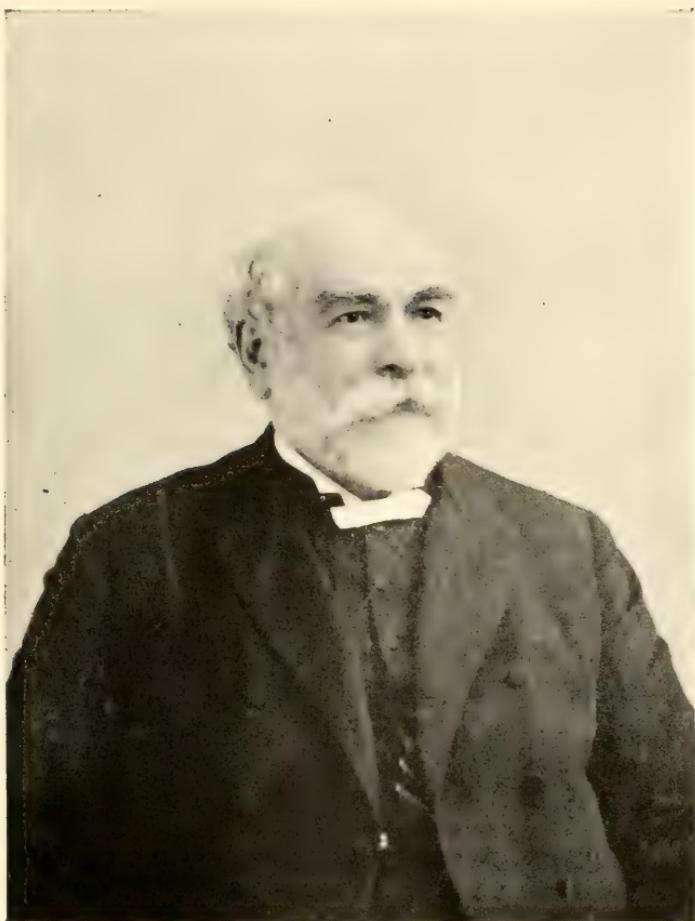
few of whom still survive, and cherish pleasant memories of his instruction.

Mr. Dickerman was succeeded by Mr. Francis M. Dodge of Wrenham, Mass., who taught the school successfully for a number of terms. He resigned in November, 1855, because the trustees would assume no financial responsibility. After this the school was taught for a short time by Mr. George B. Elden of Maine, Rev. Alfred Colburn, and others, with no great success. The number of scholars was small.

In 1864, the clerk was instructed to ascertain the names of the proprietors of the Academy building, and reported as follows: Richard Dodge, nine shares; George H. Dodge, seven; John W. Dodge, five; T. S. Sanborn, three; D. Janvrin, two; John S. Tilton, two. In 1865 and 1866, an attempt was made to ascertain the legal claims of the association upon the Academy building, and report some course for final action. This closes the record.

In 1871, the building was occupied as a shoe factory. This continued for a year or two. In 1874, an attempt was made to have the town fit up the lower story for a schoolroom and the upper for a public hall. After an exciting contest at the annual meeting in March it was voted to do so, and a committee was chosen to carry the vote into effect. From some cause it was considered desirable to call another meeting in relation to the matter, which was accordingly done on the 29th of March. This meeting was very fully attended. The prosecution was conducted by N. H. Robie and William H. Dodge as attorneys. The defense was attempted by a number of citizens. The great legal ability shown on this occasion by these attorneys, together with the skill with which they handled the case, made it an easy matter for "Academy up" to be carried by a large majority. There was a great deal of ill feeling shown at this meeting. A committee was chosen to carry out the vote, but no one cared to be responsible in the matter, as the title of the building was in doubt. It probably belonged to those who claimed to own it, but no one of them had any documents which would substantiate their claims, so the matter which had excited so much ill feeling was allowed to drop. The Academy building was destroyed by an incendiary fire on the night of April 30, 1875.

Previous to the erection and occupation of the Baptist meeting-house in 1836, the church service had been held in the Academy hall, and up to 1871 this hall had been used more or less for religious services, sometimes on the Sabbath but more especially for evening meetings.



LYSANDER DICKERMAN.

Principal of Rockingham Academy 1852-53



The presidential election in this town in 1864 was held in the Academy hall, as were a number of the special town meetings during the war of the Rebellion. The hall was also used for levees, lectures, entertainments, dances, etc. After its destruction it was much missed by those who had been in the habit of going there.

The bell which was destroyed by fire was the first and only one ever hung in the town up to that time. It cost about one hundred dollars, three fourths of which was contributed by the citizens and one fourth by the trustees. It was used by the Baptist church to call its congregation for religious services. It was tolled for the first time at the funeral of Dudley Dodge in 1834.

The following were prominent members of the board of trustees: Rev. Silas Insley, William Lampson, N. Hooper, C. W. Flanders, Oliver Ayer, Samuel Cook, J. W. Poland, Samuel Cleaves, G. C. Brown, Peter Sanborn, William Brown, Richard Dodge, and George H. Dodge. George H. Dodge acted nearly all the time of its active life as its treasurer, and always took an active interest in its welfare.

This institution exerted a very beneficial influence on the place in awakening a desire for culture and affording the means. The self-denying efforts of its founders were not wasted, for its alumni have an honorable record. The annual exhibitions held in its early days were of great merit and not soon to be forgotten.

Perhaps some may be led to ask why a school which had at times so large an attendance, and showed so much life, should have ceased to exist, and it is not a hard question to answer. There were a great many academies in existence at that time, all striving to get patronage. There were not students enough to support them all, and the weaker and less favorably located ones were the first to suffer and succumb. Even those which were well endowed have seen hard times; the establishment of high schools in the cities and all large towns enabled the children to be educated and fitted for college while living at home at small expense. With all this to contend with only the stronger and more popular academies have been able to maintain an existence. The country academy, once so potent in educational work, is now largely a thing of the past. To show the people of the town at the present time something of the extent and nature of the school, and the large area from which it drew its students, we give the names and places of residence of those enrolled in two of its catalogues. The first is the catalogue of 1835-36, the second year of its existence. The school was at that time under Mr. Ayer as principal, and five assistants, and the whole number enrolled for the year was one hundred and eighty-eight.

## CATALOGUE OF ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY, 1835-36.

John C. Akerman, Hampton Falls.	Winthrop Gove, Seabrook.
Franklin B. Abbott, Newburyport.	William H. Gilman, Exeter.
Mass.	Nathan Griffin, Deerfield.
George L. Brown, Hampton Falls.	James W. Green, Chester.
Nahum Brown, Brentwood.	Benjamin F. Gilman, Tamworth.
Emery Brown, Seabrook.	Peter C. Gayetty, Rindge.
John Brown, Kensington.	Benjamin F. S. Griffin, Pelham.
Theodore C. Brown, Hampton Falls.	Jeremiah C. Garland, Strafford.
Elijah Blake, Stoughton, Mass.	Wells W. Healey,* Hampton Falls.
Josiah Bartlett, Manchester.	Joseph Hobbs,* Wells, Me.
James D. Bell, Chester.	Joseph C. Hartshorn,* Boston, Mass.
John Burden,* Hampstead.	Joseph J. Hoyt, Salisbury.
John J. Bell, Exeter.	Josiah Hook, Brentwood.
Charles F. Chase, Hampton Falls.	Nathaniel A. Kimball, Plaistow.
Charles Chase, Hampton Falls.	Sewall G. Kinne, Canaan.
Frederick P. Chase,* Newtown.	Levi E. Lane,* Hampton Falls.
Perley S. Chase,* Chester.	Alfred Lindsey,* N. Yarmouth, Me.
Hiram Chase, Chester.	Cyrus K. Littlefield, Wells, Me.
Rufus Chase, Deerfield.	Newell Lamprey,* Kensington.
Nathan Chase, Londonderry.	William T. Merrill, Hampton Falls.
Richard H. Chase, Haverhill, Mass.	Nathaniel W. Merriam, Hampton Falls.
John W. Colcord,* Exeter.	Matthew Merriam, Hampton Falls.
George W. Cate,* Hampton.	Manning W. Cook,* Hampton Falls.
Enoch P. Couch, Salisbury.	Thomas S. Montgomery, Concord.
William F. Cushman,* Portsmouth.	Orlando Morse, Norfolk, Va.
Samuel H. Cushman,* Portsmouth.	Phineas Merrill, Stratham.
Samuel Cochrane, Seabrook.	Isaac Merrill, Newtown.
James Clarke, Wells, Me.	John B. Marston,* Manchester.
Benjamin F. Cram, Hampt'n Falls.	Daniel S. Morrill, Salisbury.
Samuel R. Cleaves, Portsmouth.	Jonathan Merriam, Wells, Me.
Francis E. Cleaves,* Wenham, Mass.	Elias S. Putnam, Danvers, Mass.
Joseph E. Cram, Deerfield.	William Putnam, Danvers, Mass.
William J. Douglas,*† Salisbury, Mass.	Elbridge Putnam, Danvers, Mass.
John W. Dodge,*† Hampton Falls.	Joshua C. Perkins,* Hampton Falls.
James D. Dodge,* Hampton Falls.	James Perkins, Hampton Falls.
Stephen Dodge, Hampton Falls.	Lewis Perkins, Rye.
Benjamin Evans, Salisbury, Mass.	Edward D. Philbrick, Seabrook.
John Evans, Salisbury, Mass.	Benjamin Poole,* Gloucester.
Charles W. Flanders,*† Amesbury, Mass.	Solomon S. Poole,* Gloucester.
Albert Gove, Seabrook.	James Poole, Gloucester, Mass.
William Foster, Gloucester, Mass.	Horatio Foster, Beverly, Mass.
Larkin Foster,* Beverly, Mass.	Falls.
Jabez Richardson, Gloucester,	
	Mass.

William P. Sargent, Amesbury,	Julia A. Eaton, Candia.
Mass.	Eliza T. Emery, West Newbury,
Thomas L. Sanborn, Hampton	Mass.
Falls.	Harriet Farley, Amesbury, Mass.
Edward Sargent, South Hampton.	Susan D. Felch, Sutton.
John C. G. Swazy, Boston, Mass.	Elizabeth Flanders, Amesbury,
Dean R. Tilton,* Hampton Falls.	Mass.
Edward Tuek, Brentwood.	Charlotte French, South Hampton.
Josiah H. Tilton, Deerfield.	Avis Ann Gove, Hampton Falls.
Monroe G. J. Tewksbury,* Ames-	Elizabeth L. Green, Salisbury,
bury, Mass.	Mass.
Amos Towle, Exeter.	Elvira P. Gove, Seabrook.
William F. Towle, Hampton Falls.	Susan T. Herbert, Amesbury, Mass.
Thomas Tewksbury, South Hamp-	Olive Hatch, Wells, Me.
ton.	Mehitabel E. Harriman, Plaistow.
John W. Wiggin,* Concord.	Elizabeth A. Healey, Hampton
Windsor B. Wait,* Paxton, Mass.	Falls.
Rice R. Whittier, Deerfield.	Sarah E. Janvrin, Hampton Falls.
Philip White, South Hampton.	Augusta Ladd,* Epping.
Samuel L. Young, Gloucester,	Elizabeth Lord, Brookline, Mass.
Mass.	Cynthia Lane, Hampton Falls.
Martha D. Ayer, Plaistow.	Martha F. Mellen, Hampton Falls.
Eliza A. Bartlett, Plaistow.	Ellen W. Mellen, Hampton Falls.
Hannah M. Brown,* Seabrook.	Elizabeth S. Merrill, Hampton
Abigail A. Brown, Hampton Falls.	Falls.
Emily Brown, Hampton Falls.	Judith S. Morse, Exeter.
Almira Brown, Hampton Falls.	Juliette T. Merrium, Wells, Me.
Sarah L. Brown, Hampton Falls.	Mary Norris, Stratham.
Nancy Brown, Kensington.	Angelina Peaslee, Newtown.
Lucy Beal, Salisbury, Mass.	Mary J. Pervear, Hampton Falls.
Caroline P. Beal, Salisbury, Mass.	Mary T. Prescott, Hampton Falls.
Hannah Blake, Hampton Falls.	Jane Plummer, Kingston.
Ruth Ann Boardman, Newbury,	Harriet Poole, Gloucester, Mass.
Mass.	Mary E. Parsons, Newbury, Mass.
Lucy Batchelder, Hampton Falls.	Hannah C. Peaslee, Newtown.
Dolly Batchelder, Hampton Falls.	Sally T. Rowell, Amesbury, Mass.
Nancy Batchelder, Hampton Falls.	Mary O. Robinson, Epping.
Abigail Chase, Hampton Falls.	Hannah E. Smith, Hampton Falls.
Sarah Chase, Seabrook.	Harriet W. Sanborn,* Hampton
Harriet D. Cram, Hampton Falls.	Falls.
Gracia F. Cram, Hampton Falls.	Susan Smith, Brentwood.
Clarinda F. Cook, Hampton Falls.	Sarah E. Sawyer,* Salisbury, Mass.
Mary Carr, Poplin.	Harriet S. Swett, Amesbury, Mass.
Ann H. Cannon, Wilton.	Sarah L. Swett, Amesbury, Mass.
Mary D. Dodge,* Hampton Falls.	Eunice Smith, So. Reading, Mass.
Sally L. Dow, Epping.	Susan W. Tilton, Deerfield.
Deborah G. Dudley, Brentwood.	Julia D. Tilton, Deerfield.
Margaret A. Denison, Gloucester,	Eunice Tilton, Hampton Falls.
Mass.	Mary A. Tewksbury, So. Hampton.

Polly R. Tewksbury, So. Hampton. Sarah P. Wells,\* Hampton Falls.  
 Parna Towle, Epping. Mary S. Winkley,\* Amesbury, Mass.  
 Mary Ann Towle, Hampton Falls. Sarah L. Winkley, Amesbury, Mass.  
 Almira Tewksbury, Amesbury, Parna E. Wilson, Lee.  
     Mass. Nancy S. Wadleigh, Brentwood.  
 Mary A. Tewksbury, Amesbury, Abigail Wells,\* Hampton Falls.  
     Mass. Lucy A. Wells, Hampton Falls.  
 Sarah Taylor, Amesbury, Mass. Sally M. Webster, Kingston.  
 Catherine Taylor, Newbury, Mass. Clarissa Wadleigh, Epping.  
 Nancy A. Tewksbury, Amesbury, Eveline A. Young, Dover.  
     Mass.

Those with an asterisk affixed to their names are in the study of the classics; those marked with a dagger are pursuing the freshman course in Brown University.

#### CATALOGUE OF ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY, 1843-44.

Rev. Zebulon Jones, principal, with three assistants. Those marked \* are pursuing higher English branches, † Latin, ‡ Greek, § French, p. Italian.

David L. Ambrose,† Deerfield.	William P. Kimball, Marblehead,
Hooper A. Appleton, Beverly, Mass.	Mass.
John T. Batchelder, Hampton Falls.	John R. Kimball, Marblehead, Mass.
Otis Boyes,† Georgetown, Mass.	Jacob E. B. Kierulff,*† St. Thom- as, W. I.
John N. Brown,* Seabrook.	Richard Knight, Newbury, Mass.
Warren Brown, Seabrook.	John Knowlton,* Hamilton, Mass.
Charles P. Brown, Seabrook.	Samuel P. Ladd,*† Epping.
George L. Brown, Hampton Falls.	Charles B. Leavitt, Boston, Mass.
Nathan W. Brown, Hampton Falls.	Michael Little, Newbury, Mass.
Louis Cass, Marblehead, Mass.	Benjamin Marsh, Hampton Falls.
John Coulston,†§ Boston, Mass.	William T. Merrill,*† Hampton Falls.
Samuel Cole, Jr.,*† Beverly, Mass.	John Merrill, Jr.,*† Newbury, Mass.
Charles E. Dalton,* Brentwood.	Alva Merrill, Methuen, Mass.
Richard Dodge, Jr.,* Wenham, Mass.	Charles S. Marston, Newburyport, Mass.
Stephen Dodge, Hampton Falls.	Charles W. DeMerritt, Plaistow.
Charles Gove, Hampton Falls.	John M. Morse,*† Newbury, Mass.
Jeremiah Green, Seabrook.	John G. Morse, Georgetown, Mass.
William P. Healey, Hampton Falls.	Manley Morse, Georgetown, Mass.
John F. Dodge, Hamilton, Mass.	Benjamin Osgood, Salisbury, Mass.
William H. Hills, Plaistow.	George Parsons,*†‡ Gloucester, Mass.
George W. Hilton, Newmarket.	Thomas L. Sanborn,*† Hampton Falls.
Charles Hoyt, Amesbury, Mass.	
DeWit C. Jewell,* Stratham.	

Joseph Sanborn, Hampton Falls.	Sarah A. Brown,* Seabrook.
Albert Sanborn, Hampton Falls.	Mary F. Brown,* Hampton Falls.
John F. Sanborn,* Chester.	Mary Ann Brown,* Hampton Falls.
Luther C. Sanborn, Chester.	Louisa J. Chase,*† Chester.
David C. Sanborn, Seabrook.	Lydia A. Chase, Seabrook.
Enoch Stevens, Bradford, Mass.	Sarah E. Dodge,* Hampton Falls.
John Seaward, Gloucester, Mass.	Eliza A. Easterbrook,* Haverhill, Mass.
Hezekiah B. Stevens,* Deerfield.	Mary E. Gove, Hampton Falls.
Richard Stewart, Haverhill, Mass.	Elizabeth S. Green,* Hampton Falls.
John N. Sleeper, Plaistow.	Nancy Green, Seabrook.
Nathan Sargent,* Hopkinton.	Anna Green, Seabrook.
Thomas F. Tewksbury,* Hopkin- ton.	Sarah Janvrin, Hampton Falls.
Otis Tilton, Hampton Falls.	Mary Janvrin,* Stratham.
Enoch J. Tilton, Hampton Falls.	Catherine Janvrin, Stratham.
Elbridge A. Towle, Hampton Falls.	Louisa Johnson,* Haverhill, Mass.
Dallion G. Varney,* Newbury, Mass.	Mary E. Jones, Hampton Falls.
John W. Wadleigh,* Kensington.	Esther Lamprey,* Kensington.
John A. White, Pittsfield.	Betsey P. Laing,*† Kittery, Me.
Alva Wood,*† Georgetown, Mass.	Martha A. Morse, Newbury, Mass.
Mary J. Akerman, Hampton Falls.	Mary Philbrick, Seabrook.
Elizabeth Allison,*† Peterborough.	Fanny W. Pervear, Hampton Falls.
Lydia Atwood,* Concord.	Ruth A. Rowe,* Seabrook.
Sarah E. Atwood, Concord.	Sarah J. Sanborn,* Seabrook.
Marianne Barker,* Stratham.	Lurana A. Weare,* Seabrook.
Caroline P. Barker,* Stratham.	Mary A. Smith, Hampton Falls.
Mary S. Boyd,*†p Seabrook.	Sarah Perkins,* Seabrook.
Almira A. Boyd,* Seabrook.	Charlotte E. Stearns, Deerfield.
Ann Maria Brown,* Seabrook.	Orinda Jewell, Stratham.

## EXPENSES.

Tuition in common English branches for 11 weeks.....	\$3.50
In higher English branches for 11 weeks.....	4.00
In Greek, Latin, and French.....	4.50
In Drawing additional to other branches.....	1.00
Incidental expenses .....	.12½

Board in private families from \$1.37 to \$1.50 per week. There are rooms properly furnished in which students can board themselves, and thus reduce expenses.

## ROADS.

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THE first account we find of a road was June 9, 1640, when a road was laid out from the meeting-house green in Hampton to the Falls, four rods in width. This road was probably located very nearly in the same place where it is today. Some slight alterations have been made, the bridge at the river now being a little lower down than at first. Tradition says that at that time there was no bridge, but that a ford had been made by filling up the stream with stones where the road went. Those on horseback could go over when the banks were nearly full; at half tide people could go over dry shod. The remains of the ford can be seen at the present time at low water. Afterward there was a bridge at the same place, but it was not very high and was liable to overflow during high tides. The old bridge was one half in Hampton Falls, and when the turnpike was built it was moved into Hampton, and this town escaped from helping to maintain an expensive bridge, which would not have been the case had the bridge remained upon the first location. Before the turnpike was built the road was in poor condition, and was so low as to be overflowed whenever the tide was high enough to cover the marsh, which was usually the case for a number of days each month at or near the time of the new and full moon. This made traveling difficult and at times impossible, and at any time when wet disagreeable for pedestrians. It was a great comfort to the public when the turnpike was built. In 1700, the Hampton town meeting authorized the Exeter road to be built from the Falls hill toward Exeter. The meeting being warned "to consider the best and easiest way for making of the way from Hampton Falls to Exeter, the town hath voted the surveyors shall forthwith take care to make the bridge over Taylor's river a good cart bridge, and to repair all the other way that belongs to the town to do. But from the bridge to the high land Ensign Tilton doth engage to make it good and maintain it, for which the said Daniel Tilton and his sons are to be freed from

all other highway work in the town so long as he or they shall maintain the same. The town also do agree with him, the said Tilton, that he shall have ten able men one day appointed by the surveyors to help him now at first to make it good." It may seem strange to some that a road was not built here before, but it will readily be seen that before that time there was not much business to take people that way. Most of the inhabitants came from Massachusetts, and we were in the county of Norfolk until 1680, whose shire town was Salisbury, and the business in those early times was mostly in that direction. Ensign Daniel Tilton was the man who had a grant of land if he would "sit down as a blacksmith in the town." He was personally interested in having this road built, as he owned a large tract of land along the proposed highway where a number of his sons had already settled. We know that all the land on the south side of the road from Godfrey's corner to Porter Cram's farm was originally owned by the Tiltons, as well as some other lands upon the other side of the road. The bridge over the river was rebuilt about 1796, and once or twice since.

The south road is called the "Hogpen road" upon the early records, because it led up to Rev. Seaborn Cotton's farm at "Hogpen plains" in Kensington. We have no record to show when this road was laid out, but it must have been previous to 1668 when the farm was granted Mr. Cotton. In 1663, a committee was chosen to find a convenient way to the township at the Great pond (Kingston), and having found such a way, notified the inhabitants of the town, when it was ordered "that every man shall meet and clear said way on the pains of paying each five shillings for their absence." The way to this proposed road must have been up the Hogpen road, as there was at that time no other in existence which led in that direction.

The middle, or "Drinkwater road," was in existence at an early date. We have seen no record of the time when it was laid out, but from what we do learn it must have been soon after the first settlement of the town. The "Cross road," leading from this road to the Exeter road, is mentioned early.

The road from Lewis T. Sanborn's to Coffin's mills was among the first, and before the road to Hampton where the turnpike now is. The stages when they first began to run came this way, fording the river below the mill, and then down the main road to the country road at the hill. This road has been called the "Old mill road." The bridge was built across the river in 1825, which was the first one. It was repaired and raised up in 1859; again repaired

and laid over in 1872. It fell down in a freshet June, 1897, when it was entirely rebuilt and again raised up. This road was widened in 1844. The old mill road was probably an Indian trail at first, and was located here because it was about the only place in its course where the banks of the river admitted of an easy approach to shallow water and a good bottom, where it could be easily forded, and for this reason it was one of the first roads used by the early settlers.

The road from the old mill road to Kenny brook was a long time in getting into its present shape. Jacob Basford, who lived upon what is now Warren Brown's pasture, previous to 1730, changed the road which ran past his house to the south line of his farm, to where the road is now located. His farm extended forty-five rods in this direction. He was given an equal amount of land elsewhere in exchange. He did this to save fence. This change of the road made it much more convenient for the Batchelders to get to the Exeter road. To continue this road still further, the selectmen, in 1788, agreed to lay out a drift-way through the land of David Batchelder for his benefit, and those who might wish to pass that way, Mr. Batchelder having liberty to keep gates and pasture the same as in time past. In 1805, Mr. Batchelder petitioned to have this laid out as a public highway. It was voted in the negative. Mr. Batchelder is said to have bought a right of way from his land as the road now runs by giving the owner or owners of the land an ox, and in this way reached the road below. His previous way went out to the turnpike near where Mr. Crosby's house now stands. This road continued to be obstructed by gates, which were shut when it was desirable to pasture cattle upon it, until 1852, when it was opened as a public highway.

The present road to the railroad station was a drift-way, in the early days called "Stanyan's lane," and later, the "Fresh Island road," and led to the town landing. The most of the other roads not mentioned above were probably drift-ways at first which became highways after a time, as there is no record of their origin. The roads, with the exception of the turnpike and the Exeter road, were narrow. From 1825 until 1860 the work of widening was going on continually. During that time every road in town except the two mentioned was widened and straightened. The Exeter road received some attention in this way. There were a number of new roads laid out and built during this time of which notice will be given later. Many of these changes were made without opposi-

tion. In some cases of new roads, it required a hard fight before they were built. There is little else recorded in the fourth book of records except matter pertaining to roads. This work cost the town during the time mentioned eight or ten thousand dollars. It has taken a generation to utilize and put into proper shape the land which was taken into the road. In this respect our highways are in very good condition at the present time.

In 1825, it was voted to postpone the further consideration of the petition for a highway from the south road to the Crank road, across the lower end of Great hill. This road was laid out in 1845 and built soon after.

In 1784, an article to lay out a road from Drinkwater road to Hogpen road was voted in the negative. This was probably over the route of the present road from the schoolhouse to Nason's. In 1842, a road was laid out from Cock hill schoolhouse to the south road, and the land damages assessed. The road was not built at that time because Jeremiah Lane, who owned the land at the north end of the proposed road, had not been properly notified, he being opposed to the road. This road was laid out and built in 1849, and has been a great convenience to the community and much appreciated by the school children before a schoolhouse was built upon the south road.

1797. The committee appointed by the town of Hampton Falls and Blake and other petitioners, to consider the expediency of laying out a road from Mr. Henry Blake's to Drinkwater road, report that they have viewed the ground where the road is petitioned for, and heard the parties and are of the opinion that it is not expedient to lay out the same.

MOSES LEAVITT.  
BENJ. CONNOR.  
ELIPH. WEBSTER.

Hampton Falls, September 19, 1797.

We the subscribers beg leave to recommend as our opinion that they grant the petitioners a drift-way instead of a public road, and the petitioners accept the same.

MOSES LEAVITT.  
BENJ. CONNOR.  
ELIPH. WEBSTER.

September 19, 1797.

Mr. Henry Blake lived near where Dr. Curtis now lives. This committee lived out of the town,—Mr. Leavitt of North Hampton, Mr. Connor of Exeter, and Mr. Webster of Kingston.

Another attempt to get this road was made in 1824 by Jeremiah Blake, who then owned the Blake farm. He died before anything was accomplished, and there was no more agitation of the matter until 1845, when Wells Healey and others petitioned for a road over the same route. The selectmen refused to lay it out, and the town voted to sustain the selectmen. The petitioners called out the road commissioners, and a bitter fight was made before them. This was in 1846. The petitioners were represented by Hon. Amos Tuck, who was the next year elected to congress. The town was defended by Gilman Marston, then a young and rising lawyer at Exeter. After a full hearing of all the parties interested, the commissioners laid out the road, which was built the year following. The opening of this road changed the course of travel considerably, a great deal of business going over it. In the light of today it seems singular that there was so much opposition. The road was expensive to build and keep in repair. No other road in the town is over as low, wet land as this. The road commissioners who laid out this road were John Page, John Dow, and Silas Noble. The town was notified of their action in laying out the road January 17, 1847, by Silas Noble, chairman of the road commissioners. After this road was built, what was known as "Blake's lane," and the cross road to the Exeter road, were widened and put in shape to receive the increased travel.

In 1852, Thomas Brown, Moses Batchelder, and others petitioned for a road from a point near where Moses E. Batchelder then lived to Shaw's corner in Hampton. The proposed road was about half a mile in length, and in about equal portions in each town, the Taylor's river being the division line, where a bridge was to be built having an abutment in each town. Our selectmen laid out the road to the Hampton line. The money was appropriated, and our end of the road and the abutment to the bridge built. The town of Hampton refused to lay out the other end of the road, which was in that town. In 1854, the court sent out the road commissioners to view the route and lay out the road if in their judgment the public good required it. The Hampton people made a great deal of opposition before the commissioners. They were represented by Hon. John S. Wells, and the petitioners by Hon. Henry F. French, both of Exeter. After a number of days occupied in hearing the evidence pro and con, it was decided to lay out the road, which was accordingly done, John Kelly of Atkinson being the surveyor. The commissioners were Benjamin Coe of South Newmarket, Caleb R.

Dow of Atkinson, and John Shannon of Portsmouth. After the commissioners had laid out the road the town of Hampton declined to build, and persisted in their refusal until ordered by the grand jury to build and complete the road at once, which was done and the road opened to travel in the fall of 1856. This road has been a great convenience to the public, and of material advantage to the mechanics and traders in Hampton, who have since received a great deal of money by being brought into closer connection with the people of this town. In June, 1897, the abutment of the bridge was undermined, which required it to be rebuilt. The bridge is now considerably higher than at first. The abutment fell down and was rebuilt again in 1899.

In 1854, a project was started for a road from a point near the Kensington meeting-house, through "Frying-pan lane," and the drift-way from John C. Sanborn's to the Exeter road, and from the point where it reached the Exeter road to Coffin's mills, and if when reaching this point sufficient momentum had been acquired, it was to go on to some point toward the center of Hampton. The commissioners were called on and after hearing the evidence concluded to lay out the road from Kensington meeting-house to Godfrey's corner, which was soon opened as a public highway. Before this was done there was a drift-way obstructed by gates from the Exeter road to John C. Sanborn's. This way was called "Through the gates." "Frying-pan lane" was not much of a road, as its name would indicate. Now there is a good road all the way. The portion in Kensington was an entirely new road about a mile in length.

In February, 1855, there was a very heavy fall of rain. There being at that time a great deal of snow upon the ground, a big freshet was caused which did a great deal of damage to the roads and bridges in New England. The bridges on the Falls river at Dodge's mills and on the main road were undermined and rendered unsafe. During that year an arch bridge of stone was built below the grist-mill, and the abutments upon the main road laid over. The bridge was raised up and made wider.

Before 1825, there was no bridge over Taylor's river at Coffin's mills. Previous to that time travelers were compelled to ford the stream, which was disagreeable when the water was high. Those hauling logs from the Hampton side were obliged to double their teams to enable them to get over and up the steep banks. This in cold weather made the approaches on either side icy and dangerous. In 1824, it was voted to build a bridge, which was completed in 1825.

This bridge being in two towns, is repaired one half by each. It was repaired in 1859 and 1872, and entirely rebuilt in 1897.

We have seen by the charter of Seabrook that the road from the Line meeting-house to Fogg's corner, called at that time "Thresher's lane," and the road from Weare's mills to Kensington line were and have been maintained and cared for by the town of Seabrook.

The Brimmer drift-way to the marsh was opened as a highway about 1860. In 1875, an attempt was made to have a road built from the end of the drift-way to the south road. The county commissioners were called to view the route, and after doing so, decided that the public good did not require it, and refused to lay it out.

In 1849, the depot road, then known as the "Fresh Island road," was widened, and it was felt desirable to grade and put it in better condition, as a new depot had been built that year and our people were doing a little business over the railroad. The money to repair this road had been raised and was in the hands of the selectmen. All of the highway districts in the town were called out to do the work. Nearly all responded by making their appearance with their teams. The amount worked by each man was deducted from the amount of his tax. A dozen yoke of oxen were attached to a big plow, with several drivers; two or three men rode upon the plow beam to keep it in the ground. Capt. William F. Towle, a man small in stature but very vigorous, presided at the plow handles. The plow was set in at the main road and run nearly to the railroad, going down upon one side and returning upon the other. This was continued all day. Large rocks were unearthed, and the surface of the earth where the plow went terribly agitated. From some cause Captain Towle found it necessary to keep in the house for a number of days after. The dirt thus loosened up was shoveled into the middle of the road, or carted to where it was needed. The town did two days' work of this kind, which was the beginning of the improvement upon this road. Considerable money has since been raised by special appropriation and applied, which has resulted in great improvement. The great amount of heavy business done upon this road will require that it have constant attention and considerable outlay to keep it in the condition best for all concerned.

In 1834, Reuben Batchelder granted the town a right of way over the parsonage pasture which he had purchased, from the Exeter road to the middle road. Said way was obstructed by gates or bars when it was first opened to the public, but it is now fenced and used as a highway.

It has been customary to excuse from highway work or tax those who lived in and away from the road. In 1795 William Brown, who lived upon the farm now owned by Fred P. Sanborn, was excused from being taxed upon the road, provided he mended the way through Mr. Healey's and his own land to his house. This exemption has continued ever since.

This town has about twenty-five miles of road, which is a much smaller mileage than that of almost any other town of its size in the state. From the favorable nature of the soil over which they pass, and the abundance of good material for construction near at hand, there is no reason why we should not have as good roads as any farming town in the state.

1772. Voted to raise thirty pounds lawful money for the repairing of highways the ensuing year. That for a man's day's work two shillings shall be allowed; two shillings per day for oxen. Three year old steers shall be allowed one shilling per day; for a plow two shillings; cart and wheels, two shillings; all tools broken in the service of the highway to be paid for or repaired at the expense of the parish.

This is the first which appears upon the records in relation to repairing the roads in a systematic manner, and it has since been continued. After a time the price of highway labor was raised to sixty-seven cents per day; then to eight cents per hour for men and oxen. In 1854, the price was raised to ten cents per hour; a few years later to fifteen cents, where it has since remained.

1820. Voted to raise three hundred dollars for a winter tax for the purpose of breaking out the roads. In case it is necessary to break the roads, the surveyor to call on each man in the district for his equal share.

For many years the roads were broken voluntarily without expense to the town, but in recent times the work has been paid for. No winter tax has been raised, but the surveyors bring in the bills for the time which the men and teams have been employed in this work and they are paid at the same rate as for highway work in summer.

The road from Hampton line to Seabrook in this town was in the early days called the "Country road." Within a year or two, since the electric railroad was projected, it has been called the "Lafayette road."

## DRIFT-WAY TO THE MARSH.

At a town meeting held on the first day of November, 1784,—

Samuel Weare is hereby appointed for to go and search Hampton records to see if there is any drift-way for passing and repassing to the salt marsh, through the land of what is commonly called the Hussey farm and report at the adjournment of this meeting.

Upon further consideration, voted that Mr. Benjamin Pike, Nathan Brown, and Benjamin Sanborn be a committee to wait upon Mr. Timothy Worth to see if people in general may pass and repass to their several marshes without cost or trouble, detriment or molestation, when any of the owners of said marshes shall have occasion to pass through land of the aforesaid Timothy Worth.

November 8, 1784, met according to adjournment. The committee chosen aforesaid appeared and made report that Mr. Timothy Worth gives his free will and consent that Richard Nason, Esq., may pass and repass to and from said salt marsh, provided he goes in through orderly, peaceably, and quietly.

A town meeting was held February 23, 1798, to act upon the following:

To see if the meeting will pass a vote to defend Mr. Aaron Wells in an action of trespass brought against him by Nathaniel Healey for passing and repassing through the Worth farm, so called, and choose a committee to carry on such defence in behalf of the town.

On putting this article to vote it was decided in the negative.

In 1797, it was put to vote to see if the town would empower a committee with the selectmen to lay out a road through Worth's farm, so called, or any part thereof. It was voted in the affirmative.

Voted to empower a committee with the selectmen to lay out a drift road from the drift road formerly laid out through Jacob Stanyan's pasture to the Falls river, so called, at the old landing place, and across the marsh into the Worth farm, and so down to Worth's point, so called.

Voted to choose a committee to assist the selectmen in laying out said road, and that the selectmen and committee propose to lay out said road as conveniently as may be, said road to be two rods wide.

Voted to build a bridge over the Falls river, so called, at the old landing place at the cost of the town, including the subscription money which may be paid in.

Voted that Deacon Sanborn and Captain Prescott be a committee to assist the selectmen.

Voted to choose a committee to see to the building said bridge and provide timber in the approaching winter and rocks as much as may be thought necessary for the same.

Voted that Capt. James Prescott, Ens. Jona. Cram, and Theophilus Sanborn be a committee to provide for said bridge in the cheapest and best manner they are able.

This road and bridge were never built. We find nothing farther in relation to it upon the record. The probable reason why the bridge was not built was that vessels were built near the main road at Swett's bridge, and such a bridge as was contemplated farther down the river would have been an obstruction to these vessels in passing down stream to the sea. The building of a bridge was objected to by those engaged in this business.

1808. Voted to pay Caleb Tilton fifty dollars on account of a law-suit commenced against him by Nathaniel Healey for passing through the Worth farm to the marsh.

It would seem that the court had decided this case against Healey and in favor of the marsh owners, and that Mr. Healey had sold the Worth farm to Capt. Joseph Hoyt.

In 1807, in a friendly conference with Capt. Joseph Hoyt in relation to passing through his farm (the Worth farm), he said, as the court had confirmed the right, he wished people to pass in the lane on the south side of said farm, and no advantage would be taken of the change from the old to the new location. This drift-way seems to have been used after this without any molestation or trouble from any of the subsequent owners until 1842, when a change was made. James Brimmer had purchased the Hoyt farm, and for his own convenience had built a road through the center, and offered to change the location from where the way was then located to the one he had constructed.

1842. Voted to relinquish the town's right in the present drift-way through the Hoyt farm near the line of Lowell Brown, from the post road to the marsh, for the new one constructed by James Brimmer meeting the post road the north side of his barn from the marsh.

The old way was never entirely given up, as a few persons owning land which was more convenient of access from the old than the new way have continued to use it until the present time.

Voted to accept the proposal of Mr. Brimmer to widen the new drift-way sufficiently for teams to pass each other and fence one side for the sum of two hundred dollars.

This way continued to be used as a drift-way until 1860, when it was made a highway.

#### HAMPTON CAUSEWAY TURNPIKE COMPANY.

The Hampton Causeway Turnpike Company was incorporated December 22, 1808. Benjamin Shaw, James Leavitt, John Dearborn, Jonathan Marston, Jr., Thomas Ward, Joseph Towle, Jr., and Edmund Toppin were the grantees.

They were authorized and empowered to repair and keep in repair the road from Sanborn's hill, so called, in Hampton Falls to the causeway in Hampton, and from said causeway to the turn or corner of the road near the house of James Leavitt in Hampton (the "old yellow house"), and to repair and widen the causeway now called Hampton causeway, and build a bridge over Hampton river; and the said causeway so to be made and built shall be raised five feet above the surface of the causeway as it now stands, shall be thirty-two feet at least in width, and with the bridge aforesaid shall be railed on both sides for the security of travelers who may pass thereon. And a dike sufficiently wide and deep to take the water from the marsh westerly of said causeway shall be made and kept open and in repair, and necessary sluices shall be made and kept open to give passage to the water. In case there should be any disagreement with the land owners and the corporation, and they cannot agree upon any persons to ascertain the compensation, the justices of the court of common pleas in the county of Rockingham, if not interested, if interested the justices of the superior court, upon application of either party shall appoint a committee to determine the same, and the said proprietors shall not build said causeway until the land through which it passes is paid for or a tender of the money been made. The said corporation may erect a gate upon said road or causeway to collect the tolls and duties hereinafter granted to said company from all persons, the same with horses, cattle, carriages, or carts, not hereinafter exempted from paying tolls, and said company may appoint as many toll gatherers as they may think proper to stop any person riding, leading, or driving any horses, cattle, carts, and carriages from passing through said gate until they shall have respectively paid the same,—for every horse and his rider, six cents; for every sulky, chair, and chaise with one horse, twelve and one half cents; for every coach, chariot, stage, or carriage of pleasure with four horses, twenty-five cents; for every cart with one yoke of oxen ten cents, and two and one half cents for every additional yoke of oxen; for every cart with one horse, eight cents, and for every additional horse, two and one half cents; for every sled with one yoke of oxen, six cents, and two cents for every additional yoke of oxen; for every sleigh with one horse, six cents; for every additional horse, two cents; for cattle, one cent per head; for sheep and swine, one cent

for every three,—Provided that nothing in this act shall extend or authorize said corporation to demand or receive toll of any person who may be employed about the marshes; nor of any officer or soldier of the militia under arms, going to or from the place of military duty; nor of any person going to or from any funeral that may have occasion to pass said gate; nor from any person going to or from public worship on the Sabbath in the town of Hampton; nor from any inhabitant of the town of Hampton going to or returning from Dodge's mill, so called.

The said corporation shall not take any toll until said road shall have been viewed by the justices of the superior court or a major part of them, and their certificate thereof shall have been recorded by clerk of said corporation. The said corporation was authorized to purchase and hold all necessary land. The shares of any proprietor may be transferred by deed executed, acknowledged, and recorded by the clerk of said corporations on their records. The corporation was liable to indictment if their road or bridges were not kept in proper repair the same as any other highway. At the end of every three years after setting up the toll gate an account of the receipts and expenditures of said Turnpike company shall be laid before the justices of the superior court. Failure to do so would cause their grant to be forfeited. If the net profits for the said three years shall exceed nine per centum per annum the said court may reduce the future rate of toll so far that it may not exceed nine per centum per annum, and if the said profits shall not amount to six per centum per annum the said court may raise the future tolls so that it shall not be less than six nor more than nine per centum per annum. If the turnpike is not completed within three years from the passing of this act, and agreeable to its provisions of every clause thereof, it shall be null and void.

The state of New Hampshire may at any time repay the proprietors the amount expended by them on said turnpike, with, nine per centum per annum in addition thereto, deducting the toll actually received by said corporation, and in that case it shall to all intents and purposes be the property of the state of New Hampshire. The legislature of this state shall have a right to adopt such measures in future as shall by them be considered necessary or expedient to compel said proprietors to keep said road in repair.

State of New Hampshire, December 22, 1808.

The foregoing bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted. Sent up for concurrence.

CHARLES CUTTS, Speaker.

In the senate December 22, 1808. This bill having been read a third time was enacted.

SAMUEL BELL, President.

Approved December 23, 1808.

JOHN LANGDON, Governor.

A true copy.

Attest:

PHILIP CARRIGAN, Secretary.

By the act of incorporation no toll could be taken until the road had been viewed and accepted by a majority of the justices of the superior court and their certificate recorded upon the books of the corporation.

Exeter, September 22, 1809.

We the subscribers having viewed Hampton causeway and the road contemplated in the within act of the legislature do approve the same.

ARTHUR LIVERMORE.

RICHARD EVANS.

The first meeting of the corporation was held at Hampton on the first day of February, 1809. Edmund Toppan was chosen clerk. Hon. Oliver Peabody, Nathaniel Gilman, Esq., Col. Benjamin Shaw, James Leavitt, Esq., Capt. Thomas Ward, Samuel F. Leavitt, and Theophilus Sanborn were chosen directors, and Hon. Christopher Toppan was chosen treasurer. By the by-laws adopted it was provided that the future meetings should be called by the clerk by publishing in the "Oracle," printed in Portsmouth, two weeks before the meeting, and by posting similar notices at the meeting-houses or some other public places in Hampton and Hampton Falls at least eight days before the meeting. The clerk, treasurer, and directors were chosen for the term of one year, or until their successors were chosen. The majority of the directors were authorized to do all business pertaining to the corporation. The clerk was to keep a true record of all proceedings of the corporation, and call all future meetings by giving notice in the same way and manner as the first one was called. The annual meeting was to be holden in Hampton on the first Monday in February of each year. Whenever a majority of the directors or the proprietors of fifty shares should request a meeting to be called, the clerk should call it.

The form of the certificate and method of transfer were entered upon the records. Each proprietor was entitled to receive a certificate with a blank transfer agreeably to the forms laid down after having paid the first assessment thereon.

The par value of the stock was sixty-five dollars per share and two hundred shares were issued, making the capital thirteen thousand dollars. The stock was mostly owned in Hampton and Hampton Falls, and all in the immediate vicinity. At the second annual meeting the number of directors was reduced to five, and at the meeting following to three, which was the number of directors chosen as long as the corporation remained in existence.

The corporation had some difficulty and delay in settling with the land owners. A committee from the Turnpike company and one each from the towns of Hampton, Hampton Falls, North Hampton, and Seabrook, were selected to agree upon the terms by which said towns could use the road when completed. The town of Hampton was to gravel the turnpike from the northerly end to the middle bridge, North Hampton from the river to the middle bridge, Hampton Falls and Seabrook all south of the river to Sanborn's hill, so called. The graveling was to be done to the acceptance of the directors of the Turnpike company. For graveling and keeping the roadbed in order all the inhabitants of said towns were to pass free over the turnpike. The Turnpike company was to keep the fences, buildings, and gate in repair.

November 27, 1811, Levi Healey was appointed toll gatherer. His compensation was eighty dollars per year and the use of the land and buildings belonging to the corporation. Mr. Healey continued toll gatherer until his death, which occurred a year or two later. He was succeeded by Caleb Towle, who was to receive the same compensation as Mr. Healey and in addition a shoemaker's shop was to be built for his use. Captain Towle continued toll gatherer as long as the corporation existed, but did not receive as much compensation during the later years.

The amount of toll received from February 4, 1810, to August 4, 1812, was \$2,461.81; from August 3, 1812, to August 3, 1815, \$4,065.38; from August 3, 1815, to August 3, 1818, \$2,703.49; from August 3, 1818, to August 1, 1821, \$2,469.02; from August 1, 1821, to the close in 1826, \$3,370.62; total amount received in tolls during the time the turnpike was in existence, \$15,070.32. The amount of dividends paid stockholders was \$10,726, which was a little more than five per cent on the principal during the time the turnpike was in operation. The turnpike was sold to the towns of Hampton and Hampton Falls for \$4,000: the real estate to Capt. Caleb Towle for \$550. It will be seen that the owners met with considerable loss.

In 1815, four hundred and thirty-three willow trees were set out along the sides of the road, none of which lived except a few around the house.

There are a number of reasons why the venture was not more profitable and successful. There was a highway in existence over the route before the turnpike was built, and the public had a right to use it. Then the bargain was made with the four towns to keep

the roadbed in order. As a compensation for this all the inhabitants of those towns were to pass free. When any families in these towns had company who wished to pass over the turnpike some one living in the town would drive the team and it went free. A bag of corn would pass a team. These and other exemptions served to defraud the company of a great deal of revenue.

A slight bridge was made over the river a mile or more above. A very good path was constructed to it from each side, and here teams could pass without any expense. This was called the "shun pike," and diverted considerable travel from the turnpike. The stages came this way for a few times until more favorable terms were granted them by the Turnpike company. Tradition says as many as sixty teams in a line, loaded with produce from "down East," have been seen at one time crossing the "shun pike." There was also a religious motive which did as much as anything else to keep this way open. Mr. William Brown and Theodore Coffin, who were active promoters in building the Baptist meeting-house in 1805, owned the land over which this way passed. At that time nearly all who lived in what was called "Guinea" attended meeting here, and found this a very much nearer way than by the road. This way began at Theodore Coffin's house (where Robert F. Williams lived in Hampton) and came out at what was called "Uncle Billy Brown's gate" in Hampton Falls. The "shun pike" was closed when Mr. Brown's interest in this church ceased.

The court, regardless of the fact that the legislature had granted the turnpike a franchise to do business, instead of protecting them, laid out a road from what was known as Vittum's corner (near Norman Marston's house in Hampton) to "Shun pike" bridge, and another road was laid out from some point in North Hampton across the town of Hampton to the hill in Hampton Falls. These roads could be built only at great expense and would have been a heavy burden on the towns. The business of the turnpike would have been ruined, thus inflicting a great wrong on those who had invested their money in good faith in the turnpike. The owners of the turnpike were forced to sell at a low price in order to escape total loss. The towns were forced to buy to escape the great expense of building the roads laid out by the court. The turnpike was forced out of existence by the unjust action of the court. It required quite an effort to get these roads discontinued after the towns had acquired the turnpike. When the people of four towns in the immediate vicinity had the right to pass free over the turn-

pike, it seems strange that pressure enough could have been brought to induce the court to lay out the new roads which would have diverted the business; but the Eastern Stage Company, then a rich and powerful corporation, was said to have been the mover and promoter of the new roads. Even after the turnpike was made free it was a great effort to prevent the roads from being built. The opposition of Mr. William Brown to the roads crossing his farm is said to have done much to stop the building, to which more than nine tenths of the people in the two towns were opposed.

The length of the turnpike was one and three fourths miles; its cost, \$14,173.66. It was built in 1809, and discontinued in 1826. When Hampton Falls accepted the terms of sale of the Turnpike company, it was upon condition that the roads laid out by the court should be discontinued. If not, the vote was to be of no effect. The payment on the part of the town was to be made in installments; the last one was paid in 1830.

The agitation caused by laying out the new roads by the court was considerable in this town.

1822. Voted to build up and make passable the old road where it formerly was to Hampton line, if it is acceptable to the court, instead of the new road from near John Pike's house to near Capt. Jonathan Marston's in Hampton. Voted that Wells Healey be the agent to attend the court of sessions and make this offer and oppose the acceptance of the committee's report.

In 1825, the town voted to discontinue the road laid out by the court of sessions from Hampton line to Stephen Dodge's, and petitioned the court of common pleas at its next session for the purpose. Both of the above roads were discontinued by order of the court in 1826, after the towns had bought the turnpike and made it a free road.

Tradition says that after the turnpike was opened for travel the bridge on the old road was continued for a time, and was used by persons who wished to defraud the company. It was rumored that on a certain night a tub of punch would be located upon the bridge with a "go as you please, free to all." The bridge disappeared during the night and was no longer a source of annoyance.

## TOWN COMMON.

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MANY people labor under a misapprehension in relation to the town common,—by whom and to whom it was granted. Many believe it was given by Meshech Weare to the state to be used as a parade ground; others that Mr. Weare granted it to the Third regiment to be used by them as a parade or training place, neither of which is correct, as the records will show.

At a meeting of the commoners of Hampton March 20, 1721 and 1722, a committee chosen to survey the common lands exempted one piece of land for a training place by the Falls meeting-house, about four acres. This land was simply set apart for the purpose named, and was not conveyed to the state or any one else. The town has since deeded portions of this land to the state at two different times, once for a place to set a gun house and again for a location for the Weare monument, which would in either case have been necessary had it previously been owned by the state. At the time this land was granted Meshech Weare was but nine years of age and did not live near it, so that we must conclude that the record is correct, as the same account appears upon the Hampton records as well as upon those of this town. There is probably not as much land now lying common as was granted, as some encroachments have undoubtedly been made.

At the annual town meeting held March 12, 1799, it was voted to choose a committee to ascertain any encroachment supposed to have been made on the common or parade where the old meeting-house formerly stood, said parade being originally left by the commoners of Hampton for a training place, and measuring about four acres, by a committee of said commoners in the year 1722, as appears by the town records.

The committee for the above purpose was Peter Tilton, Esq., Lieut. Jonathan Cram, Capt. Levi Healey, Theophilus Sanborn, and Maj. Joseph Dow.

At the annual meeting March 11, 1800, a committee having been chosen and appointed to make report whether there had been any encroachments on the training field or common, and having reported that there were encroachments thereon, it was—

Voted that the selectmen be a committee in behalf of the town to choose a select committee to determine such incroachments, with those who have made such incroachments, and that the same be decided and determined on or before the first day of August next, and if the aggressors should not of their own accord, or by advice of the committee, remove or cause to be removed all such incroachments by the said first of August next. If the cause be not then removed nor adjusted that the selectmen present said incroachments.

At a legal meeting held June 30, 1800,—

Voted that Mr. Nath<sup>l</sup> Healey move all incroachments he has made upon the common land in this town where the old meeting-house formerly stood, which was left by the town of Hampton for the use of a training place, as appears by the transactions of a committee of the commoners on the fifth day of November, 1722. Also that Mr. Healey return the milestone he took away to its former situation, and it is the desire and earnest request of the meeting that Mr. Healey perform this most reasonable request before the last day of August next.

Mr. Healey at that time owned the old parsonage house and land, which was situated across the road from the common on the east, and now owned by the heirs of Thayer S. Sanborn. The milestone was probably not returned, as it now does duty and has for many years as a doorstone to Mrs. Joseph T. Sanborn's house.

At the annual town meeting March 10, 1801,—

Voted that the selectmen pay those men who purchased a piece of land of Nath<sup>l</sup> Healey for forty dollars, they giving a deed to the town, which formerly belonged to the training field, the sum they gave Mr. Healey, and that it be kept open for the use of a training field and the benefit of the school.

This was probably the land the town allowed Mr. Peverar to occupy in exchange for a lot he had south of the parsonage house. Josiah Peverar, who had been living there, was rated for the last time in 1801, and probably the lot had in some way got into Mr. Healey's possession. The Peverar lot was near where the schoolhouse now stands.

In the warrant for the annual town meeting in 1809 occurs this clause, "To see if the town will pass any vote respecting the Hampton Turnpike company having gravel out of the hill in said town." This article was not acted upon.

1819. Voted to choose a committee to see that there be no infringement upon the common.

In 1834, Caleb Towle, George Janvrin, and George H. Dodge were chosen a committee to superintend the public square near Stephen Dodge's, and see that it was kept clear of every incumbrance.

It was voted early in the present century to deed the state of New Hampshire a piece of the common on which to set a gun house, which was done. The gun house stood between the present site of the schoolhouse and the Exeter road at the west end of the common.

1834. Voted to grant the proprietors of Rockingham Academy, Hampton Falls, permission to locate said academy, and occupy sufficient land necessarily required for its location on the public square near the schoolhouse in said town.

It has been said that the academy was not located in the place on the common where it was understood it would be at the time the vote was past, which caused some dissatisfaction.

1845. Voted that the proprietors of the Rockingham Academy have permission to enclose the Academy building by a yard, and in case the building shall cease to be used for the purpose of a school then the land thus enclosed shall revert back to the town.

Amended by vote "that the selectmen define the boundaries of the yard." A large yard was enclosed by a two-rail fence, which continued as long as a school was kept here. The fence then gradually went away until it all disappeared.

1853. Voted that Wells Healey, John B. Brown, and George H. Dodge be a committee in behalf of the town to convey to the state of New Hampshire the land east of the Academy yard, containing about 50 rods, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the Hon. Meshech Weare, and the said committee be authorized to cause the same to be graded and enclosed by a suitable fence, and the selectmen are hereby instructed to pay the costs of the same, when approved, out of any money in their hands.

This land was graded and made smooth and then fenced with a two-rail fence and stone posts. The cost of grading and fencing was \$274.80. The probable reason for deeding and fencing so large an area was that the common had been used for a gravel pit, and had been left rough and covered with boulders, presenting anything but an attractive appearance, and if fenced and graded a stop would be put to this to that extent. Why the sentiment of the town

allowed the common to be used in that way is hard to understand. Daniel Webster is reported to have said that our common was one of the most beautiful spots he saw in his travels. The extended view, which included the ocean and the mountains, was probably the occasion of this remark.

After the academy was burned in 1875, the common was cleaned up and leveled. The fence around the monument lot was removed and an iron fence was erected close around the monument by the state. The Village Improvement Society has set out a large number of shade trees, which when grown will add much to the beauty and attractiveness of the common. They have also put up street lamps at the corners made by the roads. From the interest now taken it would seem impossible for the common ever again to present a neglected appearance.

In 1897, through the efforts of Hon. William E. Chandler, United States senator from New Hampshire, four thirty-two-pound guns and two hundred and twenty shells were secured for this town from the United States government. They have been placed in position around the Weare monument. The shells are in four stacks of fifty-five each, alternating with the guns. There have probably been some encroachments upon the common, yet actual measurement shows that there are now four acres in the enclosed space. In 1814, Maj. Joseph Dow deeded to the town eighteen rods of land which joined the northeast corner of the parade ground for forty dollars, which may make good what has been lost elsewhere.

## LOCAL NAMES.

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IN every town are local names applied to roads, hills, streams, etc. We have been able to find a reason for some of those in this town.

“Taylor’s river” was named for Anthony Taylor, who was the first of the name and one of the earliest settlers of Hampton. He was a man of activity and enterprise. He became a large land owner, and lived where Christopher Toppan now lives. The name of Taylor’s river was in use as early as 1656, when Robert Page had permission to erect a sawmill thereon.

“Kenny brook” was named for John Kenny, who was a blacksmith and lived near the brook in the corner of E. B. Towle’s field.

“Brimstone hill” was named because at the time of the earthquake in 1727 considerable dirt was thrown out here which smelled strongly of brimstone. Just where this place was we are unable to say, but we have been told that it was on the south east of the hill. The place was said to have been very wet and springy in the accounts given of it. The land between Edwin Janvrin’s house and the blacksmith shop answers well to the description. Some have attributed the name to the bitter feeling which existed after the new meeting-house was built, the name being applied by those living in other parts of the town. The weight of evidence is in favor of the earthquake theory.

“Grape-vine run” was so named because of the wild grapes which grew along its banks.

“Ordination hill” received its name because Elder Ebenezer Leavitt was ordained there in 1808 to preach in the Christian Baptist denomination.

“Morton hill” was named for a family of that name who once lived there. The name of Morton appears on our record for the last time in 1747.

“Butler’s hill” derived its name from a family of that name who lived there before the Revolutionary War. They were Royalists, and like many others who adhered to the English cause, removed to the British provinces. Robert H. Butler, now living at Fogg’s corner, is a descendant.

"Great hill" received its name from its magnitude. The early inhabitants must have come from a level country as they applied the name hill to very slight elevations, and from this fact could hardly help naming this as they did.

"Cock hill" was in the early days a resort for wild turkeys. That some large cock turkeys were seen there is said to have been the reason why it was so named.

"Munt hill" was named for an Indian who frequented the place.

"Ram hill" was so called because a pasture for rams was located near there. A vote was passed at nearly every annual town meeting to prevent rams running at large at certain seasons, and a pasture was provided where they could be confined during the time when it was not desirable to have them running at large.

"Lang's hill" was near Ram hill, if not identical with it, so called because a family named Lang once lived there.

We have never heard any reason for the name of "Murray's row." No person of that name appears upon the records, but there is proof that the name was in use and applied to this locality at least seventy-five years ago.

"Hogpen road" was the name applied to the south road in the early times. It is spoken of in the early records by no other name, and deeds are now in existence in which lands are bounded on the Hogpen road. This name was not applied out of any disrespect to the road or its inhabitants, but because in 1665 Rev. Seaborn Cotton, the minister at Hampton, had a farm granted him at "Hogpen plains" in Kensington, and the name was applied to this road because it led up to Hogpen plains where the farm was. This farm was said to have been situated a little southeast of where the Blake store now is, and contained two hundred acres.

The middle road was called "Drinkwater road" on the early records. Lands were bounded upon Drinkwater road in the early conveyances. The name is said to have originated because a man traveled the whole length of the road asking for a drink of cider, and was in every case given water. He said, "This must be the drink-water road."

Some may be led to ask from what does "Sagamore hill" derive its name. When this country was first discovered it was found that in the northern parts the climate and cold of winter made it a less inviting place of residence than farther south. There were no large collections of Indians together, and their government was rather more of the patriarchal than monarchical kind; that is, some

family commonly took precedence above the others, and the oldest son of this family had absolute government over the region; this governor received the title of "Sagamore." When the English commenced their settlements, there were twenty locations of these sagamores between the Kennebec river and Connecticut,—the first at Kennebec, the second at Casco bay, the third at Saco, the fourth at Piscataqua. There was probably one of these sagamores located in the neighborhood of the hill bearing that name, as the name was applied as early as 1639, at the time when the first settlers came. History informs us that such places as they chose for their abode were usually at the falls of great rivers or near the seaside, where there was an opportunity to catch fish, at which times all things were made common. Those who entertained at the seaside expected a like kindness from their friends higher up in the country, and they had their dances and other festivities at these meetings. This location was probably selected because it was near the clam and mussel beds, and easily accessible by canoe to the sea, where fish could be caught. The great amount of clam shells, arrowheads, and other evidence of Indian habitation near Batchelder's mill would go to prove that a sagamore was located here.

The name "Crank road" was obviously given because of its shape. "Frying-pan lane" was probably so named because it was so long and narrow, two teams being unable to meet upon it before it was widened in 1856.

"King street," from John Huff's to the Prescott place, was named from William Page, who was commonly called "King" Page. He lived about half way from the ends of the road.

The level land between the hill and Kenny brook, past the old cemetery, was called "the plains," which name was once in common use.

The woodland called "the farm" took its name from having been a part of Rev. Timothy Dalton's farm, granted him by the town of Hampton in 1639, at Sagamore hill, a portion of which extended over a part of this land.

"Fresh Island" was the name given to the place where the depot now stands before the railroad was built. The road leading to it was called the "Fresh Island road."

The names "Swett's" and "Worth's" bridge are both applied to the bridge over the Falls river at the main road and come from the former owners of the land on each side.

"Bennett's bridge" is where the Falls river crosses the south road.

It was named because a family of that name lived there, who were rated from 1747, or before, until 1841, when the last of the name died.

"Thresher's lane" extended from the Line church to Fogg's corner, and was named from Henry Thresher, who lived near the Abbott house. He moved to Raymond about 1775.

## TOWN LANDING.

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At what time the town landing was laid out or acquired by the town we have no definite knowledge. The first mention found of it was in 1797, when a vote was passed in relation to laying out a road to the marsh. In this vote it appeared that a road had previously been laid out through Jacob Stanyan's pasture to the old landing place. It was probably used at first as a landing place for hay, fish, etc., and for the accommodation of boats and small vessels. A house for dressing fish was located here. As the population increased it came to be regarded as of more value and importance, as there was at that time no means of transportation for farm produce except by team. Those places which had water communication with the markets by which produce and other things could be forwarded in large quantities at little expense possessed quite an advantage over their neighbors not thus favored.

The business at the town landing gradually increased until in the years just preceding the time the railroad was built it had assumed considerable importance, and what was considered at that time a large business was done. Small schooners which drew but a few feet of water came up to the landing in the fall, and were loaded with potatoes and other farm produce. In this way a much higher price was obtained than would have otherwise been received. A much larger business of this kind was done from Hampton. The business of farming was much more profitable in this immediate vicinity than in places where produce could only be conveyed to market by teams. A correct understanding of this will enable the reader to more correctly see the nature and cause of the controversy which the town had with the Eastern Railroad Company when the road was about to be built over the landing. The town felt that they were yielding a certainty for an uncertainty and refused to yield until obliged to.

Among those who did business at the landing before the railroad was built were Benson Leavitt, a native of this town, then living and

doing business in Boston, Thayer S. Sanborn, and Richard Dodge of Hampton Falls. Fishing vessels were sometimes fitted out from there. Later John L. Perkins received lumber from the east and reloaded with apples, cider, and other produce. In 1875, Adna B. Lane made regular trips from our landing to Boston, carrying cord-wood. This made a good market for those who had wood to dispose of. Since then but little business has been done by water communication with the outside world. The last vessel which came into Hampton river was from Bangor, in 1879, loaded with lumber from which Warren Brown's house was built. It was intended and expected that it would come up to Hampton Falls landing, but the skipper was a cautious man, and not finding a pilot who cared to take the responsibility, it was taken to Hampton landing and there unloaded. Having thus given a brief sketch of the uses and importance of the landing before the railroad was built, we will now chronicle some of its other history.

1817. Voted to choose a committee to ascertain the bounds of the landing at Fresh Island, so called, and that said committee be empowered to purchase a certain piece of land of Mr. Dodge to enlarge said landing.

In accordance with this vote the town bought of Dudley Dodge a piece of land containing fifty rods, more or less, for forty dollars.

1825. Voted to remove such rocks as obstruct the passage of the river between the Falls river's mouth and the landing at Fresh Island.

In 1840, Wells Healey, Thayer S. Sanborn, and Thomas Leavitt were chosen a committee to contract with the Eastern Railroad Company in relation to building over the town landing.

Voted to instruct this committee to request the railroad company to build a drawbridge where it crosses the river near the town landing.

1841. Annual meeting. Voted to instruct the committee appointed to contract with the railroad to exact money for the damage done the town landing.

Voted to instruct the committee to demand two thousand dollars for the damage sustained by the railroad crossing the town landing, and that the committee be instructed to proceed according to the last act of the legislature concerning railroads.

Voted that the committee be instructed to have the obstructions in the river removed, caused by the building of the bridge, where the railroad crosses the river near the town landing.

This vote was probably intended to call for a drawbridge, which had been requested by a former vote.

At a meeting held April 12, 1841,—

Voted to instruct the committee appointed to contract with the railroad company to proceed forthwith against the company according to law.

At a meeting held July 6, 1841,—

Voted to refer to a committee the damage done by the railroad crossing the town landing; that the committee shall consist of three persons; that six persons be nominated by the town, and that Josiah Robinson of Exeter be chairman of the committee. John Nudd and Ware Shaw of Kensington, Col. Abel Brown of South Hampton, Col. Jacob Noyes of Seabrook, and Daniel Veasey of Exeter were nominated by the town. From these five persons named the railroad corporation had the privilege of choosing two, to compose the above named committee of three, provided the railroad corporation pay all expenses of the town committee past and the expense for the arbitration committee.

Voted that the questions be submitted to arbitration of this committee—1st, What shall be done toward improving the landing by the railroad corporation? 2d, How much money shall be paid as the balance of damage? Voted, provided the railroad corporation does not accept of Mr. Robinson as chairman and two others from the five already nominated by the town, that the town proceed to notify the corporation and take up the rails according to law.

Voted that the selectmen be instructed to cause the railroad company to erect a bridge over the track where it crosses the old drift-way in Brimmer and Mitchell's pasture.

In relation to the committee of arbitration for which the above vote made provision, there is nothing upon the record to show that such committee was ever accepted by the railroad corporation, or if accepted, there is nothing to show of whom the committee consisted. It is very strange that there was no record made of the termination of this matter, which had caused so much controversy and feeling between the people of the town and the Eastern Railroad corporation, but fortunately we have been able to get the facts in the case, although there is no mention upon the record.

The late Dea. Emery Batchelder, who was one of the selectmen at the time, informed the writer that the committee proposition was accepted by the railroad corporation. The committee acted, and consisted of Josiah Robinson of Exeter, John Nudd of Kensington, and Col. Abel Brown of South Hampton. They decided that the railroad company should face the entire landing below their road with timber, and grade and cover the surface with gravel, make

it smooth, and put it in good condition to do business. This was accordingly done, and a good wharf was the result. The committee made no award of money to the town for damage. The wharf built at this time would, with a little care and expense, have continued a long time. This was neglected and the timber soon began to go away, and in a short time little trace of it remained. After this the controversy with the railroad corporation in relation to the landing ceased. The town has expended considerable money from time to time in repairing the landing, but has made the mistake of not doing quite enough or not doing it well enough to make a permanent and lasting job. In this way much that has been done has been of little practical value. The principal use of the landing is now for boating hay, and this has decreased very much within a few years. Those who do not use the landing are generally opposed to making repairs. A few years ago when the railroad put in more side track some of the town's land was taken. The railroad put on gravel and enlarged it enough to compensate for the land taken.

## RAILROADS.

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### EASTERN RAILROAD.

THE Eastern Railroad was opened for travel in 1840. The people of this town made a great mistake in not making an effort to have the road run nearer to the population and business of the town. Instead of doing this everything was done to drive it away as far as possible, which has since proved a great disadvantage to the town and all who wish to do any business. The value of railroads to the community was not at all understood at that time. At the present time instead of trying to keep them away every one is anxious to have them located as conveniently as possible to their homes and places of business. Those places which are so located as not to have convenient railroad facilities cannot compete with others more favorably situated. Many places which before the days of railroads were centers of trade and business have by change in communication declined. This has been true to a certain extent of this town, which has not since been nearly as important a point as it was in stage times. Those towns which have been favored with good railroad communication have flourished and prospered. No one doing much business now wishes to be far from railroad communication. At first our railroad station was a small building containing but one room. It had a piazza in front extending over the platform. No one at that time lived near it. This station was fitted up in good shape for those times, but it was soon defaced; the glass was broken from the windows, and although repaired a number of times it was found to be impossible to keep any glass in the windows. The town repaired it and offered a reward of twenty-five dollars for evidence which would convict any person for injuring or defacing the building; but this did not remedy the matter. The building still continued to be defaced and injured as often as it was repaired.

In 1845, a committee was appointed to confer with the railroad company in relation to making improvements about the station.

It had been found that a station could not be maintained and kept without a station agent to look after it and care for any business which might be done by people over the road. A request was made for a new depot and a tenement for the depot master to live in. This was granted, and the present building was built and occupied in 1849. Charles F. Chase was the first station agent and continued to act in that capacity for twenty-five years, or until 1874. He was succeeded by his son, Josiah P., until 1877, when Mr. Charles P. Akerman was appointed and has filled the position since. The old building at first used for a station was used as a freight house until consumed by fire, after which the present freight house was built.

For many years we had very poor accommodations for doing business. Freight had to be loaded and unloaded while the teams stood upon the main track, and there were a great many narrow escapes from serious and fatal accidents. Gen. C. A. Nason, while loading milk one foggy night, had his horse killed and wagon destroyed by an express train. He had one foot in the wagon at the time, but succeeded in saving himself. Strange as it may appear he never received anything for his loss, although application was made to the railroad company and satisfaction refused. Our train service was for a long time very poor; trains which stopped at every other station in the state were denied to us. All this was suffered by our people while a man who was a native of Hampton Falls was acting as superintendent of the road, and claimed to have full authority and control of all matters of that kind. To all our many requests that something should be done by way of improvement, so that those loading and unloading freight could do it without endangering their lives, and that our train service should be improved, he turned a deaf ear. Had there then been a board of railroad commissioners such as we have at the present time our wrongs would have been quickly remedied. When a change came in the management and we laid our case before strangers our train service was made the same as the other towns had. The side track was made longer and graded on the outside, so that loading and unloading could be done with safety to both men and teams, and no fault could be found in this respect.

From the first opening of the road there had been more or less controversy in relation to the location of the station. A few wanted it moved south to Brimmer's crossing, claiming as an advantage that it would be located upon higher land and that there would be

more room to do business. Articles appeared in the warrant from time to time to see if the town would vote to have the station removed to Brimmer's crossing. These were voted in the negative. Many felt that the depot was too far away, but nearly all who had any business with the railroad wanted it to remain where it was.

An article appeared in the warrant of the annual meeting in 1867, again asking for removal to Brimmer's crossing, and, influenced by fair and as we now know unmeaning promises, the town voted without much opposition to remove. A committee was chosen to confer with the officers of the road. After waiting a few years, with nothing done by way of improvement or fulfilling the promises made by the superintendent, the town, in 1873, reconsidered the vote for removal. Had the station been removed the town would have been put to much expense for new roads to get to it, but removal was impossible. By law of the state no station which has been in existence for any length of time can be abolished or removed without nearly a unanimous vote of the town, which can never be had. At the present time the town has little to complain of by way of accommodation or train service, except that it is so far away from the population and business, and this cannot be remedied.

July 29, 1843, at a sale of non-resident lands for non-payment of taxes, among other property sold was a portion of the Eastern Railroad situated in Hampton Falls. "So much of the Eastern Railroad in New Hampshire, commencing at Seabrook line and extending northerly, was sold jointly to Cyrus Brown and John W. Dodge, they being the highest bidders, for ten dollars per rod in length, as will pay the taxes assessed on said Eastern Railroad, amounting to \$86.11, and incidental charges amounting to \$1.64, being in the whole \$87.75." How this matter was settled does not appear upon the record.

The Eastern Railroad in New Hampshire was sold in 1899 to the Boston & Maine, who are about to put down a double track and abolish all grade crossings. An overhead bridge will be erected at Brimmer's crossing. The town voted, in 1841, "That the selectmen cause the railroad company to erect a bridge over the track where it crosses the old drift-way in Brimmer and Mitchell's pasture." It will now be done voluntarily by the railroad company.

## ELECTRIC RAILROAD.

In 1897, the Exeter Street Railway was built and put in successful operation from Exeter to Hampton Beach. The promoters of this enterprise were so well pleased that they wished to extend their system from Hampton to the Massachusetts state line, along what was known as the Lafayette road, and from the state line to Amesbury. Permission to locate and build that portion in Massachusetts was easily and quickly obtained. Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state at Concord in February, 1898, of a corporation to be known as the Hampton & Amesbury Street Railway, to extend from Hotel Whittier to the state line, and permission was asked of the court to locate, build, and operate a street railway through the towns of Hampton Falls and Seabrook under the provisions of the general law passed in 1895 in relation to the building of street railways. The court appointed a committee, consisting of ex-Gov. D. H. Goodell of Antrim, Gen. Charles H. Bartlett of Manchester, and Charles H. Knight, Esq., of Exeter, to view the route and to get evidence to see if the public good required a road to be built there. After the proper notice had been given, the committee gave a hearing to the parties interested at Seabrook, May 16. Many appeared in favor and no one against, and the committee made a favorable report at the June session of the court. When all the requirements of the law had been complied with, liberty was given to build and operate the road. This was not obtained until late in October. The contract to build was given to Messrs. Soule & Dillingham of Boston, who commenced work at the Hampton end of the road about the first of November. The weather was unfavorable and slow progress was made. A heavy snowstorm coming the last of November put an end to further construction for the season. At that time the rails had been laid to the top of Morton hill in Hampton Falls. Work was resumed April 19. The weather was favorable and the work progressed rapidly with no loss of time until it was completed. The first car passed through Hampton Falls May 12, and regular trips were made the day following from Hampton to Seabrook village. On May 24 the cars began to run regularly to the state line. On July 4 the road was opened and cars were running to Amesbury over the entire length of the line and were well patronized. Permission was obtained from the legislature of 1899 to consolidate the Exeter Street Railway, the

Hampton & Amesbury, and the Rockingham Electric Company into one corporation, to be known as the Exeter, Hampton & Amesbury Street Railway. On the 20th of May the stockholders of the three corporations voted to accept the provisions of the act and became one corporation. The board of directors chosen were Warren Brown, William Burlingame, Eben Folsom, Rufus N. Elwell, Wallace D. Lovell, Edwin R. Pride, and Albert E. McReel. The board organized with Warren Brown president, Edwin R. Pride treasurer, John Templeton clerk, and Albert E. McReel superintendent. The Exeter, Hampton & Amesbury Street Railway has been built and put in successful operation by the energy and enterprise of one man,—Wallace D. Lovell.



WALLACE D. LOVELL.

Promoter and Builder of the Exeter, Hampton & Amesbury Street Railway

See page 398.



## SHIP BUILDING.

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HON. CHRISTOPHER TOPPAN of Hampton, who was born in Hampton in 1735 and died in 1818, was somewhat extensively engaged in shipping, both as an owner and builder. His yard was situated at the turnpike near the river. The Toppan pasture, opposite where Arthur Chase now lives, situated partly in Hampton and partly in Hampton Falls, was purchased and used by him for a ship yard. At least two houses were upon this land, which were occupied by workmen who were employed as ship builders. The Blaisdells, Leaches, Maces, Marshalls, Millers, and Stickneys, who lived about Murray's row, were ship carpenters, who found employment at this yard. The vessels built were small ones, which were used in the coasting trade and in the fishery. At what time this yard was first used we have no definite knowledge. The men named above, who were employed here, were rated soon after 1750. We know that Toppan had a number of vessels in 1764, and that quite a number of them were built here. Ebenezer Maloon of Hampton Falls built vessels here. He was rated from 1760 until 1772, or later. Andrew Webster of Hampton Falls also built here. He was rated from 1747 to 1761. Nathaniel Healey built some vessels here after the close of the Revolutionary War, but becoming dissatisfied with the amount of rent charged, he fitted up a yard at considerable expense on the marsh near the mouth of the Falls river, and built a road from the high land to reach it. This yard was overflowed at the time of high tides, which occasioned some inconvenience, the yard having to be enclosed in a stockade to prevent the timber from being carried away in time of overflow. He did considerable business here for a time. The remains of the yard and road are to be seen at the present time.

It was largely through the efforts of Captain Healey that the canal was made from the Hampton to the Merrimack river, which was completed in 1791. This canal is mentioned in Belknap's History of New Hampshire. Small vessels could pass through with-

out being obliged to go outside. The Hampton fishermen found it convenient when going to Newburyport and Ipswich to procure bait. It was used considerably at one time, but is now abandoned, having grown up so as to be of no value for the purpose for which it was designed. Captain Healey was born in Kensington in 1757. He graduated from Harvard College in 1777, and came to Hampton Falls soon after. He owned the Worth farm for a time and built the house now occupied by John A. Dow in 1794. He owned and lived in the old parsonage house at the hill while engaged in ship building and appears to have kept a store there for a time. He is said to have lost his property in ship building and digging the canal. He was rated in Hampton Falls for the last time in 1801. He removed to Hallowell, Me., where he died in 1823. Capt. John Johnson of Hampton afterward owned the Toppan yard and built a number of small vessels there. He built the last one about 1850. A number of small vessels were built at one time near Swett's bridge on the main road below Morton hill. This was early in the present century. Capt. Nathan Moulton of this town built one or more schooners at Exeter about 1830. In 1825, the "Farmer," a vessel of forty tons, was built on the hill near where Jack Sanborn's house now is, and hauled with oxen to the river at the turnpike. It proved more of an undertaking than was expected to get it to the launching place. Too much refreshment was said to have paralyzed some of the teamsters. The "Farmer" was said to have been a slow sailer. The owners were Wells Healey, Thayer S. Sanborn, and Richard Dodge.

## TAVERNS.

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FROM the earliest settlement of the town until 1840, when the railroad was opened to travel and the stages ceased to run, there appear to have been taverns kept continuously in Hampton Falls.

Anthony Stanyan, who lived on the corner near the house now occupied by C. N. Dodge, soon after 1656 was licensed by the town of Hampton to keep an ordinary, or tavern, which seems to have been kept by him and his descendants for many years after. The house now standing on that corner was built by Caleb Sanborn for his son Meshech, who kept a tavern there for a number of years. From 1790 until 1800 or later Capt. Nathaniel Dodge, at first, and then Dodge & Quarles, kept a tavern here. Afterward, Stephen Dodge, who owned the premises, kept a public house. How long, or at what time he ceased to do so, we have no authentic record. Tradition says that there were many different parties who kept tavern upon this corner for many years.

A log house, owned and kept by Col. Peter Weare, was licensed as a tavern in 1717. This house did business until after 1730, when in some way the license was lost or revoked. A vigorous effort was made to have the house again licensed, but it was unsuccessful. We do not know where this house was located. The record says it was where two roads came together. The reason this house was not licensed appears to have been that another and better house had been licensed.

At a court held in Dover September 4, 1732, John Brown had a license granted him to keep a public house, or tavern, at Hampton Falls. There does not appear to have been any tavern here at the time this license was granted, the log house spoken of above, from some cause, having ceased business. We have seen that the selectmen in 1734 petitioned to have annual sale fairs held in Hampton Falls, two each year, being held in May and October. The excellence of the public house was one of the reasons urged in asking for these fairs. John Brown, innkeeper, originated the idea of

holding fairs. They were held at his house and upon his grounds. In 1738, the selectmen again petitioned to have the time of holding these fairs changed to June and September, as it would be more convenient. The selectmen authorized John Brown to attend to the matter, and he succeeded in having the time changed.

This was known as the celebrated Georges tavern, where the legislature of New Hampshire met that of Massachusetts in convention, 1737, in relation to the line between the two provinces. The location of this house has been a matter of some speculation. It is believed by many to have been near where the brick house now stands, owned by the heirs of Cyrus Brown. John Brown came here from Massachusetts, and was not a relative of those of the name who had previously lived in this town. The family appear to have continued here until 1750, or later, when they removed from the town.

We are unable to state the time when the Swett tavern began to do business. We find mention of Benjamin Swett, innkeeper, at the time the parsonage house was burned in 1749. He had probably kept the house some time previous to this, as he was born in 1710. The house appears to have been situated back of the big elm tree on the premises now occupied by Miss S. Abbie Gove, and was afterwards known as the Wells tavern. Benjamin Swett appears to have kept this house until his death, about 1762. He was succeeded by Col. Jonathan Burnham, who came from Ipswich in 1763, and kept the house until 1771, or later, when he disposed of it to Capt. Joseph Wells, who also came from Ipswich. It then became known as the Wells tavern.

Under the management of Captain Wells and his wife Eunice the house became celebrated for its excellence. It was called the best public house between Portland and Boston, the traveling public making their plans to remain here over night as much as possible. From all we can learn this was the best public house ever kept in the town. Not a little of the credit was due to the good management of Mrs. Wells. Captain Wells built the house now occupied by Miss Gove in 1787, and kept a tavern there until his death, in 1791. The house was kept after his death for a few years by Mrs. Wells, who was succeeded by her son Moses. Mrs. Eunice Wells removed to Newburyport, and was taxed here as a non-resident until her death in 1831. Moses Wells continued to keep tavern here until the Tavern house, so called, was built in 1808. This ended

the career of what had been known as the Wells tavern. Moses Wells died in 1825.

The new house was kept by Edward Langmaid, who came from Chichester, and had previously assisted Mr. Wells in the management of his house. Mr. Langmaid continued to keep the house until 1823. He was the first postmaster of the town. During his occupancy of the house, it became the stage house and continued to be such as long as the stages ran. After leaving here Mr. Langmaid returned to his farm in Chichester. After he went away the house had a number of different landlords,—Towle, Leavitt, Matthew Merriam, and lastly, Newman Brown. After the stages ceased to run this house was not used as a public house, but was rented, having one or more families living in it. The house was enlarged and modernized and opened for summer business, but was not occupied in 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899.

Caleb Sanborn kept a tavern in an old house which stood where James W. Green formerly lived. When or how long this was a public house, we are unable to state. Tradition says for quite a number of years.

Aaron Wells, a brother of Capt. Joseph Wells, who came here a number of years later, kept a tavern in an old house which stood near where Newell W. Healey now lives..

After keeping the tavern at the hill for a number of years, Col. Jonathan Burnham disposed of his house to Captain Wells about 1771, and removed to a house which stood where G. C. Healey's cottage stands, near Dr. Sanborn's. He kept a tavern here until the close of the century, removing to Salisbury about 1800.

Caleb Tilton kept a tavern in his house, which is now occupied by Albert W. Elkins, for a number of years. This was the last tavern which did business in the town and was given up in 1842.

In the early days of the town the tavern was a social place. The people were accustomed to meet there on certain evenings in the week to hear and exchange news, and for other purposes. This was before the days of prohibition. Flip and other good things were served, which tended to the enjoyment of the company, whose cares became lighter as the evening wore away.

#### PETITION OF THE INHABITANTS OF HAMPTON FALLS FOR A TAVERN LICENSE.

1732-3. To his Excellency Jonathan Belcher Esq. Capt. Generall, and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majties province of New hamp-

shire &c, and to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Counsell and House of Representatives convened in Gen<sup>l</sup>l Assembly.

The humble petition of us ye Subscribers Inhabitants of Hampton falls parish most humbly sheweth, That for three or four years Last past, wee have had Sundry Divisions, and parties made, which has cosd much distraction, and trouble amongst ye people of this parish upon ye account of ye tavern. The hous formerly Bult by Col Peter Weare, at ye corner where two streets met, was Bult with Logs, after ye manner of a Garrison, and on purpose for a publick hous of Entertainment for travellers &c, and was veary sarvesable, for ye Security of Travellers and ye Inhabitants in ye troublesome time of war upon ye consideration of so good service to ye publick ye Generall Assembly of this province made it a Licence Hous, as we have been Inform'd and it has been Improvd for yt use ever since, till about a twelve months since, and now By the consideration and order of his Majties Gen<sup>l</sup> Quarter sessions of ye peace for S<sup>d</sup> provence, held at Dover the fourth of Sept. 1732, a Licence was Granted to another man whos hous is not so convenient and against ye Desire of most of the Inhabitants of this parish, the Selectmen of our parish Did at ye sessions aforesaid approbate Mr. Daniel Colins, ye present owner of ye old Hous, yt usually had been the tavern, who has substance by him, and well supplied to keep ye house, with suitable necessaries for entertaining Strangers and travellers and since he has had ye s<sup>d</sup> Hous he has Laid out Considerable upon it, in altering and makeing new additions to make ye Hous more convenient and fitt for Such Bussness. Therfore wee your most humble petitioners most humbly prays that as ye said House was a Licenced Hous formerly, as by Living Evidence it can be proved that it was so, and for That it will prevent making parties amongst us, by Striveing every year which shall get ye approbation, that the same Hous may again be made a Licenced House, the person keepeing it allwaies giving Bonds from time to time for Good order, and your petitioners as in duty Bound shall ever pray.

Daniel Weare	Nathan Clough
Samuel Davis	Joseph Cass
Robert Quinby	Jonathan Cass
John French	Sharon Blake
Henry Lampre	Jon <sup>a</sup> Philbrick
Edward West	Benj. Pearkins
Joseph Cass, Jr.	Thomas Cram
Jonathan Fifield	William Thompson
Moses Black, Sen.	Ichabod Robie
Jon. Chapman	Jethro Tilton
John Stanyan	Jonathan Nason
Shadrack Ward	Jonathan Batchelder
Jorge Conar	Samuel Lane
Isae Fales	Richard Sanborn
Jerem <sup>h</sup> Browne	James Sanborn
John Halle	Joseph Tilton

Timo Blake	Sherburn Tilton
Henry Greene(?)	Josiah Tilton
Benja Moody	David Sanborn
Ralp Butler	John Page
Enoch Sanborn	Ebeneazer Prescott
John Gove, Sen.	Stephen Hobs
Winthrop Dow	Israel James
Joseph Worth	Abra <sup>m</sup> Moulton
Jacob Brown	Timothy Hutchinson
Ephraim Hoyt	Joseph Wadleigh
Nathan Hoyt	John Swain
Ephraim (?)	Philemon Blake
Jeremiah Eastman	Robert Row
John Chase	John Batchelder
Joseph Nortin	Wadley Cram
Ebeneazer Dow	Daniel Kelley (?)
Samuel Page	John Green, Sen.
Jonathan Chase	Lenamin Cram
John Philbrick	William Evans
Nathan Sanborn	Jonathan Tilton
Israel Clifford	Jonathan Prescott
John Clifford	John Gove, Jr.
Benjamin Prescut	Jonathan Row
Samuel Tilton	Thomas Leavitt
John Cram, Jr.	Elisha Prescott (?)
Joseph Pearkins	Elisha Prescott, Jr.
John Ware	Benj. Prescott
Samuel Healey	Edward Tuck
Nath <sup>l</sup> Healey	Sam <sup>ll</sup> Blake
Jonathan Green	Nathaniel Prescott
Jonathan Batchelder	Joseph Draper
Joseph Tilton	Richard Nason
John Cram	Benjamin Sanborn
Jonathan Cram, Jr.	Caleb Swain
John Browen	James Prescott
James Moulton	Jeremiah Green
Samuel Mateheen	Jonathan Prescott
John Matson	Benj <sup>a</sup> Swett
Jacob Garland	Benj. Hilliard
John Green	Timo. Hilard
Jacob Stanyan	Caleb Browne
Thomas Gill	Thos. Philbrick
Sam <sup>ll</sup> Emons	Jeremy Gove
Amos Cass	Jonathan Dow
Benjamin Green	Jno Harvey
Jedjah Blake	

In Coun. Feb. 28<sup>th</sup> 1732-3.

Read and unanimously Voted to be dismissed.

R. WALDRON Secry.

In the above list are a number of names which are given wrong, but we do not attempt to correct it, but give the names as we find them. Any one familiar with the names of the people living in town at that time can easily make a number of corrections. The reason this petition was not granted was that John Brown had been granted a license, and was keeping an acceptable house, known as the Georges tavern.

## STORMS.

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THE ninth of June, 1654, there was a storm of thunder and hail such as hath not been heard of in New England since the first settlement thereof, which hail fell in the bounds of Hampton, between the town and the mill at the Falls, and was so violent that where the strength of the storm went it shaved the leaves, twigs, and fruit from the trees, and beat down the corn, both rye and Indian, and peas, and other things; battered and burying the same as though men had beaten it down with threshing instruments, "the hail being in admiration for the multitude thereof, so as that in some places it remained after the storm was over twelve inches in thickness above the ground," and was not all dissolved two days after the storm in many places, as we are informed by many eyewitnesses. Many of the hailstones were said to be three or four inches in length.

In 1658, when the apple trees were in bloom, there came on such a sudden and severe degree of cold that in a fishing boat belonging to Hampton one man died before they could reach the shore. Another was so chilled that he died in a few days, and a third lost his feet.

In 1671, a great storm of driving snow came out of the north-west, and drove up into drifts about six feet deep, as appeared by those who measured the banks of snow. For a space of fourteen days after it was a sad time of rain, not one fair day, and much damage was done to mills and other things by the flood which followed.

In February, 1717, there were two storms that were unusually severe. The snow attained a depth of ten or fifteen feet, and in many places twenty feet. Paths were dug from house to house by tunneling under the snow, and the only visits to any distance were made on snowshoes, the wearers stepping out of the chamber windows. One-story houses were completely buried in snow.

The winter of 1801-02, till near its close, was unusually mild, but in the latter part of February there occurred one of the most

remarkable and long continued snowstorms known for twenty years. There was much damage to shipping and things by sea. About three feet of snow fell at this time.

The 19th of January, 1810, was one of the most memorable cold days of the present century. From a mild temperature the weather suddenly became cold; the mercury descended in less than sixteen hours to thirteen below zero. This was accompanied by high winds of such force as to prostrate many trees and buildings. This extended over a wide extent of territory. From Hampton, several persons started with ox teams to go to Newburyport with potatoes. They suffered terribly with cold before reaching home. It came on suddenly, and many people were not prepared for it, and much damage and suffering resulted. This was what was known and talked of long after as the "cold Friday."

"The September gale" occurred on the 23d of September, 1815. A great deal of damage was done to woodlands, where the trees were uprooted in great numbers and to such an extent that the lines between owners were in many cases obliterated. The salt grass upon the marsh had been mostly cut and stacked. The tide rose high enough to take the stacks from the bottoms and carry them away. This and the cold Friday were favorite themes of conversation among old people fifty years ago.

The year 1816 was noted for its severity. There were frosts every month in the year, and a snowstorm in June. In Hampton corn high enough to hoe was completely covered. The first two months of the year were mild. In April a new winter set in; snow and sleet fell half the days in May; there were frosts nearly every night in June. July was cold, ice forming as thick as window glass in all the New England states. The weather in August was still colder, ice forming nearly an inch in thickness. No corn was ripened. In the spring of 1817, seed corn sold for from five to ten dollars per bushel.

A severe rain-storm, accompanied by a high tide, occurred in April, 1851. The railroad was washed away north of the depot on the marsh, and a great deal of other damage was done. It was during this storm that the Minot ledge lighthouse was destroyed.

Another storm of great severity occurred in November, 1861. The tide was very high. It took up the railroad track from the depot to Birch island, and carried it to the high land. A number of days' labor were required before travel was again resumed. Hay

stacks were taken off, and deposited in all sorts of inconvenient places, and much trouble and loss resulted.

Another disastrous storm and tide occurred in November, 1871, when the railroad track was again badly injured. Nearly all of the haystacks below the railread were moved and deposited about as thick as they could be placed along the track and in other places. A great many unpleasant and uncomplimentary things were said by those claiming and dividing the hay. There is nothing which will occasion more ill feeling than a fight for drift hay. Many were able, as they thought, to distinguish their own hay by the looks of it.

The first of February, 1886, there was a heavy ice storm. Everything out of doors was covered by a thick coating of ice. The trees and shrubbery were loaded to their utmost capacity, which occasioned a great deal of damage. Shade and fruit trees were badly broken, and disfigured to such an extent that they have never recovered, many showing the effects of that storm at the present time. It was very fortunate that it was still when the trees were loaded with ice. Had a high wind occurred at that time, hardly a tree of any kind could have remained standing. As it was, much serious damage was done.

On March 10 and 11, 1888, there came eighteen inches of damp, heavy snow which was badly drifted. The roads were so blocked as to put a stop to all business. It was impossible to get to town meeting, and from this cause the annual town meetings in almost all the towns in the state were postponed. Our town meeting was held on the following Saturday. This storm extended over southern New England and New York City.

Snow came December 6, 1797, and stuck upon the sides of the trees. So steady was the cold that it did not thaw or drop off until January 27.

The snow which came November 17, 1798, remained and covered the ground until April 5, 1799. Steady cold weather prevailed during the whole of that time.

Tuesday, September 6, 1881, was known as "the yellow day." Everything took on a glaring yellow hue, unlike anything before seen. It was a dark day. The disc of the sun was not visible. A smell of smoke was in the air. It was difficult to see the hands of a clock across the room, and too dark to read ordinary print. It was painful to the eyes. Although business was not suspended, it was a serious hindrance to doing many kinds. The next day was

cloudless, and all signs of the preceding day had disappeared. It was supposed to have been caused by forest fires in Canada sending down smoke under peculiar atmospheric conditions not yet explained. It caused alarm among the ignorant and superstitious.

The 19th of May, 1780, was known as "the dark day" in New England. The sun was visible for a short time in the morning, but soon became obscured. For some days previous the air had been filled with smoke, supposed to have been from forest fires in Canada. A fog came in from the sea and mingled with the smoke, making the atmosphere impervious to light. Before eleven o'clock it was so dark that the schools were dismissed. The fowls went to roost, and the cattle came to the barn, as was their custom at night. By noon it became necessary to light candles. The darkness continued through the remainder of the day. The night was noted for its darkness, which was as dark in proportion as had been the day. Dr. Belknap says that it was as complete a specimen of total darkness as can be conceived. People who were out made their way only with great difficulty. About midnight the wind breezed up, and it began to grow lighter. The next morning the sun rose bright and clear, to the great delight of every one. The darkness extended over a large area, and was said to have been as great about here as elsewhere.

### LIGHTNING.

The year 1727 was a year of much thunder and lightning. The like was perhaps never known in this country. Although the lightning has struck in many places, yet no person in this or the adjoining province has been killed thereby. In Hampton the lightning has fallen on divers trees, and August 23, two oxen were killed by it at the Falls. Yet God, the preserver of men, has spared our lives though the blow has fallen very near to some of us, as will appear by the two following instances:

April 10, 1727, a little after break of day, a thunder-storm came over the town. At first the thunder was but low and seemed to be at a distance, but all at once came an amazing clap. The lightning then fell upon the house of Mr. Edward Shaw. It took off all that part of the chimney which was above the roof, and broke down all the fore part of the chimney in the northeast end of the house, till it came to the chamber hearth in the lower room of that end of the house, where the man's mother and one of his grandchildren lodged.

It took a small table within four feet of the head of her bed and carried off the leaf which was next to the bed. It went from thence down into the cellar, where it moved two hogsheads which stood near the foundation of the chimney. One of them, which was full, was turned partly upon its head. The wooden hoops upon it were loosened, but the iron hoops were not moved. In its passage into the cellar it went through the hearth, where, after the rubbish was removed, was found a large hole that was made by it, and in the foundation, a little over one of the hogsheads, was observed a small hole where it is probable the lightning had its vent. In the southwest room of the house where the man and his wife lodged, it entered into a small cupboard, where it broke divers earthen dishes, but yet the door of the cupboard was not burst open. By the great mercy of God no person in the family was hurt. Even the aged woman who was in so great danger received not the least damage. She was only waked out of her sleep by it, and knew not the cause of the noise till she saw the next flash of lightning.

July 5, 1727, in the afternoon, we had another thunder-storm. Mr. Samuel Palmer was riding towards the woods, having behind him his little son about seven years old. As they were traveling along there came a terrible clap of thunder. The lightning struck two trees twelve feet asunder, which were about a hundred yards on one side of the path in which they were going. It tore one of the trees all in pieces, and threw some of the splinters into the path. They were riding at a good pace, so that in less than a minute they would have been up with the place where the lightning fell, and would probably have been killed by it. There was but a step between them and death.

August 8, 1860, it had been intensely hot and sultry in the early part of the day. About four o'clock in the afternoon came up a thunder shower. Those who observed the clouds said they came from the four quarters of the heavens and met overhead. The result was one of the most terrific thunder-storms ever experienced in this section. It became dark as night, the lightning flashed incessantly, and the thunder was continuous. The rain fell in torrents. This lasted about two hours. It did little damage in this town, striking a few trees. It struck a house in Hampton, killing a woman who was engaged in prayer.

## PETITION TO BE ANNEXED TO MASSACHUSETTS

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THE following named persons in Hampton Falls signed a petition to be annexed to Massachusetts in 1739:

Nathl Weare	John Stanyan
Charles Treadwell	Thomas Leavitt
Benja. Sanborn	Caleb Swain
Benja. Sanborn, Jr.	Samuel Prescut
Nath. Healey	Philemon Blake
Ebeneazer Shaw	Joshua Blake
Nathan Tilton	Abner Sanborn
John Cram	William Russel
Samuel Lane	Jonathan Fifield
John Brown	Samuel Shaw
Daniel Brown	Joshua Purington
John Brown, Tertius	Winthrop Dow
Jacob Green	Amos Chase
Benja. Prescott	Enoch Gove
Jona. Batchelder	John French
Reuben Sanborn	Benjamin Dow
Samuel Tilton	Jonathan Hoag, Jr.
Abraham Brown	Ebeneazer Blake
Jabez Smith	Ephrium Hoyt
Benja. Swett	Joseph Thresher
Thomas Brown	Jonathan Green
Jeremiah Pearson	Benjamin Green
Moses Stickney	Jonathan Hoag
Ebeneazer Gove	Henry Drewe
Nathan Green	Job Haskell
Daniel Swett	Stephen Palmer
Jeremiah Benet	Philip Pravare
John Flood	Jeremiah Brown
Jonathan Chase	Ebeneazer Knowlton
Thos. Silla	Job Knowlton
Archelaus Lakeman, Jr.	Ralph Butler
John Flood, Jr.	Nathl Burrell
Joseph Worth	Nathan Cram
John Worth	Thomas Cram
Obadiah Worth	Meshech Weare
Daniel Chase	Benja. Hilyard

72 names.

## SECRET SOCIETIES.

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### FREE MASONRY.

THERE have been for a long time some members of the Masonic fraternity living in this town. Among the earliest were Joseph Akerman, Stephen Dodge, and Jonathan Nason, who were members of Rockingham Lodge, which was located at Hampton. This lodge became extinct after 1826, during the Morgan excitement. Capt. John W. Dodge was made a Mason in St. Mark's Lodge, Newburyport, about 1846. Hampton Falls is now within the jurisdiction of Star in the East Lodge of Exeter. Those who have become members from this town are James D. Brown, Enoch J. Tilton, Edwin Janvrin, Edwin Prescott, Levi T. Sanborn, Warren Brown, Henry H. Knight, Frank P. Cram, John F. Shepherd, Cyrus W. Brown, Hugh Brown, James H. Brown, Charles W. Bailey, Jack Sanborn, William H. McDevitt, Arthur W. Brown, John E. Brown, Bertram T. Janvrin, Forest F. Brown.

The following have become members of St. Albans Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Exeter: Warren Brown, Edwin Prescott, Enoch J. Tilton, James D. Brown, Frank P. Cram, Henry H. Knight, John F. Shepherd, Arthur M. Dodge, James H. Brown, Jack Sanborn, William H. McDevitt; members of Olivet Council, Exeter, Warren Brown, James D. Brown, James H. Brown, Jack Sanborn; members of DeWitt Clinton Commandery of Knights Templar, Portsmouth, Warren Brown, Arthur M. Dodge; member of Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Boston, Warren Brown.

### ROCKINGHAM LODGE, I. O. O. F.

Rockingham Lodge No. 22 was instituted at Hampton Falls in 1848, on petition of John F. Jones, Edward D. Pike, Charles C. Gove, Elijah Valentine, John W. Dodge, and Woodbury M. Marsters. The four first named were charter members, Edward D. Pike being at the present time (1898) the only surviving petitioner. The

lodge room was over the store of C. N. Dodge. After working four or five years the lodge became dormant, in which condition it remained until 1878, when it was reinstated April 18, with John F. Jones, Edward D. Pike, John L. Perkins, James Janvrin, George S. Merrill, Lewis F. Prescott, and Albert J. Sanborn as charter members, and Charles P. Akerman, John M. Akerman, John P. Blake, Charles H. Chase, Charles F. Jones, Frank S. Green, Nathan H. Robie, Charles L. Sanborn, Emmons B. Towle, and Charles C. Green as initiates.

The jurisdiction of the lodge included Hampton Falls, Hampton, North Hampton, part of Rye, Seabrook, and Kensington. After the lodge was reinstated it increased rapidly in numbers, and larger accommodations were needed. In 1883 the Grand Lodge granted a petition for its removal to Hampton, where it occupied Academy hall until 1897, when it moved into a new and commodious hall, in a new building which had been built for the purpose by the lodge, and which is fitted with all the modern conveniences.

The lodge is reported to be in a prosperous condition with a large membership. An encampment has been formed where the higher degrees are conferred, and a lodge of Rebekahs has also been instituted. All the surroundings of a prosperous and growing lodge are here.

#### ROCKINGHAM DIVISION, SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Rockingham Division, Sons of Temperance, was instituted in Hampton Falls by Thomas E. Sawyer of Dover in 1847. Its meetings were held in Odd Fellows hall, over the store now occupied by C. N. Dodge. It had a large membership, composed of the most respectable and substantial citizens of the town. It continued its meetings and organization until about 1850, when its active life ceased. Its members were said to have lived up to the principles of the order during the time of its existence. We are unable to state the reasons why it was not longer continued.

In 1848, soon after the formation of Rockingham Division, Sons of Temperance, the order of Cadets of Temperance was formed for those not old enough to be members of the division. This order was instituted by Levi Leland, who called himself the "Honest Quaker." He was a temperance lecturer, and claimed to be a reformed drunkard. The Cadets met in the hill schoolhouse. The order did not continue long, but like the good little boy in the Sabbath-school book, died young.

### PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The order of Patrons of Husbandry was instituted in Washington in 1868 by O. H. Kelley. Its object was to form a closer union among the farmers of the country for the purpose of improving their condition, both financially and socially. The order spread rapidly to all parts of the country, until at the present time there are but few localities where those desiring cannot become members and receive its advantages.

A grange was formed in Hampton Falls in 1873, which continued for a number of years. At that time there was no public hall in the town. The meetings were held at the houses of the members. Co-operative buying and other things claimed to be a benefit were taken advantage of. After a time the grange became dormant and surrendered its charter.

In 1891 Hampton Falls Grange was reinstated, and the meetings were held in the town hall. A good degree of interest was manifested and quite a large membership secured. Two fairs for the exhibition of fruits and farm products were successfully held under its management, also some social entertainments. The social features of the order have in most instances proved to be the most valuable to its members. The grange, like all other orders, has its seasons of interest and prosperity, and also its other times when less interest is manifested and smaller prosperity enjoyed.

### ANTI-TOBACCO SOCIETY.

About 1848, an anti-tobacco society was formed in the upper part of the town. Its members signed a pledge to abstain from the use of tobacco in every form. Its meetings were held in Washington hall over the Exeter road schoolhouse, and were of a social and intellectual character. A paper was sustained by contributions, and read at each meeting. It continued in existence for a few years, but from some cause ceased to exist.

## TOWN BOOKS.

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### RECORD BOOKS.

THE record books are in the possession of the town and present an unbroken line from the beginning in 1718. They are in a good state of preservation. The penmanship is good, with hardly an exception. Some of the earlier clerks wrote a very handsome hand. It is to be regretted that the record had not been made fuller and more complete. Many things were voted at various times with the apparent intention of being carried out at once, but nothing further is found in relation to it. The town voted a number of times to buy a farm upon which to keep its poor, but no action was ever taken in the matter. The record of births and marriages was not as well kept as we wish it was. Some families are recorded with great care, while others neglected to register at all, and from this cause any attempt at general genealogical work is impossible. There are six record books, the first of about twelve hundred pages begins in 1718 and ends in 1779; the second ends in 1814; both are bound in pigskin. The third ends in 1846, the fourth in 1866, the fifth in 1886, the sixth, now in use, will not end until after 1900. All are bound in calf. An iron safe was procured in 1890 in which to keep the town books.

### INVOICE BOOKS.

The invoice of the town as a separate parish should begin in 1718, when the first selectmen were elected. The first invoice book which I have seen commenced in 1742 and continued for ten years. The list of persons taxed and the amounts paid by each is not given until 1747, and is the first list of tax-payers I have ever seen upon any town book. This book has paper covers, and was found a few years ago by Henry H. Knight among some old papers in the house occupied by Stephen Tilton, who died in 1821, and had

been prominent in town matters early in the present century. This book has never been in the custody of the town. The selectmen's accounts were kept upon this book, from which I have quoted some interesting items. The earlier invoice books are missing, and no tidings of them can be found. I have been able to present the invoice of 1709 of all persons south of Taylor's river, which included what is now Kensington and Seabrook; also the invoice of 1727. I obtained them from Mr. Asa W. Brown of Kensington, who said he copied them fifty years ago from books then in possession of the town, but which have since disappeared and are probably lost. I have seen many references to the invoice of 1727 in different places. Persons are mentioned in the history of Chester who were taxed in Hampton Falls in 1727. I do not know why this has so much prominence over that of other years. From 1752 until 1761 the invoice and selectmen's accounts are kept upon a long narrow book with parchment covers. This is a well-kept book and contains much valuable information. The next book is a leather-covered one, from 1761 till 1773. Before 1768 the books contain the names and amount of tax paid by persons living in what is now Seabrook. There is a great deal of valuable information to be gathered from the three books above mentioned, which has been made use of by the writer, besides giving evidence to prove the truth of much which was obtained elsewhere. The next book, from 1773 until 1787, is not to be found. It would have been of great assistance to me if I could have seen this book, as it covers the time of the Revolutionary War, and other events of great interest of which we cannot get as much information as is desirable. If this book is in existence it would be a great favor to have it returned to the custody of the town, as it would contain matter of much historic interest. With the exception of the time covered by this book there is a list of persons taxed from 1747 until the present time. Beginning with 1787 all the books are in possession of the town. They are kept with more care after this time. After 1795 the accounts are kept in federal money, dollars and cents, instead of pounds and shillings, and there is no uncertainty as to the amount named. There had been great uncertainty in the earlier books, owing to the depreciated currency. Much of the time amounts in old tenor did not represent more than ten per cent of its face value in good money. I have given the invoices of 1709, 1727, 1747, 1768, 1787, 1800, 1830, and 1850. A list of names one hundred years old is of great value to any one who may have occasion to make any historical

research. From 1787 until some time after 1800, the names of persons composing each highway district, with the amount of their rates, are given, which is of value in locating the residence of the persons named. The town accounts were first printed and distributed in the spring of 1842, and every year since except 1845. We find sixteen names upon the invoice of 1709 which are on the list at the present time. Some of them are lineal descendants of those named at that time. Others are from families which have located here since. They are Batchelder, Brown, Cram, Chase, Dow, Eaton, Green, Healey, Johnson, Leavitt, Nason, Prescott, Sanborn, Smith, Tilton, and Weare. The earlier list of tax-payers, and amount of invoice, appear to have been returned to the court. In examining the records recently removed from Exeter to Concord I found the invoice of this town for a number of years, with the list of tax-payers, which may account for their not being recorded upon our town books.



THOMAS LEAVITT, ESQ.

1774 - 1852.

Prominent in Town Matters.



## TOWN OFFICERS.

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### MODERATORS.

- 1718, DEACON WEARE.  
1719, Samuel Shaw.  
1720, Joseph Tilton.  
1721, 1722, 1723, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1735,  
1736, 1737, 1738, Nathaniel Weare.  
1724, 1725, 1729, 1733, 1734, Peter Weare.  
1739, James Prescott.  
1740, 1744, 1746, 1747, 1750, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1759, 1760, 1761,  
1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1769, 1770, Meshech Weare.  
1741, 1742, 1743, Joseph Tilton.  
1745, 1748, 1749, Jonathan Nason.  
1751, 1752, Col. Ichabod Robie.  
1753, Samuel Prescott.  
1754, Josiah Batchelder.  
1758, 1768, Richard Nason.  
1771, 1772, 1774, 1775, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785,  
1786, 1787, 1788, Capt. Jonathan Tilton.  
1773, John Phillips.  
1776, 1777, 1778, 1793, Col. Jonathan Burnham.  
1779, 1789, David Batchelder.  
1790, 1791, 1792, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800,  
1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, Abner Sanborn.  
1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1814, Peter Tilton.  
1812, 1815, Aaron Merrill.  
1813, Theophilus Sanborn.  
1816, 1817, 1819, 1822, 1823, Jeremiah Blake.  
1818, 1826, Joseph Perkins.  
1820, 1821, 1824, 1825, 1831, Thomas Leavitt.  
1827, William Brown.  
1828, 1830, 1834, Caleb Knight.  
1829, Thayer S. Sanborn.

- 1832, 1833, 1844, Wells Healey.  
1835, 1836, 1837, 1846, 1862, Nehemiah P. Cram.  
1840, 1842, John Brown, Jr.  
1841, 1843, 1847, George H. Dodge.  
1845, 1859, 1861, John W. Dodge.  
1848, John M. Marsters.  
1849, John Batchelder.  
1850, Zebulon Jones.  
1851, 1853, John S. Cram.  
1852, Thomas L. Sanborn.  
1854, Charles N. Healey.  
1855, Charles A. Nason.  
1856, Nathan W. Brown.  
1857, Charles T. Brown.  
1858, Jacob T. Brown.  
1860, True M. Prescott.  
1863, 1864, 1866, 1867, 1870, 1874, Horace A. Godfrey.  
1865, Levi E. Lane.  
1868, 1869, Samuel Palmer.  
1871, 1875, Dean R. Tilton.  
1872, 1873, 1880, 1882, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, Warren  
Brown.  
1876, 1877, 1891, 1892, Warren J. Prescott.  
1878, Edwin Prescott.  
1879, 1881, Frank P. Cram.  
1883, Frank S. Green.  
1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1889, 1890, 1895, Charles P. Akerman.  
1888, Emmons B. Towle.  
1893, 1895, Henry H. Knight.

## TOWN CLERKS.

- 1718, Joseph Tilton.  
1735, Jonathan Fifield.  
1759, Henry Robie.  
1762, Caleb Sanborn.  
1771, Benjamin Tilton.  
1776, Samuel Weare.  
1777, Jonathan Tilton.  
1778, David Batchelder.  
1779, Samuel Weare.

- 1780, Jonathan Tilton.  
1788, Caleb Tilton.  
1790, Samuel Weare.  
1792, David Batchelder.  
1805, Caleb Tilton.  
1814, Levi Lane.  
1822, Wells Healey.  
1823, Levi Lane.  
1824, Wells Healey.  
1831, Aaron Sanborn.  
1835, John B. Brown.  
1838, Jeremiah Godfrey.  
1842, John W. Dodge.  
1844, Wells W. Healey.  
1846, Jeremiah Lane.  
1848, Jacob T. Brown.  
1850, Thomas L. Sanborn.  
1852, William T. Merrill.  
1853, Dean R. Tilton.  
1855, John C. Akerman.  
1857, John F. Jones.  
1859, John J. Brown.  
1860, John H. Gove.  
1862, George S. Merrill.  
1864, Charles T. Brown.  
1866, Enoch J. Tilton.  
1871, Cyrus W. Brown.  
1873, Charles C. Green.  
1877, Charles F. Jones.  
1881, George C. Healey.  
1885, Jack Sanborn.  
1897, Frank H. Lord.

## SELECTMEN.

- 1718, Benjamin Perkins, Major Weare, Benjamin Cram.  
1719, Deacon Weare, Ichabod Robie, Deacon Shaw.  
1720, Joseph Tilton, Benjamin Sanborn, Jonathan Fifield.  
1721, John Cram, Nathaniel Weare, Jonathan Nason.  
1722, Jonathan Nason, Nathaniel Batchelder, Daniel Weare.  
1723, Daniel Tilton, Jonathan Fifield, Jacob Stanyan.

- 1724, Benjamin Perkins, Jethro Tilton, Peter Weare.  
1725, Nathaniel Weare, Ichabod Robie, Nathaniel Healey.  
1726, Nathaniel Weare, James Prescott, Jonathan Nason.  
1727, Record missing.  
1728, Jonathan Fifield, Jonathan Nason, Jacob Green.  
1729, Nathaniel Weare, James Prescott, Jonathan Nason.  
1730, Nathaniel Prescott, Nathan Longfellow, John Batchelder.  
1731, Abner Sanborn, Jonathan Gove, Samuel Clifford.  
1732, Jonathan Fifield, Robert Rowe, Reuben Sanborn, John Green, Moses Blake.  
1733, Benjamin Green, Joseph Worth, James Prescott, Israel Blake, Joseph Tilton.  
1734, Record missing.  
1735, Joseph Worth, Jonathan Fifield, Richard Sanborn, Josiah Batchelder, Elisha Purington.  
1736, Colonel Weare, John Gove, Jonathan Nason, Reuben Sanborn, Samuel Page.  
1737, Joseph Worth, Jonathan Fifield, John Weare, Joseph Wadley, James Prescott.  
1738, Thomas Cram, Benjamin Hilliard, Josiah Batchelder.  
1739, Benjamin Hilliard, Jacob Brown, Samuel Prescott.  
1740, Edward Gove, Benjamin Moulton, Meshech Weare.  
1741, Edward Gove, Thomas Leavitt, Joseph Batchelder.  
1742, Meshech Weare, Captain Healey, Jonathan Fifield.  
1743, Meshech Weare, Nathaniel Healey, Jonathan Fifield.  
1744, Meshech Weare, Elisha Prescott, Jonathan Tilton, Jonathan Fifield, Tristram Collins.  
1745, Abner Sanborn, Josiah Batchelder, Jonathan Nason, Jonathan Fifield, Thomas Sillea.  
1746, Nathaniel Healey, Samuel Prescott, Jacob Stanyan, Thomas Cram, Richard Smith.  
1747, Josiah Batchelder, Jonathan Nason, Meshech Weare, Jonathan Fifield, Samuel Collins.  
1748, Jonathan Tilton, Richard Nason, Jonathan Swett, Jonathan Gove, Jabez Eaton.  
1749, Nathaniel Healey, Henry Robie, Benjamin Swett, Jr., Joseph Worth, Richard Smith (chosen by hand vote).  
1750, Jonathan Cram, Richard Nason, Abner Sanborn, Joseph Perkins, Amos Dwinel.  
1751, Jonathan Swett, Josiah Batchelder, Henry Robie, Joseph Worth, Nathaniel Gove.

- 1752, Joseph Worth, Josiah Batchelder, Jonathan Swett, Henry Robie, Nathaniel Gove.
- 1753, Jonathan Tilton, Benjamin Swett, Jr., Abraham Dow, Richard Smith, Samuel Lane.
- 1754, John Tilton, Henry Robie, Caleb Sanborn, Enoch Gove, Jacob Smith.
- 1755, Josiah Batchelder, Samuel Prescott, Jonathan Swett, Obadiah Worth, Samuel Collins.
- 1756, Jonathan Tilton, Henry Robie, Benjamin Swett, Edward Gove, Richard Smith.
- 1757, Jonathan Cram, Richard Nason, Meshech Weare, Winthrop Dow, Ebenezer Knowlton, Jr.
- 1758, Benjamin Cram, Henry Robie, Walter Williams, Nathaniel Gove, Tristram Collins.
- 1759, Benjamin Tilton, Meshech Weare, Nathan Cram, Samuel Collins, Josiah Batchelder.
- 1760, Nathan Tilton, Richard Nason, Meshech Weare, Jonathan Fifield, Jr., Samuel Collins.
- 1761, Samuel Prescott, Henry Robie, Abner Sanborn, Winthrop Gove, Richard Smith.
- 1762, Jonathan Tilton, Richard Nason, Jonathan Swett, Winthrop Gove, Richard Smith.
- 1763, Meshech Weare, Samuel Prescott, Henry Robie, Nathan Green, Tristram Collins.
- 1764, Meshech Weare, Jonathan Tilton, Richard Nason, Nathaniel Gove, Tristram Collins.
- 1765, Meshech Weare, Nathan Tilton, Richard Nason, Nathaniel Gove, Jeremiah Collins.
- 1766, Samuel Prescott, Meshech Weare, Benjamin Tilton, Nathaniel Gove, Jeremiah Collins.
- 1767, Nathan Tilton, Jeremiah Blake, Meshech Weare, Jonathan Fifield, Samuel Collins.
- 1768, Abner Sanborn, William Prescott, John Tilton.
- 1769, Abner Sanborn, Samuel Prescott, Paine Row.
- 1770, Caleb Sanborn, Nathan Cram, David Batchelder.
- 1771, Jeremiah Blake, Jeremiah Lane, William Davidson.
- 1772, Jeremiah Blake, David Batchelder, Samuel Prescott.
- 1773, Nehemiah Cram, Benjamin Tilton, William Davidson.
- 1774, Caleb Tilton, Benjamin Tilton, Jonathan Steward.
- 1775, Abner Sanborn, Caleb Tilton, Benjamin Tilton.
- 1776, Abner Sanborn, Samuel Prescott, Jeremiah Blake.

- 1777, Nehemiah Cram, Benjamin Tilton, Isaiah Lane.  
1778, Jonathan Cram, Jeremiah Blake, Jeremiah Lane.  
1779, Abner Sanborn, Isaac Green, Samuel Weare.  
1780, David Batchelder, Nehemiah Cram, Jeremiah Blake.  
1781, Caleb Tilton, James Prescott, Benjamin Pike.  
1782, Caleb Tilton, James Prescott, Benjamin Pike.  
1783, Caleb Tilton, James Prescott, Benjamin Pike.  
1784, Caleb Tilton, James Prescott, Benjamin Pike.  
1785, Zebulon Hilliard, Samuel Weare, Peter Tilton.  
1786, Peter Tilton, Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge, Samuel Weare.  
1787, David Batchelder, Cor. Nathan Brown, Samuel Lane.  
1788, Nathaniel Healey, Michael Tilton, Caleb Tilton.  
1789, Cor. Nathan Brown, George Fifield, Jeremy Blake.  
1790, Stephen Tilton, Abner Sanborn, James Prescott, Jr.  
1791, Nathan Brown, Samuel Lane, Benjamin Pike.  
1792, Peter Tilton, George Fifield, Michael Tilton.  
1793, Samuel Lane, Benjamin Pike, Jonathan Cram, Jr.  
1794, Peter Tilton, David Nason, Aaron Merrill.  
1795, Peter Tilton, David Nason, George Fifield.  
1796, Thomas Moulton, James Prescott, Aaron Merrill.  
1797, Peter Tilton, Jonathan Lane, David Batchelder.  
1798, Samuel Lane, Caleb Tilton, Theophilus Sanborn.  
1799, Stephen Tilton, Jeremiah Blake, Aaron Merrill.  
1800, Stephen Tilton, Jeremiah Blake, Aaron Merrill.  
1801, Benjamin Sanborn, Theophilus Sanborn, Samuel Brown.  
1802, Stephen Tilton, Jeremiah Blake, Theophilus Sanborn.  
1803, Stephen Tilton, Jeremiah Blake, Theophilus Sanborn.  
1804, Joseph Perkins, Jeremiah Blake, Moses Wells.  
1805, Jonathan Cram, Jr., Jeremiah Blake, Moses Wells.  
1806, Jonathan Cram, Jr., Jeremiah Blake, Moses Wells.  
1807, Peter Tilton, Aaron Merrill, Nathaniel Perkins.  
1808, Nathaniel Perkins, Josiah Prescott, Jonathan Cram.  
1809, Nathaniel Perkins, Jonathan Cram, Jeremiah Blake.  
1810, Aaron Merrill, Jonathan Cram, Jeremiah Blake.  
1811, Aaron Merrill, Jonathan Cram, Jeremiah Blake.  
1812, Jeremiah Blake, Jonathan Cram, Reuben Batchelder.  
1813, Aaron Merrill, Jonathan Cram, Levi Lane.  
1814, Aaron Merrill, Jonathan Cram, Levi Lane.  
1815, Theophilus Sanborn, Jonathan Cram, Jeremiah Blake.  
1816, Aaron Merrill, Jonathan Cram, Jeremiah Blake.  
1817, Joseph Melcher, Joseph Akerman, Jeremiah Blake.

- 1818, Joseph Melcher, Joseph Akerman, Jeremiah Blake.  
1819, Jonathan Cram, Jeremiah Blake, Nathaniel Perkins.  
1820, Jonathan Nason, Levi Lane, Reuben Batchelder.  
1821, Moses Wells, Levi Lane, Jeremiah Blake.  
1822, Abner Sanborn, Wells Healey, Richard Dodge.  
1823, Richard Dodge, Jeremiah Blake, John Brown, 3d.  
1824, David Chase, John Brown, 3d, Aaron Merrill, Jr.  
1825, David Chase, John Brown, 3d, Aaron Merrill, Jr.  
1826, Thayer S. Sanborn, Jonathan Nason, Joseph Cram.  
1827, Thayer S. Sanborn, Jonathan Nason, Joseph Cram.  
1828, Jeremiah Lane, Aaron M. Gove, Reuben Batchelder.  
1829, John Marshall, Aaron M. Gove, Nathan Moulton.  
1830, Jeremiah Godfrey, True M. Prescott, John Marshall.  
1831, Charles Chase, Thomas Leavitt, Jeremiah Godfrey.  
1832, Thomas Brown, Charles Chase, Jeremiah Godfrey.  
1833, Thomas Brown, William Wadleigh, Thayer S. Sanborn.  
1834, William Wadleigh, Jonathan Nason, Thayer S. Sanborn.  
1835, Joseph Cram, George Janvrin, Jonathan Nason.  
1836, Joseph Cram, David Chase, John Marshall.  
1837, Thayer S. Sanborn, Levi Lane, John P. Sanborn.  
1838, Thayer S. Sanborn, Levi Lane, John P. Sanborn.  
1839, David Janvrin, John Weare, Peter Tilton.  
1840, David Janvrin, John Weare, Weare D. Tilton.  
1841, Weare D. Tilton, True M. Prescott, Emery Batchelder.  
1842, Emery Batchelder, True M. Prescott, Samuel Melcher.  
1843, Thomas Brown, Samuel Melcher, Stacy L. Nudd.  
1844, Rufus C. Sanborn, John Chase, Joshua Janvrin.  
1845, Robert S. Prescott, John Chase, Joshua Janvrin.  
1846, John Batchelder, John P. Sanborn, Rufus C. Sanborn.  
1847, John Batchelder, John P. Sanborn, Rufus C. Sanborn.  
1848, Weare D. Tilton, Aaron Prescott, John W. Dodge.  
1849, Weare D. Tilton, Aaron Prescott, Charles C. Gove.  
1850, Thayer S. Sanborn, Jeremiah Godfrey, Charles A. Nason.  
1851, Charles H. Sanborn, Rufus C. Sanborn, Charles A. Nason.  
1852, Charles H. Sanborn, Rufus C. Sanborn, John L. Perkins.  
1853, Silas Green, Jacob T. Brown, James D. Dodge.  
1854, Matthew Pike, Levi E. Lane, John L. Perkins.  
1855, Nathan Brown, John Chase, Samuel Melcher.  
1856, Nathan Brown, Jeremiah Godfrey, True M. Prescott.  
1857, Jeremiah Godfrey, True M. Prescott, Thomas L. Sanborn.  
1858, John S. Cram, George B. Sanborn, John C. Akerman.

- 1859, John C. Akerman, George B. Sanborn, Lewis T. Sanborn.  
1860, Silas Green, Levi E. Lane, James Janvrin.  
1861, Silas Green, Levi E. Lane, James Janvrin.  
1862, John C. Sanborn, Lewis F. Prescott, John W. Dodge.  
1863, John C. Sanborn, Levi T. Sanborn, John W. Dodge.  
1864, John H. Gove, Levi T. Sanborn, Thomas G. Moulton.  
1865, Thomas L. Sanborn, Benjamin F. Weare, Thomas G. Moulton.  
1866, John Batchelder, Charles T. Brown, Benjamin F. Weare.  
1867, John Batchelder, Charles T. Brown, Emmons B. Towle.  
1868, Charles T. Brown, Warren Brown, Emmons B. Towle.  
1869, Warren Brown, Edwin Janvrin, Edwin Prescott.  
1870, Levi E. Lane, Edwin Janvrin, Edwin Prescott.  
1871, Levi E. Lane, Henry H. Knight, John M. Marshall.  
1872, Levi E. Lane, Henry H. Knight, John M. Marshall.  
1873, Henry H. Knight, John N. Sanborn, James D. Janvrin.  
1874, Frank P. Cram, John N. Sanborn, James D. Janvrin.  
1875, Frank P. Cram, Josiah P. Chase, John N. Sanborn.  
1876, Frank P. Cram, Edwin Janvrin, Daniel E. Pervear.  
1877, George C. Brown, John M. Marshall, Daniel E. Pervear.  
1878, George C. Brown, John M. Marshall, Daniel E. Pervear.  
1879, Levi E. Lane, John F. Jones, Frank S. Greene.  
1880, Levi E. Lane, John F. Jones, Frank S. Greene.  
1881, George S. Merrill, John C. Sanborn, Matthew S. Pike.  
1882, George S. Merrill, James D. Brown, Matthew S. Pike.  
1883, George B. Sanborn, Samuel L. Pervear, Henry H. Knight.  
1884, George B. Sanborn, Samuel L. Pervear, Henry H. Knight.  
1885, James D. Janvrin, George C. Healey, David C. Hawes.  
1886, James D. Janvrin, George C. Healey, David C. Hawes.  
1887, James D. Janvrin, George J. Curtis, Orrin D. Greene.  
1888, George J. Curtis, Orrin D. Greene, George F. Merrill.  
1889, George J. Curtis, George F. Merrill, Lester B. Sanborn.  
1890, George F. Merrill, Lester B. Sanborn, John J. Brown.  
1891, George F. Merrill, John J. Brown, George J. Curtis.  
1892, George F. Merrill, John J. Brown, Benjamin W. Elkins.  
1893, Frank S. Greene, Benjamin W. Elkins, David F. Batchelder.  
1894, Frank S. Greene, Benjamin W. Elkins, David F. Batchelder.  
1895, H. H. Knight, Joseph B. Cram, Bertram T. Janvrin.  
1896, H. H. Knight, Joseph B. Cram, Bertram T. Janvrin.  
1897, H. H. Knight, John Brown, Warren B. Pervear.  
1898, H. H. Knight, John Brown, Warren B. Pervear.  
1899, George F. Merrill, James H. Brown, William H. Thompson.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

- 1718, 1722, 1733, 1734, Peter Weare.  
1727, 1730, 1737, Nathaniel Weare.  
1735, 1736, 1739, 1741, Ichabod Robie.  
1744, 1748, 1752, 1762, 1765, 1768, 1774, 1775, Meshech Weare.  
1758, Richard Nason.  
1771, Jonathan Tilton.  
1776, 1777, Henry Robie.  
1779, Samuel Weare.  
1783, 1785, Abner Sanborn.  
1787, Nathaniel Healey.  
1778, 1791, Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge.  
1793, 1795, 1803, Nathan Brown.  
1797, Caleb Tilton.  
1801, 1807, 1811, Peter Tilton.  
1809, 1814, Joseph Perkins.  
1813, 1815, 1816, Aaron Merrill.  
1817, 1819, 1821, 1822, Jeremiah Blake.  
1820, 1828, William Brown.  
1824, 1825, Thomas Leavitt.  
1826, 1827, Levi Lane.  
1829, 1831, David Chase.  
1832, 1833, Josiah Brown.  
1834, Moses Batchelder.  
1836, 1838, John Weare.  
1837, Nehemiah P. Cram.  
1839, 1840, George H. Dodge.  
1841, 1842, Thayer S. Sanborn.  
1844, Otis Wing.  
1846, 1847, John W. Dodge.  
1848, 1849, Jeremiah Godfrey.  
1850, 1851, Simon Winslow.  
1852, 1853, Wells W. Healey.  
1854, 1855, Charles H. Sanborn.  
1856, 1857, John Batchelder.  
1858, 1859, Thomas L. Sanborn.  
1860, 1861, Charles A. Nason.  
1862, 1863, Jefferson Janvrin.  
1864, 1865, Dean R. Tilton.  
1866, 1867, Levi E. Lane.

1868, 1869, Emery Batchelder.  
1870, 1871, Peter G. Tilton.  
1872, 1873, Charles T. Brown.  
1874, 1875, George B. Sanborn.  
1876, 1877, John F. Jones.  
1878, Joseph T. Sanborn.  
1879, 1880, John C. Sanborn.  
1881, 1882, Henry H. Knight.  
1883, 1884, Edwin Janvrin.  
1885, 1886, John N. Sanborn.  
1887, 1888, Warren Brown.  
1889, 1890, George C. Healey.  
1891, 1892, Frank S. Greene.  
1893, 1894, Daniel E. Pervear.  
1895, 1896, George J. Curtis.  
1897, 1898, Warren J. Prescott.  
1899, 1900, Henry E. Tilton.

#### DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

1791, Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge.  
1850, George H. Dodge.  
1876, Nehemiah P. Cram.  
1889, Emmons B. Towle.

At the first convention held at Exeter July 21, 1774, Meshech Weare was a delegate from Hampton Falls.

At the second convention at Exeter January 25, 1775, Meshech Weare, Jonathan Burnham, Paine Wingate, and Caleb Sanborn were delegates from Hampton Falls.

Henry Robie and Benjamin Leavitt were delegates from Seabrook. Both lived in Hampton Falls, but had polled into Seabrook under the provisions of the charter granted that town.



CHARLES T. BROWN,  
For twenty five years Town Treasurer.  
See page 558.



## NORFOLK COUNTY.

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THE county of Norfolk, constituted in 1643, was composed of the towns of Exeter, Hampton, Dover, and Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, and Salisbury and Haverhill in Massachusetts. The shire town was Salisbury, although the courts were holden alternately at Salisbury and Hampton. Before the formation of Norfolk county the New Hampshire towns were under the jurisdiction of the court at Ipswich. The county was named Norfolk, because many of its inhabitants came from Norfolk county in England.

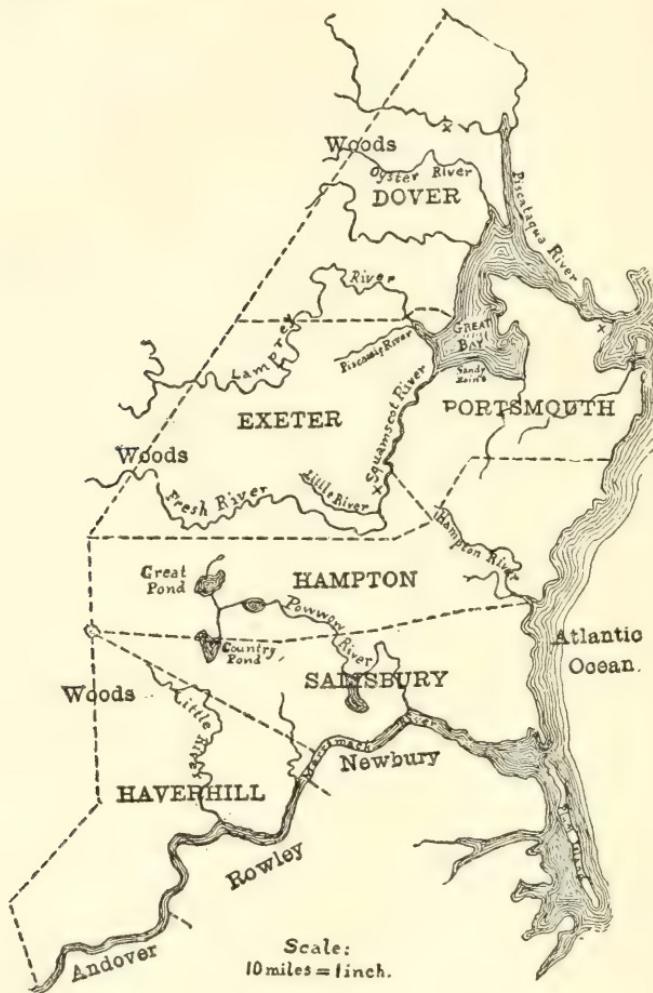
Dover and Portsmouth had a separate jurisdiction, and a court of one or more magistrates chosen by the General Court, from the principal persons of the towns. This court was held once or twice each year. Its jurisdiction extended to causes which did not exceed twenty pounds. The decisions were rendered and regulated by the laws of Massachusetts. This was called the Court of Associates. An inferior court, consisting of three persons, was constituted in each town, with jurisdiction over all cases of twenty shillings value or under.

Robert Page of Hampton was at one time marshal of Norfolk county. Abraham Drake of Hampton was marshal of Norfolk county for ten years, resigning in 1673. Henry Dow of Hampton was then appointed, and continued marshal as long as the county had an existence. In 1650, Maj. Robert Pike was appointed one of the three commissioners of Norfolk county. In 1665, he was appointed a magistrate of the county.

In 1670, jealousy and disorder had spread among the officers of the militia in the county. Major Pike was appointed "sergeant-major, under whose command they might be drawn together and exercised in regimental service as the law directeth."

Thomas Bradbury, son-in-law of Rev. John Wheelwright, was for a number of years register of deeds for Norfolk county. It was before the Norfolk county courts that Goody Cole was tried for witchcraft in 1656. She was convicted and suffered imprisonment

for a number of years in Boston. From the county records we learn that John Carleton of Haverhill was fined three pounds for striking Robert Swan several blows, and Robert Swan was fined thirty shillings for striking John Carleton several blows. From this it would seem that an attempt was made to do equal justice to both parties.



MAP OF OLD NORFOLK COUNTY, 1643.

A law was passed in November, 1654, prohibiting all persons except those specially licensed from selling any Indians either wine or strong liquors of any sort, under a penalty of twenty shillings per pint, and in that proportion for all quantities more

or less. Henry Palmer of Haverhill and Roger Shaw of Hampton were all the persons licensed for this purpose in the county of Norfolk.

The court records of Norfolk county are in existence, and consist of three volumes, one of which is kept in Salem, Mass. The other two have been kept at Exeter until recently. By act of the legislature of 1897, they were removed from Exeter to Concord, and are now deposited in the library building there. Many of the Norfolk county deeds are recorded with the early Rockingham deeds, and can be seen at the register of deeds' office in Exeter.

By an edict accepted and confirmed by the king and council in 1677, the towns of Dover, Exeter, Hampton, and Portsmouth were severed from Massachusetts and made a separate jurisdiction, which caused Norfolk county to come to an end.

The following order was passed by the General Court held at Boston on the 4th day of February, 1679:

The court being sensible of the great inconvenience and charge that it will be to Salisbury, Haverhill, and Almsbury to continue their county court, now that some of the towns of Norfolk are taken off, and considering that those towns did formerly belong to Essex and attended at Essex court, do order that those towns that are left be again joined to Essex and attend public business at Essex courts, there to impleade and be impleaded as occasion shall be; their records of lands still to be kept in some one of their own towns on the north side of the Merrimack river, and all persons accordingly to convene and attend in Essex county.

By the Court.

EDWARD RAWSON, Secret'y.

The records alluded to in the above order were subsequently deposited in the archives of the county at Salem, where they still remain.

Norfolk county came to an end because the New Hampshire towns were severed from Massachusetts and made a separate province against the wishes of their inhabitants. Robert Mason laid claim to New Hampshire, and by his influence and that of his friends with the king, succeeded in having it done, considering that he could be more successful in accomplishing his purpose if a separation was made and an independent government established.

The records consist of births, marriages, deaths, deeds, wills, inventories, etc. The conveyances recorded are of lands in the present towns of Atkinson, Brentwood, Danville, East Kingston, Epping, Exeter, Fremont, Hampstead, Hampton, Hampton Falls,

Kensington, Kingston, Newmarket, Newton, North Hampton, Plaistow, Rye, Salem, Seabrook, South Hampton, and Newfields in New Hampshire, and most of the towns north of Salem in Essex county in Massachusetts.

Among the volumes now at Concord are several which relate exclusively to the court business which was done in Dover and Portsmouth, where more business appears to have been done than in the rest of the county.

## ROBIESTOWN.

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ABOUT 1735, Col. Robert Hale, who was at that time one of the leading men in Beverly, Mass., put in a petition in behalf of the men who composed Captain Raymond's company, that accompanied the ill-fated expedition to Canada in 1690, for a grant of a township in New Hampshire. The petition received favorable action, and Colonel Hale and his associates received a grant of the territory which comprises the present town of Weare. Ineffectual efforts were made to settle the town in accordance with the terms of the grant. About 1746, the lord proprietors bought of John Tufton Mason, the rights of Capt. John Mason, and thinking to make money, made grants of townships to bodies of associated men called town proprietors. At this time the town had been called Halestown about fifteen years, and Colonel Hale had acquired many of the rights and had become the principal owner.

The lord proprietors granted to Ichabod Robie and his associates a township six miles square at a place called Halestown, satisfactory arrangements having been made with Colonel Hale and his few remaining associates to be incorporated with the new proprietors. Ichabod Robie and his associates, eighty in number, became the town proprietors. Most of them lived in Hampton Falls, a few in Hampton and other towns near by, and the other persons agreed upon in Beverly and the towns near there. Among them were one colonel, three captains, one lieutenant, two esquires, two ministers, two deacons, and one widow. The town was now called Robiestown, as Ichabod Robie was the first named proprietor. The following were some of the proprietors living in Hampton Falls:

Ichabod Robie, Esq., Jeremiah Pearson, Elisha Prescott, Jonathan Swain, Benjamin Hilliard, Thomas Boyd, Josiah Batchelder, James Prescott, Abner Sanborn, John Robie, Bradbury Green, Jeremiah Bennett, Jacob Stanyan, Enoch Barker, Enoch Sanborn, Benjamin Swett, Henry Robie, Caleb Sanborn, John Clifford, Lieut. Joseph Batchelder, Abner Philbrick, Paine Row, Jonathan Fifield,

Ebenezer Sanborn, John Brown, John Gove, Jr., Jacob Brown, Elisha Batchelder, Nathan Brown, Jonathan Steward, Jonathan Green, Jr., John Green, Richard Nason, Samuel Prescott, Nathan Green, Capt. John Tilton, Reuben Sanborn, Jr., Timothy Blake, Reuben Sanborn, Ebenezer Prescott, Capt. Samuel Prescott, Nathan Tilton, Henry Thresher, Walter Williams, Timothy Fuller, Thomas Batchelder, Capt. Thomas Cram, David Tilton, Caleb Bennett, Samuel Prescott, Meshech Weare, John Loverin, Abner Sanborn, Jr., Edward Gove, Simon Fogg, Mrs. Judith Quimby, Jonathan Hilliard.

#### CONDITIONS OF THE GRANT.

There were to be one hundred shares, seventeen reserved for the lord proprietors, to be free from all taxes; the first minister settled in the town to have one share; the ministry one, the income to be used for the support of the gospel; the one hundred acres of these shares to be laid out near where the meeting-house was to be built, and not to be drawn as the other lots; the school was to have one lot for its use and support forever.

The center square was to contain six acres, and be left at some convenient place for a meeting-house, schoolhouse, training field, burying ground, and any other public use. Settlers, to the number of thirty families, were to be got by the town proprietors within four years from the granting thereof, each to have a house sixteen feet square and three acres of land, cleared and fitted for mowing and tillage on each settled lot, and ten more families in the next two years. A meeting-house for the public worship of God was to be built within six years. Preaching of the gospel was to be constant after twelve years. A sawmill was to be built within two years, to saw at the halves for ten years. If no man built it then the town proprietors were to build it, and saw on such terms as would forward the settlement of the town, the sawing to be done by the long rule. Twenty acres of ground were to be set apart in some fit place for the mill privilege.

Taxes were to be paid by each man for laying out the lots and doing other things. The lots should be sorted in laying out, and care taken that the shares should be as equal as possible. Ranges were to be made where the land would admit of it in laying out the lots, and the land left between the ranges for highways four rods wide, and between the lots two rods wide. All white pine trees

fit for masting the royal navy were to be reserved and granted to his majesty the king and his heirs.

Forfeits were to be had of this grant to the grantors if the grantees should not settle the forty families in the time set, and should not do the other things named in this grant. If some of the grantees performed the conditions, then they should hold their own shares and the shares of those who did nothing, and any one who did his part should hold his right or share.

An Indian war should be an exception. The time it lasted should not count against the grantees, and they should have their full time after it was over.

The lord proprietors provided that if any suit or suits should be brought, the grantees should defend one at their own expense, and if they got beaten the grantees should recover nothing back from them.

The town proprietors met February 25, 1750, at the inn of Benjamin Swett in Hampton Falls, for the annual election of officers and the transaction of any other proper business. Capt. Samuel Prescott was chosen moderator; Meshech Weare was chosen proprietors' clerk for one year, and until another should be chosen and sworn, and Meshech Weare, Capt. Samuel Prescott, and Dea. Josiah Batchelder, "a committee to call meetings of ye proprietors as there shall be occasion agreeable to the same methods as ye last committee."

Richard Nason, Capt. Samuel Prescott, and Paine Row were a committee to survey and run the lines and lay out the lots. They then chose Ichabod Robie, Esq., Paine Row, Jacob Stanyan, Meshech Weare, and John Sanborn a committee to go to Robiestown and look out the most convenient place for a way to said tract of land, or in any part thereof, and mark out the same in order for clearing it, and to do this business as soon as the season would admit. This committee did the work, coming to an unbroken wilderness in the early spring, and probably occupying the camps used the previous fall by the surveying party. They looked out a route and perhaps lightly marked it, but could not have done much work upon it. Ichabod Robie, Esq., charged £25, Paine Row £15, Jacob Stanyan £20, Meshech Weare £12, and John Sanborn £8 for their services.

The committee to call proprietors' meetings gave notice March 26, 1750, that one would be held April 5 at four o'clock in the afternoon at Swett's inn, to do these things: First, to pay their rates, or

taxes; second, to vote that the rights of those who did not pay be forfeited; third, to sell the same; fourth, to vote to fence in the whole of Robiestown, and the manner in which to do it; fifth, to see what was best to be done to get settlers.

They met at the time appointed, and chose Dea. Jonathan Fifield moderator. It was voted that rights that did not pay charges should be forfeited. They then adjourned for two weeks that notice to those who lived near might be given from the pulpit each Sabbath. Those at a distance were to be notified by letter. All who did not pay their rates would forfeit their rights. Meshech Weare wrote the pulpit notice. It was read by the minister on two Sabbaths, and was to let all know that the town proprietors had determined, at a meeting held April 5, that the rights of such as did not pay their proportion of the charges that had arisen, within fourteen days from that time, should be forfeited to those of the proprietors that would carry on the same.

At an adjourned meeting May 1, the rights of twelve of the proprietors were declared forfeited to the other grantees. Among those forfeited at this time were the rights of Colonel Hale and some of the other Halestown grantees, who appear to have lost all interest in the new township. The sale took place upon the 7th of May. In the succeeding years many other rights were forfeited and sold.

The town proprietors soon found that the most difficult conditions in their grant were to get settlers and have them build houses and clear the land. To get the first two or three to go was the hardest of all, so they were free to offer liberal bounties. Two of the proprietors, Jeremiah Bennett and Timothy Blake, appreciating the situation, were inclined to go and settle, and the proprietors, at a meeting May 10, 1750, voted, that if these two would go at once, they would find six men to help them two weeks, and would also pay them the same wages for the same time. When they took their families there, each was to have £50, old tenor, and the cost of moving. If they staid a year they would have £50 more, and if two years, an additional £50, one half at the first and one half at the end of the second year. The proprietors, that they might have the money to pay, voted that each owner of a right should pay to the committee by the next Thursday night twenty shillings, old tenor.

Henry Robie and Paine Row were the committee to carry out this vote. The men were raised and soon set out for Robiestown. The men were from Hampton Falls, and were John Loverin, John Til-

ton, William Swain, Jonathan Swain, Caleb Bennett, and Paine Row. Jeremiah Bennett and Timothy Blake went with them. Each wrought twelve days on Bennett's land. They felled trees, cleared land, and built "hous or housen" on it. The workmen each got £1 10s. per day.

Another meeting was held June 11, 1750, at Swett's inn. They voted to raise eight men to go to Robiestown, and among the things they were to do were to cover the house built for Bennett with long clapboards, build a chimney, and fit the house so that a family could move into it as soon as possible.

John Loverin and Paine Row were the committee to raise the eight men. They went themselves, and along with them were Bradbury Green, Benjamin Tilton, Enoch Sanborn, Timothy Walker, Eleazer Quimby, and Jeremiah Bennett, the one who thought to settle. These men each worked eleven days at £1 10s. per day. July 26, 1750, Samuel Prescott and Joseph Batchelder were appointed a committee to look over the accounts of Henry Robie and Paine Row and of John Loverin and Paine Row, the two former committees, and found that their accounts of the above business amounted to £294 22s. The expenditure of this money did not prove to be much of a benefit to the proprietors, as once going to Robiestown was enough for Timothy Blake, and two trips satisfied Jeremiah Bennett. Neither of them ever settled there.

The proprietors held out further inducements for settlers by offering any persons, to the number of six, who would now go to Robiestown and settle, to send eight men with them to assist in building and clearing for two weeks. The settlers were to have provisions for one year at the expense of the proprietors if they staid there so long. If they took their families, they were to have provisions for the same time if they staid, and the proprietors were to pay the expense of their moving there.

To obtain money for this purpose each right was assessed three pounds. Paine Row and Henry Robie were a committee to carry the above into effect. Notwithstanding these tempting offers, no one accepted them. John Loverin and Paine Row went with six men to finish the Bennett house, and to open the way up to the center square. Sometime before June 16, 1652, twenty-four men were sent to clear this way, but it was many years before much of a road was built.

The grant required that a sawmill should be built. The proprietors thought if lumber could be readily obtained it would prove an

inducement to settlers. A number of ineffectual attempts were made, but in 1752, when the time had become short, and there was danger of the grant being forfeited because the mill had not been built, they acted at once. February 29, Dea. Jonathan Fifield, Richard Nason, and Capt. Samuel Prescott were chosen a committee to see upon what terms they could agree with any one to build a sawmill. After making some investigation, it was voted to build the mill at once. Moses Blake and his associates agreed to make a substantial dam to stop the water and build and furnish the mill complete for seven hundred pounds, old tenor. The mill was promptly built, and at a meeting of the proprietors, October 24, 1752, it was accepted and Moses Blake was paid and discharged.

There is no record of the amount of business done by this mill, but probably not much, as a few years later a great freshet swept away both the mill and the dam. The saw was found and used to cover the mould board of a wooden plow, and did service in that capacity for many years.

The way made into Robiestown led to the center square, and it was found necessary to build a bridge across Piscataquog river. Ensign Nason, James Prescott, and John Loverin were chosen a committee for the purpose. Each owner of a right was to send one man, or pay his proportion. Twenty-six men, mostly from Hampton Falls, began Monday, June 22, 1752, and completed the bridge and came home Saturday the 27th. After the road and bridge were completed, efforts were made to clear the center square and build a camp thereon, which appears to have been done.

The proprietors appear to have made a survey, returned their plan, drawn their lots, assessed and collected rates, sold the forfeited rights, made a way, built a bridge, erected a sawmill, and probably cleared the center square and erected a camp thereon, but did not fence the township.

The town proprietors one by one sold their rights at a nominal price to settlers who came from other places. The French and Indian War extended their time, and prevented a forfeiture of their grant, so that in 1764, the forty families had been secured and the settlers asked for an act of incorporation, which was granted by Governor Wentworth, and the town was named Weare, in honor of Colonel Weare, who was afterward president and governor of the state. From what we can learn the proprietors did not receive much return for the labor and money expended in the attempt to settle Robiestown, and some of them must have been at consider-

able loss, as the town was not settled to any great extent until many years later. Had they received their grant a number of years later, it would probably have been more successful than it was.

John Robie, of Hampton Falls, son of Henry Robie, one of the proprietors, born July 23, 1742, went to Weare to live, and was town clerk more than twenty-five years, and also selectman and representative, and for many years a justice of the peace.

John Worth of Hampton Falls lived in Weare for a time. Many of the first settlers of Weare came from Hampton and that immediate vicinity. Among them appear the names of Brown, Dow, Gove, Page, Philbrick, Cilley, and Quimby.

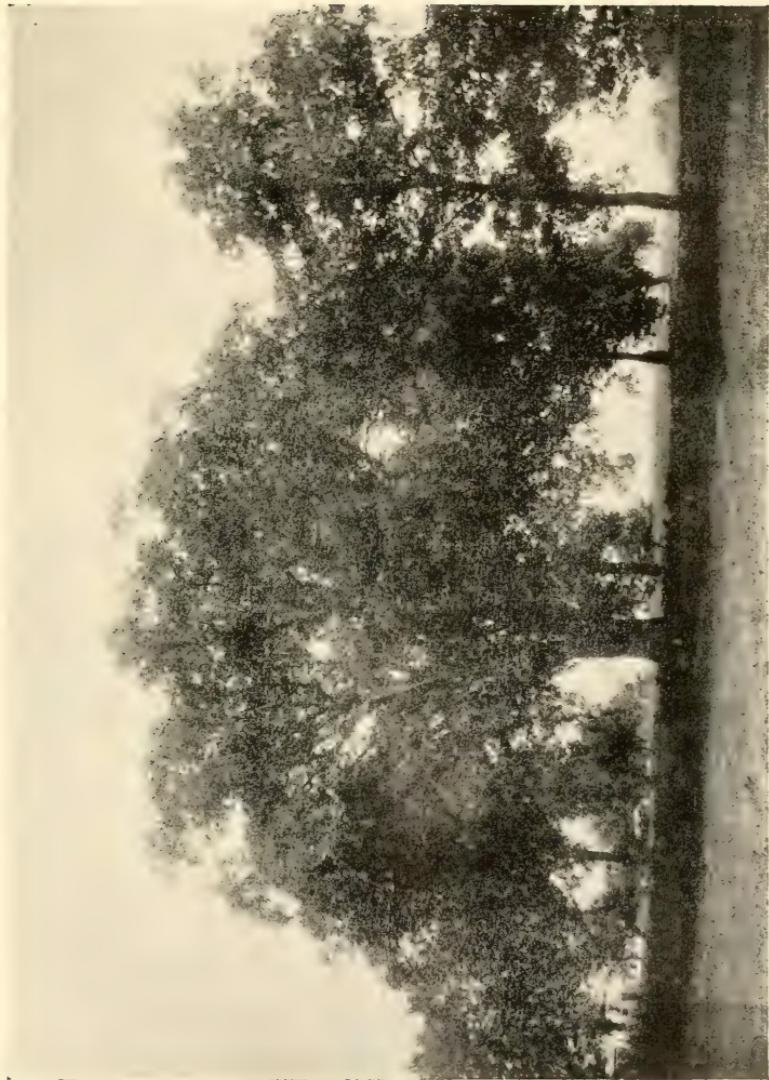
The town of Chester was granted in 1722. One half of the grantees were from Hampton and Hampton Falls. We find the following names from Hampton Falls: Philemon Blake, Abraham Brown, Nathaniel Batchelder, Sen., Jonathan Brown, Moses Blake, Josiah Batchelder, Nathaniel Batchelder, Jr., Jacob Basford, James Boyd, Amos Cass, Richard Clifford, Zechariah Clifford, Rev. Theophilus Cotton, John Cram, Benoni Fogg, Jacob Garland, William Healey, Thomas Leavitt, John Prescott, James Prescott, John Prescott, Jr., Samuel Prescott, Ichabod Robie, Robert Row, Joseph Sanborn, Benjamin Sanborn, Nathaniel Sanborn, Reuben Sanborn, John Sanborn, Enoch Sanborn, Capt. Jonathan Sanborn, Dea. Samuel Shaw, Jacob Stanyan, Capt. Joseph Tilton, David Tilton, Jethro Tilton, Col. Peter Weare.

Among the families from this town who settled in Chester we find the following names: Basford, Batchelder, Blake, Boyd, Brown, Clifford, Healey, Prescott, Robie, Row, Sanborn.

## THE MOULTON ELM.

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THE large elm tree near the Moulton homestead on the Exeter road, which is the admiration of all beholders, is of great age, yet shows little sign of decay. It must have been growing when the first settlement of the town was made. Thomas Moulton, born in 1755, said it was a very large tree when he was a boy. His son Joseph, who died, aged 92, in 1888, said he could not see that it had increased in size during his recollection. The circumference of the tree six feet from the ground is sixteen and one half feet, and at the ground several feet larger, and the spread of the branches is more than one hundred feet.



THE MOULTON ELM.



## WEARE MONUMENT.

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MRS. HANNAH PORTER, a daughter of Hon. Meshech Weare, who died in 1849, aged ninety-five years, left a sum of money in her will to be used in erecting a monument to the memory of her father. Hon. George H. Dodge was appointed executor of her will, and finding the amount left by Mrs. Porter to be insufficient to erect anything which would be appropriate, he applied to the legislature of 1852 to raise and appropriate money for the purpose. It was not until the next session, in 1853, that a joint resolution was passed, authorizing the governor and council to appoint a committee, "To cause to be erected over the grave of Hon. Meshech Weare, in Hampton Falls, a suitable monument to his memory, his patriotism, and many virtues." Twenty-five hundred dollars was appropriated. The following persons were appointed as this committee: George H. Dodge of Hampton Falls, J. Everett Sargent of Wentworth, and John H. Wiggins of Dover.

The monument was placed upon the lower end of the common, about thirty rods east of the Weare mansion, and very near the spot occupied by the first meeting-house, the place in the old cemetery where his body lay not being considered a suitable place to put the monument erected by the state. The surviving relatives, who made objection to the removal of his remains, have since put up a small monument near his grave.

The area about where the monument stands was graded and fenced at the expense of the town, which was one of the conditions when the appropriation was made. The work of grading was done by Thomas L. Sanborn, and was quite an undertaking, as the place had been used for a gravel pit and required considerable filling. It was then fenced with granite posts and wooden rails. About fifty square rods were enclosed, which, by vote of the town, was deeded to the state of New Hampshire. The expense of the town for grading and fencing was \$274.80.

The foundation was put in by Col. Jeremiah Lane of this town. Those who were acquainted with Colonel Lane and his method of

doing substantial work will not be surprised to learn that it has never moved or caused the monument to settle out of place. The monument and base were furnished by Allen Treat of Portsmouth. The granite base and marble blocks composing the monument were moved from Portsmouth with oxen under the direction of Charles Hardy, and although this was done in dry weather in September, the stones moved were so heavy that the wheels cut into the hard gravel road a number of inches.

In 1875, the fence enclosing the lot was removed, and the state made an appropriation and erected an iron fence, making a small enclosure about the monument, so that visitors have no difficulty in coming near enough to read the inscriptions. On the front is the inscription:

GOV. WEARE.

He was one of those good men  
Who dared to love their country and be poor.

On the shaft above, within a shield, is inscribed the state seal.  
On the right side are the words—

Erected  
1853,

By the State of New Hampshire  
to perpetuate the memory of  
her illustrious son, whose early efforts,  
sage counsels, and persevering labors  
contributed largely towards  
establishing his country's independence  
and shaping the future destiny  
of his native state.

Over this is a laurel wreath and a shield, both in relief.  
On the left side was inscribed—

HON. MESHECH WEARE.

Born in Hampton Falls Jan. 16, 1713;  
Graduated at Harvard College, 1735;  
Speaker of the House of Representatives, 1752;  
Commissioner to Congress at Albany, 1754;  
Prest. of New Hampshire from 1776-1784;  
At the same time Councilor from Rockingham;  
Chairman of the Committee of Safety;  
Prest. of the Council,  
and  
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.  
In public service 45 years.  
Died Jan. 14, 1786.

On the back side was a laurel wreath, in relief, with shield, and the following—

The following were the committee chosen by the state to erect this monument:

George H. Dodge,  
J. Everett Sargent,  
John H. Wiggins.

The appropriation for the Weare monument was one of the first made by the state for anything of the kind. The monument was made from Italian marble. Granite would have been better, more appropriate and durable. Some who are more nice than wise have objected to the inscription, Governor Weare, which they claim should have been President Weare. Since the name of the executive has been changed to governor, the title Governor Weare has come into common use, and every one knows who is meant when he is thus spoken of.

In 1897 the Village Improvement Society, by the efforts of Senator Chandler, secured and placed in position four thirty-two-pound guns from the United States navy. One of these guns does duty at each corner of the enclosure about the monument.

## WARNING OUT.

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By an act passed May, 1719, it was enacted,—

"That if any person come to sojourn in any town in the province, and be there received and entertained by the space of three months, and not having been warned by the constable to leave the place, and the names of such persons, with the time of their abode there, and when such warning was given, returned to the quarter sessions, such person shall be reputed an inhabitant of such town, and the town be liable to maintain such person. It is also enacted that any person so warned out, and neglecting for fourteen days to remove, may by warrant from the next justice of the peace, be sent from constable to constable into the town where he properly belongs, or had his last residence, at his own charge, if able to pay the same, or otherwise, at the charge of the town sending him."

In the early days the selectmen exercised a watchful care to prevent persons who came into the parish from becoming town charges. If a newcomer was warned out and notified to leave within a certain time after coming into a town, in case they should become poor and require assistance, the town was not obliged to assist or support them, but they must look for assistance in the place from whence they came. A great many notices are recorded upon our town books. Some of them appear to have been persons who were employed here temporarily. Any stranger who happened to be stopping here was liable to a notice of this kind if the powers in authority could not see any particular reason for their presence in the town. Sometimes people of means were warned out by overzealous officials. We do not understand that the constable had any power to cause the persons notified to leave the town, but in case of need they were to receive no assistance. The following is taken from the invoice book of 1747:

Oct. 27, 1747, There was a meeting of three of the selectmen, viz., Fifield, Weare, & Batchelder, upon a representation that a young lad named Francis Ireland was sent by the selectmen of Hampton to live with Tobias Lakeman in this Parish. The selectmen went to Mr.

Lakeman and inquired into the affair, and found it as represented, whereupon they ordered said lad to return back to Hampton, old parish, and Mr. Lakeman not to entertain him any longer unless the selectmen of said Hampton would give Bond to secure this Parish from any trouble or cost on account of said Ireland coming into it.

Nov. 2<sup>d</sup>, The selectmen mett all except Mr Collins and the Selectmen of Hampton met with them and gave Bond to secure this Parish from all cost and trouble on account of the above mentioned Francis Ireland coming to live in it, etc., which Bond is on file.

Dec. 3<sup>d</sup> 1747. At a meeting of the Selectmen, Gave an order to the Constable to warn Mary Bragdon forthwith to Depart out of this Parish. The Constable the same Day made Return that he had so done.

Oct. 29<sup>th</sup> 1788. Gave a warrant to the constable to warn Charles Chase, Rachel his wife, John Leach, Betty his wife and child, Ensley Page, Molly his wife & two children, also Joseph Page & Molly his wife to Depart this Place.

Notices of this kind are recorded nearly every year until about 1800, when by some change in the law, or something else in relation to pauper settlements, this practice came to an end.

The poor were treated with great kindness and consideration.

Ap. 15<sup>th</sup> 1771. At a meeting of the Selectmen to sel to the Lowest Bidder, John Tredwell & Abigail Crosby, John Tredwell Bid off by Benj. Leavitt, to keep for one year from the 20<sup>th</sup> instant, as has been usual for him to be kept, and taken care of in years past for the sum of £3 7s. Lawful.

Abigail Crosby Bid off by Nathan Rowe for 10 shillings lawful money. Pain Row agreed to take John Tredwell for the same that Benja Leavitt was to keep him for. Benjamin Leavitt agreed to take Abigail Crosby for the same that Nathan Row was to keep her for.

## THE EASTERN STAGE COMPANY.

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FROM the earliest settlement of the country until the present time the road leading from Newburyport to Portsmouth, passing through Hampton Falls, and known as the "country road," has been an important and much used thoroughfare. Many distinguished persons have passed over it. December 13, 1774, Paul Revere made his historic ride, riding from Boston to Portsmouth to inform the committee of safety of the British order that no military stores should be exported to America. The reception of this news caused Maj. John Langdon and John Sullivan to secure and remove the stores in Fort William and Mary at Newcastle. The ammunition thus obtained did good service to the colonists at the battle of Bunker Hill.

President Washington rode over this road in his carriage from Newburyport to Portsmouth October 31, 1789. James Monroe, president of the United States, passed over this road on his northern visit June, 1817. The Marquis Lafayette went over this road in passing from Newburyport to Portsmouth September 1, 1821. He did not pass over what is now known as the Lafayette road, or stop at the Lafayette house in North Hampton, as many have been led to suppose, as neither were in existence until after that time. Gen. Winfield Scott passed over this road in the spring of 1839, and paused for a time at the tavern in Hampton Falls. He was on his way to Maine to effect, if possible, some settlement of what was known as the "Aroostook war," which was a dispute over the boundary line between this country and New Brunswick, which was afterward adjusted by the treaty of 1842.

Previous to 1761, when the first stage began to run, the United States mail was carried from Portsmouth to Boston on horseback, and later, when carried by stage, it took five days to make the round trip, owing to the poor condition of the roads. Probably the people living along the line did not then receive and read regularly the Boston morning papers.

The first stage ever run in America, as it is supposed, began its regular trips from Portsmouth, passing over our country road, to Boston, April 20, 1761. It was a curriole and span of horses with room for three passengers. It made Ipswich the first day, and reached Charlestown ferry the second. It left on its return Thursday morning, and reached Portsmouth on Friday evening. The fare from Portsmouth to Boston was thirteen shillings, six pence, sterling, which was equivalent to three dollars in federal money. John Stavers was proprietor. The advent of the stage coach was considered a great event. The mail was carried by this stage. The driver was found to be carrying many letters privately, from which he received considerable revenue, at the expense of his employer. To correct this the driver was taken into partnership.

In the earliest days the stages came into Hampton Falls through the "old mill road," having forded the river below the mill, passing up to the Exeter road, and then down to Hampton Falls hill. At that time there was not much of a road between this town and Hampton, where the turnpike was afterward built. Stages continued to run from Portsmouth to Boston, gradually increasing their business, until the Eastern Stage Company, a regularly organized and incorporated company, acquired the business and conducted a systematic business of staging from Boston to Portland.

We do not know when the Eastern Stage Company began to do business under that name, but it was probably by 1800 or before. It was a strong and vigorous corporation, and run a number of coaches daily each way, varying the number by the amount of business at different seasons of the year. There were two classes of coaches, the mail and accommodation. The mail stage ran express, and carried through passengers and such as could get on where the horses were changed and cause no delay. The fare from Portsmouth to Boston by the mail stage was four dollars. The accommodation stage took up and left passengers anywhere along the road. The fare by the accommodation was three dollars from Portsmouth to Boston. It was two dollars and a half from Hampton Falls to Boston.

The running time from Portsmouth to Newburyport was three hours; from there to Boston five hours. The mail stage, by having less delay, was enabled to shorten the time somewhat. The Newburyport turnpike, which was an extension of State street in a straight line to Salem, was commenced in 1803, and completed in 1808. This was one of the most thoroughly built roads in the

country. Over this, when completed, the Eastern Stage Company did its business. The coaches stopped at Topsfield to allow the passengers to take dinner.

There was considerable competition between this company and the one known as the "upper route" through Dover and Exeter. That was known as the Northern and Eastern Company. The Eastern Stage Company ran its coaches to Dover, passing through Greenland and Newington, over the Piscataqua bridge. As an inducement to passengers to patronize the lower route, they were given a dinner at Topsfield and warranted to be landed in Boston before the stage over the upper route arrived. In case they failed to do this the money paid for fare would be refunded. By their superior equipment and the better roads the Eastern Company was enabled to do this, and in this way secured a great deal of business which would appear to belong to the other and rival line. The competition thus begun continued long after the two lines of railroad were built, to the great injury of both, and did not come to an end until the Boston & Maine and Eastern railroads were consolidated.

Hampton Falls was the stage town where the horses were kept and the changes made. People came from other places to take the stage here, a great many coming from Exeter. From one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five horses were kept here at one time. Caleb Tilton had charge of the stables. The keeping of so many horses here was a great advantage to our farmers, as it made a good demand and a ready cash market for hay and grain at good prices.

At first the stage house was kept by Capt. Joseph Wells, and later by his son Moses, in the house now occupied by Miss S. Abbie Gove. After the tavern house was built in 1808, that was the stage house. This house was kept for fifteen years after it was opened by Edward Langmaid, and afterward by a number of others till the stages ceased to run in 1840.

The stage driver was an important personage in those days, and invested with a great deal of authority. He did errands and express business, marketed butter, poultry, and other things sent by him, and appeared to be licensed to shower profanity upon those who got in his way, or in any way offended him. Every one was supposed to get out of the road and allow the stage to pass. This was not a privilege given them by law, but had from use become a custom. Those who did not do this received a salutation from the

driver which was more forcible than elegant. The driver would then rein his team as near to the offending individual as possible, to give him the benefit of the long stage whiffle-trees, which would not lightly brush against the private team.

The stage company was never very friendly to the Hampton Turnpike Company. They ran their stages over the shun pike for a short time until they obtained some concessions in the rates of toll. It was the stage company that was the instigator and power which caused the roads across Hampton and Hampton Falls to be laid out by the court against the wishes and protests of the inhabitants of those towns, and which required a great effort to have discontinued, which was only done when the towns bought the turnpike and made it a free road.

When the Eastern Railroad was completed to Salem the stage company delivered their passengers there instead of in Boston, and the same thing happened when the road was completed to Newburyport and Portsmouth. When their occupation as stage drivers ceased, many of them became conductors upon the steam roads. Most of the early conductors had at some time been stage drivers. There is not now known to be any person living who was employed in any official capacity or whose name appeared upon the Eastern Stage Company's pay-roll. Enoch Tilton of Newburyport was the last representative of the company known. He was a driver and died in 1897, aged ninety-three years. Moses Colman, now living at Boston at the age of eighty years, was the son of Col. Moses Colman of Newburyport, who was the agent of the company. He did some work for his father for the company, but his name does not appear upon the list of employees. No one else is known to be living at the present time who had any connection with the company.

The Eastern Stage Company was financially successful. Its stock sold for quite a premium, and it paid large dividends. The stockholders were visited and paid their dividends and signed the books at their homes. Moses Colman told the writer that he, when a boy, had taken the books and three thousand dollars in money in the chaise box and driven to Newburyport, Portsmouth, Exeter, and other places where the stockholders lived and paid them their dividends. This would be a very dangerous thing to attempt to do at the present time.

In stage times our little village was said to have presented a very lively appearance. The frequent coming of the coaches, the arrival of passengers desiring to take passage, the departure of those landed

here for their destination, made a great deal of business. Those who witnessed these things have nearly all passed away, and what was done here at that time is little realized by those of the present day.

Six sleek, well-fed horses, neatly groomed, with harness on, stood on the road to take the place of a like number which would bring in the coach, and it was but the work of a moment to change the tired horses for the fresh team, when the coach with little delay was on its way again.

The hay scales, with a roof over them, stood not far from the stable. The loads of hay were pried up and suspended, and weighed upon a beam much like the one used in steelyards.

Inside the house, in addition to food served in the dining-room, was the bar, where hot and other drinks were freely served, which made it an attractive place to many, and added not a little to the profits of the landlord. This would at the present time be regarded as an iniquitous practice, but it was at that time considered as a legitimate and respectable business. There is no record of property accumulated by the sale of liquor ever being returned to those from whom it was taken, although the possessors express a great deal of holy horror as to money got in that way. Yet they do not allow their tenacious grip upon the illgotten gains to slip, thus "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel."

## EMIGRANTS FROM HAMPTON FALLS.

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A LIST of some of those who have emigrated from Hampton Falls follows:

Jedediah Brown and Jonathan settled in Raymond about 1760, as did some of the sons of Abraham Brown about the same time.

John, Ebenezer, and Benjamin Cram settled in Raymond soon after 1760.

Samuel Healey removed to Raymond in 1743, and was one of the first settlers.

Richard Moulton, who married Hannah Thresher, moved to Raymond about 1771.

Stephen Prescott was born in 1740, married Elizabeth Healey, and settled in Raymond, where he died in 1828, aged eighty-seven years.

Ebenezer Prescott, his brother, settled in Raymond, where he died in 1800.

Daniel Robie was born in 1735, settled in Raymond in 1760, and died in 1795.

Jonathan Swain was born in 1726, and settled in Raymond, where his first child was born in 1750.

David, John, Josiah, and Jonathan Batchelder settled in Raymond from 1760 to 1770.

Henry Thresher and his family moved to Raymond about 1775.

Reuben Tilton removed to Raymond about 1771, and died in 1826.

Daniel Peverar, from Hampton Falls, was an early settler in Raymond.

Nathaniel Batchelder was born in 1690, and settled in Kingston, where he died in 1724.

John Batchelder, son of Nathaniel, was born in 1692, and settled in Kingston.

Jethro Batchelder, son of Nathaniel, was born in 1698, and lived in Exeter, where he died in 1758.

Nathan Batchelder was born in 1700, settled in East Kingston, and died in 1755.

Phineas Batchelder was born in 1701, and settled in East Kingston.

Ebenezer Batchelder was born in 1710, settled in East Kingston, and died in 1784.

All the above Batchelders were brothers, sons of Nathaniel, who was born in 1659 and died in 1745.

Reuben Batchelder, son of Dea. Josiah, was born in 1733, settled in Hawke (now Danville), and died in 1777.

Benjamin Brown, son of Benjamin, was born in 1683, settled in South Hampton, and died in 1766. He married Sarah Gove, daughter of Ebenezer.

Stephen Brown, son of Benjamin, was born in 1693, married Martha Heath, settled in Kingston, and died in 1723.

Josiah Brown, son of Nathan, was born in 1765, married Sarah Clark, lived in Stratham, and died in 1833.

Jonathan Leavitt was born in 1756, and settled in Eastport, Me.

Reuben Leavitt married Ruth Norris, and settled in Pittsfield.

Brackett Leavitt married Mitty Prescott, and settled in Pittsfield. These were sons of Benjamin Leavitt.

Jacob Basford removed to Chester about 1730.

Benjamin Prescott, son of John, was born in 1708, married a daughter of Ichabod Robie, settled in Kingston, and died in 1789.

James Prescott, brother of Benjamin, was born in 1711, married Sarah Butler, settled in Kingston, and died in 1754.

Nathaniel Prescott, son of John, was born in 1715, married Sarah Tuck, and lived in Brentwood.

Abraham Prescott, son of John, was born in 1717, married Sarah Clifford, lived in Kingston, and died in 1789.

Jedediah Prescott, son of John, was born in 1719, married Hannah Batchelder, and lived in Monmouth, Me.

Richard Fifield removed to Piermont in 1819 with his family.

John Cram, son of Thomas Cram and Elizabeth Weare, was born in 1686, removed to Lyndeborough in 1737, and was the first settler in that town.

The family of Cornet Jonathan Lane, after his decease, removed to Piermont in 1819.

Benjamin Prescott, son of Benjamin, appears to have removed to Raymond about 1764, when he sold his farm to Nathan Brown.

Page and Benjamin Batchelder, sons of Benjamin Batchelder of Hampton Falls, settled in Chester.

Cornet David Shaw, son of Hilliard Shaw, lived in Chester, where he died in 1825.

Joseph Cilley, son of Thomas Sillia and Ann Stanyan, was born October 4, 1691, moved to Nottingham, and was the grandfather of Gen. Joseph Cilley of the Revolutionary War.

## LIST OF RATES, 1747.

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	School rate.			Minister.			Province.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jonathan Brown.....	0	7	8	0	19	2	0	7	1
Lieut. Joseph Batchelder.....	1	11	4	3	18	4	1	9	4
John Batchelder.....	0	8	4	1	0	10	0	7	9
Jonathan Batchelder.....	0	10	0	1	5	0	0	9	4
Abraham Brown .....	1	10	0	3	15	0	1	8	1
Daniel Brown.....	0	15	2	1	17	6	0	14	2
Dea. Josiah Batchelder.....	2	19	2	7	7	6	2	15	5
Caleb Bennett.....	0	13	0	1	12	6	0	21	1
Samuel Blake .....	1	4	4	3	0	10	1	2	9
Joshua Blake .....	1	11	0	3	17	6	1	9	0
Israel Blake.....	1	4	0	3	0	0	1	2	6
Nathaniel Bussell .....	0	6	6	0	15	10	0	6	0
Theophilus Batchelder .....	0	17	4	2	3	4	0	16	3
John Brown .....	0	5	10	0	14	2	0	5	5
Thomas Boyd.....	0	5	0	0	12	6	0	4	7
Enoch Barker.....	0	6	8	0	16	8	0	6	3
Jeremiah Bennett.....	0	7	6	0	18	4	0	7	0
Jacob Brown.....	1	13	2	4	2	6	1	11	0
Jeremiah Brown .....	1	5	0	3	2	6	1	3	4
Thomas Brown .....	1	13	4	4	3	4	1	11	3
Ebenezer Blake .....	0	4	10	0	11	8	0	4	6
Ralph Butler.....	0	18	0	2	5	0	0	16	10
Benjamin Butler.....	0	7	2	0	17	6	0	6	8
John Brown, Quaker.....	1	18	10				1	16	5
Lieut. Edmon Brown.....	0	12	6	1	10	10			
Israel Clifford.....	0	10	4	1	5	10	0	9	7
Abram Clifford.....	0	5	0	0	12	6	0	4	7
John Clifford.....	0	9	6	1	3	4	0	8	11
Benjamin Cram.....	1	0	0	2	10	0	0	18	9
Jonathan Cram .....	2	1	10	5	4	2	1	19	2
Widow Sarah Cram.....	0	2	4	0	5	10	0	2	1
Peter Clifford .....	0	11	10	1	9	2	0	11	0
John Cooper .....	0	5	6	0	13	4	0	5	2
Daniel Cram .....	0	5	6	0	13	4	0	5	2
Amos Cass .....	0	8	2				0	7	8
Joseph Cass.....	0	6	6				0	6	0

	School rate.	Minister.	Province.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nason Cass.....	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 1 10
John Chase .....	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 1 10
Daniel Chase alias Green.....	0 12 10		0 12 0
Capt. Thomas Cram.....	1 8 0	3 10 0	1 6 3
Ezekiel Carr .....	0 6 4	0 15 10	0 5 10
Stephen Cram.....	0 9 4	1 3 4	0 8 9
Jonathan Chase.....	1 9 0	3 12 6	1 7 1
Hezekiah Carr.....	0 11 8		
Tristram Collins .....	0 16 0		
Benjamin Collins.....	0 10 4		
Samuel Collins.....	1 3 4		
Winthrop Dow.....	0 14 4		0 13 4
Gideon Dow.....	0 5 8		0 5 3
Jeremiah Dow .....	0 9 0		0 8 4
Benjamin Dow.....	0 16 6		0 15 5
Abram Dow.....	0 16 10		0 15 7
Bildad Dow .....	0 7 10		
Judah Dow .....	0 8 4		
Noah Dow .....	0 8 4		
Elihu Dow .....	0 15 6		
John Eaton .....	0 16 8	2 1 8	
John Eaton, Jr.....	0 9 4	1 3 4	
Wiman Eaton.....	0 5 2	0 12 6	
Thomas Eaton .....	0 6 2	0 15 0	
Ephraim Eaton .....	1 0 0	2 10 0	
Samuel Eaton.....	0 15 2	1 17 6	
Benjamin Eaton.....	0 7 2	0 17 6	
Lieut. Jabez Eaton.....	1 0 6	2 10 10	
John Flood, Jr.....	0 5 2	0 12 6	0 4 9
Thomas Fuller.....	1 2 0		1 0 7
John Flood .....	0 1 4	0 3 4	0 1 3
Widow Sarah French.....	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 1 10
Dea. Jonathan Fifield.....	1 17 10	4 14 2	1 15 5
Simon Fogg.....	0 16 6	2 0 10	0 15 5
Samuel Fowler.....	0 10 10		
Widow Anne French .....	0 19 0	2 7 6	
Dr. Daniel Felch.....	0 15 10	2 19 2	
Daniel Felch, Jr.....	0 5 4	0 13 4	0 5 0
David Fowler .....	0 6 4	0 15 10	
Jacob Green .....	1 3 10	2 19 2	1 2 3
Jonathan Green.....	0 11 8	1 9 2	0 10 10
Widow Jane Garland.....	0 7 8	0 19 2	0 7 1
Lieut. Bradbury Green.....	0 19 4	2 8 4	0 18 1
John George .....	0 6 2	0 15 0	0 5 9
Jeremiah Gove.....	0 17 2		0 16 0
John Green .....	0 8 2	1 0 0	0 7 8

	School rate.			Minister.			Province.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Edward Gove, Jr.	0	7	6	0	18	4	0	7	0
Jonathan Gove	3	15	4				3	10	7
Jonathan Gove for Weare's place	1	8	10				1	7	0
John Gove	3	3	0				2	19	0
Benjamin Green	1	16	6				1	14	2
Enoch Gove	1	2	8	2	16	8	1	1	3
Nathaniel Gove	0	11	8	1	9	2	0	10	10
Nathan Green	0	5	10	0	14	2	0	5	5
Edward Gove	0	16	0				0	15	0
Capt. Nathaniel Healey	1	13	8	4	4	2	1	11	6
Jonathan Hoag	0	7	4				0	6	10
Nathan Hoag	0	16	2				0	15	2
Benjamin Hilliard	1	4	8	3	1	8	1	3	1
Job Haskell	0	12	2	1	10	0	0	11	5
Jonathan Hardy	0	19	0				0	17	9
Jonathan Hoag, 3d.	0	9	6				0	8	11
Moses Hoag	0	12	8				0	11	10
Jonathan Hilliard	1	2	0	2	15	0	1	0	7
James Hall	0	5	4	0	13	4	0	5	0
Thomas Hunt	0	5	6				0	5	2
Widow Mary Hilliard	0	14	4	1	15	10	0	13	4
Ephraim Hoyt	1	1	0				0	19	7
Thomas Hooper	0	6	2	0	15	0	0	5	2
Jonathan Hoyt	0	6	6	0	15	10			
Jonathan Hoag, blacksmith	0	6	8				0	6	3
Stephen Hoag	0	9	0				0	8	4
Ebenezer Knowlton	0	5	4	0	13	4	0	5	0
Ebenezer Knowlton, Jr.	0	8	8	1	1	8	0	8	1
Samuel Lane	1	14	8	4	6	8	1	12	6
Thomas Leavitt	1	8	2	3	10	0	1	6	5
Tobias Lakeman	0	9	8	1	4	2	0	9	0
Amos Leavitt	0	15	2	1	17	6	0	14	2
William Lang	0	6	4	0	15	10	0	5	10
Benjamin Moulton	1	4	0	3	0	0	1	2	6
Richard Moulton	0	9	0	3	10	0	1	6	5
James Moulton	1	3	4	2	18	4	1	1	10
Samuel Melcher	1	11	8	3	19	2	1	9	7
Benjamin Moulton, Jr.	0	11	8	1	9	2	0	10	10
Mathew Morton	0	18	4	2	5	10	0	17	1
John Morton	0	3	4	0	8	4	0	3	1
Mr. Jonathan Nason	1	15	1	4	7	6	1	12	10
Benjamin Nichols	0	13	8				0	12	9
David Norton	0	10	6	1	5	10			
Joseph Prescott	0	12	8	1	11	8	0	11	10
Benjamin Prescott	1	5	0	3	2	6	1	3	4
Jonathan Prescott	1	19	2	2	7	6	0	17	11

	School rate.	Minister.	Province.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
James Prescott .....	1 7 8	3 9 2	1 5 10
Ebenezer Prescott .....	1 4 10	3 1 8	1 3 3
John Prescott .....	0 13 10	1 14 2	0 12 11
Elisha Prescott .....	1 5 1	3 2 6	1 3 5
Capt. Samuel Prescott .....	1 16 8	4 11 8	1 14 4
Samuel Prescott, Jr. ....	0 7 4	0 18 4	0 6 10
Joseph Peverar .....	0 6 2	0 15 0	0 5 9
Capt. Benjamin Perkins .....	0 15 10	1 19 2	0 14 9
Ens. Joseph Perkins .....	0 14 6	1 15 10	0 13 6
Jonathan Perkins .....	0 9 0	1 2 6	0 8 4
Philip Peverar .....	0 6 4	0 15 10	0 5 10
George Purington .....	0 4 8		0 4 4
John Philbrick .....	0 10 6	1 5 10	0 9 9
Daniel Perkins .....	0 13 6	1 13 4	0 12 8
Jonathan Philbrick .....	0 15 10	1 19 2	0 14 9
Joshua Purington .....	0 15 6		0 14 6
Jeremiah Pearson .....	1 0 6	2 10 10	0 19 2
Nathan Pearson .....	0 18 4	2 5 10	0 17 1
Abner Philbrick .....	0 18 2	2 5 0	0 17 0
Widow Judith Quimby .....	0 6 6	0 15 10	0 6 0
Robert Row .....	1 16 0	4 10 0	1 13 9
Col. Ichabod Robie .....	1 1 6	2 13 4	1 0 2
Henry Robie .....	0 16 10	2 1 8	0 15 9
Joseph Russell .....	0 5 4		0 5 0
Ephraim Row .....	0 5 6	0 13 4	0 5 2
William Russell .....	0 8 2		0 7 8
Thomas Roberts .....	0 4 8	0 11 8	0 4 4
Lieut. Joseph Sanborn .....	2 4 2	5 10 0	2 1 5
Edward Sargent .....	0 5 10	0 14 2	0 5 5
Jabez Sanborn .....	1 2 6	2 15 10	1 1 0
Reuben Sanborn .....	1 5 9	3 4 2	1 4 1
Reuben Sanborn, Jr. ....	0 7 2	0 17 6	0 6 8
Nathan Sanborn .....	0 11 0	1 7 6	0 10 3
Benjamin Sanborn .....	1 1 8	2 14 2	1 0 3
John Swain .....	1 9 8	3 14 2	1 7 9
John Swain, Jr. ....	0 6 6	0 15 10	0 6 0
William Swain .....	0 6 0	0 15 0	0 5 7
Caleb Swain .....	0 18 0	2 5 0	0 16 10
Elias Swain .....	0 10 4	1 5 10	0 9 7
Moses Sanborn .....	0 13 2	1 12 6	0 12 3
Benjamin Swett .....	0 11 2		0 10 5
David Swett .....	0 19 10	2 9 2	0 18 6
Benjamin Swett, innholder .....	1 10 10	3 16 8	1 8 11
Abner Sanborn .....	1 13 0	4 2 6	1 10 10
Caleb Sanborn .....	0 6 4	0 15 10	0 5 10
Enoch Sanborn .....	1 4 10	3 1 8	1 3 3

	School rate.			Minister.			Province.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Enoch Sanborn, Jr.....	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	3	9
Daniel Sanborn .....	0	7	6	0	18	4	0	7	0
Thomas Silly .....	0	4	8	0	11	8	0	4	4
Samuel Shaw .....	0	5	6	0	13	4	0	5	2
John Stanyan.....	0	15	0				0	14	0
Widow Mary Shaw.....	0	15	10	1	19	2	0	14	9
Daniel Swett.....	0	8	8				0	8	1
Jacob Stanyan.....	1	2	8	2	16	8	1	1	3
Jonathan Swett.....	1	13	0	4	2	6	1	10	10
Jedediah Sleeper.....	0	9	8	1	4	2	0	9	0
John Sanborn.....	0	8	8	1	1	8	0	8	1
Charles Steward.....	0	14	4	1	15	10	0	13	4
Jonathan Steward.....	0	10	4	1	5	10	0	9	7
Wade Stickney.....	0	6	4	0	15	10	0	5	10
Moses Stickney .....	0	11	6				0	10	9
Jacob Smith .....	1	9	0	3	12	6			
Israel Shepherd.....	0	7	2	0	17	6			
Richard Smith .....	1	10	0	3	15	0			
Thomas Silly of Byfield.....	0	12	4	1	10	10			
Samuel Silly .....	0	5	8	0	14	2			
Joseph Shepherd.....	0	11	4	1	8	4			
John Tilton.....	0	11	0	1	7	6	0	10	3
Jonathan Tilton .....	2	0	11	5	1	8	1	18	4
Samuel Tilton .....	0	15	8	1	19	2	0	14	7
Nathan Tilton.....	1	8	4	3	10	10	1	6	6
David Tilton .....	0	5	8	0	14	2	0	5	3
Capt. Jethro Tilton.....	1	14	8	4	6	8	1	12	6
Benjamin Tilton .....	0	4	8	0	11	8	0	4	4
Isaac Tobey.....	0	11	10	1	9	2	0	11	0
Ebenezer Tucker.....	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	7	6
Charles Tredwell.....	0	4	8	0	11	8	0	4	4
Henry Thresher.....	0	6	10				0	6	5
Benjamin Thresher .....	0	7	8	0	19	2	0	7	1
John True .....	0	17	8	2	4	2			
Joseph Tucker .....	0	5	6	0	13	4			
Nathaniel Weare, Esq.....	2	9	6	6	3	4	2	6	5
Walter Williams.....	0	5	4	0	13	4	0	5	0
Charles Walker .....	0	5	8	0	14	2	0	5	3
Andrew Webster .....	2	17	0	7	2	6	2	13	4
Meshech Weare .....	3	3	6	7	18	4	2	19	6
Jonathan Weare .....	0	11	8	1	9	2	0	10	10
Daniel Weare .....	0	13	4	1	13	4	0	12	6
Joseph Worth.....	1	6	10	3	6	8	1	5	2
John Worth.....	0	12	0	1	10	0	0	11	3
Samuel Walton .....	0	9	2	1	2	6			
Jonathan Walton .....	0	4	8	0	11	8			

This is the earliest list of tax-payers we have been able to find upon any invoice book now in possession of the town. The book containing this list is the selectmen's book of accounts and begins in 1742. The rate list is not given until 1747, but is given each year after until 1752, when the book closes. There is a list of tax-payers from 1747 until the present time, with the exception of the invoice book from 1773 until 1787, which is missing. Many of the names on the list of 1747 lived in what is now Seabrook. Those in this list who have no amount set against their names in the minister's rate were Quakers, who had been for some years exempt from ministerial rates, and most of whom lived within the limits of the present town of Seabrook.

## LIST OF RATES, 1768, 1787, AND 1800.

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THE following is a list of the province rates given to Benjamin Tilton, constable, to be collected in 1768:

	£	s.	d.	f.
John Batchelder .....	0	6	2	1
John Batchelder, Jr.....	0	1	7	2
Timothy Brown.....	0	2	4	2
Daniel Brown.....	0	5	0	3
Abraham Brown.....	0	4	6	3
Jonathan Brown.....	0	3	9	3
Nathan Brown.....	0	9	3	0
Abraham Brown, Jr.....	0	5	7	2
Henry Blake .....	0	6	8	1
Ens. Jeremiah Blake.....	0	7	3	3
Jonathan Burnham .....	0	12	9	0
David Batchelder.....	0	17	1	2
William Blaisdell.....	0	3	4	2
John Brown .....	0	4	6	0
Joshua Blake .....	0	1	3	0
Francis Burnham .....	0	1	3	0
Richard Brown.....	0	3	8	1
Ralph Butler.....	0	4	9	0
Philip Burns.....	0	1	5	1
Jonathan Cram .....	0	8	2	1
Nehemiah Cram.....	0	13	8	1
John Clifford.....	0	3	3	0
Stephen Cram.....	0	5	1	2
Nathan Cram .....	0	9	0	0
Dr. Joshua Chase.....	0	7	3	0
Jedediah Cram.....	0	1	6	0
William Davison .....	0	7	0	0
John Davis.....	0	1	9	0
Noah Dow .....	0	2	6	0
Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge.....	0	8	6	0
Jonathan Fifield, Esq.....		16	0	3
John Flood .....		1	6	3
Nathaniel Fairfield.....		2	3	0
Jacob Green .....	0	8	3	3

	£	s.	d.	f.
Isaac Green.....	0	4	0	3
Eaton Green.....	0	2	3	3
Elijah Green.....	0	1	3	0
Jacob Green, Jr.....	0	2	1	2
Nathan Gove.....	0	3	9	0
John Gove .....	0	4	0	0
Ens. Nathan Green.....	0	3	0	0
Lieut. Stephen Healey.....	0	13	4	2
Capt. Nathaniel Healey.....	0	1	8	1
Benjamin Hilliard.....	0	1	3	0
Zebulon Hilliard .....	0	5	1	2
Simeon Hilliard.....	0	4	6	3
Jonathan Hoag .....	0	2	5	1
Hussey Hoag.....	0	1	3	0
Daniel Hoyt.....	0	1	3	0
Gamaliel Knowles.....	0	4	3	3
John Kenny .....	0	1	7	2
Jeremiah Lane.....	0	10	0	0
Amos Leavitt .....	0	1	7	2
Samuel Lane.....	0	6	10	2
Samuel Lane, Jr.....	0	5	5	1
Isaiah Lane.....	0	8	5	1
William Lang .....	0	1	7	2
John Lucy .....	0	1	9	0
Stephen Lang.....	0	0	3	0
Capt. Benjamin Moulton.....	0	16	3	0
Samuel Melcher.....	0	9	6	0
Samuel Melcher, Jr.....	0	2	5	0
Richard Moulton.....	0	10	6	0
Redmon Moulton.....	0	1	10	2
Ebenezer Maloon.....	0	10	4	2
Robert Miller.....	0	0	6	0
Richard Mace .....	0	1	4	2
Francis Marshall.....	0	2	0	0
Richard Nason, Esq.....	0	12	9	0
David Norton .....	0	4	7	2
Moses Norton.....	0	1	3	0
James Preseutt .....	0	6	6	0
William Preseutt .....	0	12	2	1
Lieut. Samuel Preseutt.....	0	10	7	2
Samuel Preseutt .....	0	6	8	1
Elisha Preseutt .....	0	7	0	0
James Preseutt, Jr.....	0	4	10	2
Joseph Pervear .....	0	4	5	1
William Page .....	0	0	1	6
David Perkins.....	0	5	6	0
Joseph Rollins .....	0	4	5	1

	£	s.	d.	f.
Ens. Pain Rowe.....	0	7	3	0
Samuel Ring.....	0	0	6	3
Nathan Rowe .....	0	4	9	0
Samuel Robie .....	0	1	3	0
Lieut. Joseph Sanborn.....	0	5	6	0
Thomas Sillea.....	0	1	8	1
Benjamin Sanborn.....	0	6	3	3
Jonathan Stanyan.....	0	3	6	0
Capt. Caleb Sanborn.....	0	15	3	0
Moses Sanborn.....	0	6	6	3
Henry Sanborn .....	0	1	3	0
William Swain .....	0	2	3	3
Jedediah Stanyan.....	0	2	11	1
John Swain.....	0	5	9	0
Hilliard Shaw.....	0	6	7	2
Samuel Shaw .....	0	1	6	3
Jedediah Sleeper .....	0	1	8	1
Malachy Shaw .....	0	6	0	0
Enoch Sanborn.....	1	1	11	1
Caleb Swain .....	0	3	11	1
Joseph Sanborn, Jr.....	0	3	5	1
Jacob Satterly .....	0	2	10	9
Dudley Sanborn.....	0	5	0	3
Jonathan Steward.....	0	3	6	3
Abner Sanborn, Jr.....	0	11	9	0
Abraham Sanborn.....	0	4	5	1
Moses Swett .....	0	1	3	0
Ebenezer Tucker.....	0	2	9	0
Joseph Tucker .....	0	0	4	2
Ebenezer Tucker, Jr.....	0	1	4	2
Ens. John Tilton.....	0	3	5	1
Widow Elizabeth Tobey.....	0	2	3	0
Capt. Jonathan Tilton.....	0	11	2	1
Caleb Tilton .....	0	5	9	3
Nathan Tilton.....	0	14	6	3
Nathan Tilton, Jr.....	0	1	7	2
David Tilton .....	0	1	5	1
Samuel Tilton.....	0	3	9	0
Benjamin Tilton .....	0	10	0	3
Reuben Tilton .....	0	3	0	0
Jonathan Tilton, Jr.....	0	0	3	0
James Varney.....	0	1	3	0
Meshech Weare .....	1	5	11	1
Melcher Ward.....	0	1	3	3
Samuel Weare.....	0	5	7	2
Dea. Joseph Worth.....	0	3	7	2
Obediah and Timothy Worth.....	0	12	7	2

	£	s.	d.	f.
Josiah White.....	0	1	4	2
Capt. Walter Williams.....	0	3	6	3
Issachar Wiggin .....	0	1	3	0

The list of rates for 1768 was the first one made after the separation of this town from Seabrook, and contains the names of those living within the limits of the present town. There were a number of men living in this town at this time whose names do not appear on this list, as they had polled into Seabrook, where they exercised the right of citizenship until after 1791.

## LIST OF RATES FOR 1787.

	Continental specie.	Indents on public se- curities.	New Hamp- shire cer- tificates.	State.	School and parish.	Minister.
Ephraim Abbott .....	6- 8	5- 1	2- 3	0-11	5- 3	2- 5
Dea. David Batchelder .....	4-10- 8	3- 6- 8	1- 9- 7	12- 4	3- 8- 6	1-11-11
Elisha Batchelder .....	12- 9	9- 7	4- 3	1-10	9-11	4- 7
Ens. Jeremiah Blake .....	1-19- 0	1- 9- 3	13- 0	5- 4	1-10- 1	14- 0
Quar.-Mast'r Henry Blake .....	1-19- 0	1- 9- 3	13- 0	5- 4	1-10- 1	14- 0
Lieut. Enoch Blake .....	1- 0- 8	15- 7	6-11	2-10	0-16- 0	7- 5
Dearborn Blake .....	8- 9	6- 6	2-11	1- 3	6- 9	3- 2
Christopher Blake .....	6- 8	5- 1	2- 3	11	5- 3	2- 5
William Blaisdell .....	12- 9	9- 7	4- 3	1-10	9-11	.....
Leonard Blaisdell .....	6- 8	5- 1	2- 3	0-11	5- 3	2- 5
Robert Bragg .....	7- 5	5- 6	2- 6	1- 1	5- 9	2- 8
Abraham Brown .....	1-19- 4	1- 9- 6	13- 2	5- 5	1-10- 3	14- 1
Nathan Brown .....	3-13- 7	2-15- 3	1- 4- 6	10- 2	2-16- 0	1- 6- 5
Cornet Nathan Brown .....	1- 9- 2	1- 8-11	9- 9	4- 0	1- 2- 6	10- 5
Ebenezer Brown .....	8- 9	6- 6	2-11	1- 3	6- 9	3- 1
Widow Mary Brown .....	2- 0	1- 6	0- 8	0- 3	1- 7	0- 9
John Brown .....	1-11- 8	1- 3-10	10- 0	4- 4	1- 4- 6	4- 4
Caleb Brown .....	1- 6-10	1- 0- 1	9- 0	3- 9	1- 0- 9	9- 8
Jeremiah Brown .....	6- 8	5- 1	2- 3	0-11	5- 3	2- 5
Col. Jonathan Burnham .....	2- 9- 3	1-16-11	16- 4	6-10	1-18- 0	17- 8
Thomas Chase .....	6- 8	5- 1	2- 3	0-11	5- 3	.....
Stephen Cram .....	2- 4- 0	1-13- 0	14- 8	6- 1	1-13-11	15- 9
Nehemiah Cram .....	1-18- 3	1- 8- 8	12- 9	5- 3	1- 9- 6	13- 9
Col. Jonathan Cram .....	3- 9- 4	2-12- 0	1- 3- 1	9- 7	2-13- 9	1- 4-10
Jonathan Cram, Jr. ....	1- 3- 3	14- 5	7- 9	3- 2	18- 0	8- 3
Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge .....	5-10- 0	4- 2- 6	1-16- 8	15- 3	4- 5- 6	1-19- 6
Lieut. Nathaniel Dodge .....	11-11	8-11	4- 0	1- 8	9- 3	4- 3
Judah Dow .....	13- 4	10- 0	4- 6	1-11	10- 4	.....
Zebulon Dow .....	6- 8	5- 1	2- 3	0-11	5- 3	.....
Lieut. George Fifield .....	3-18- 3	2-18- 8	1- 6- 0	10-10	3- 0- 4	.....
John Gove .....	19-10	14-11	6- 7	2- 9	15- 4	.....
Isaac Green .....	1-19- 3	1- 9- 5	13- 4	5- 5	1-10- 3	14- 1
Eaton Green .....	1- 1- 2	15-10	6-11	3- 0	16- 4	7- 6
Jonathan Green .....	8- 9	6- 6	2-11	1- 3	6- 9	3- 1
Nathaniel Healey .....	1- 2-10	17- 2	7- 8	3- 2	17- 8	8- 2
Levi Healey .....	2- 8- 2	1-16- 2	16- 1	6- 8	1-17- 9	17- 4
Lieut. Zebulon Hilliard .....	2- 0- 4	1-10- 5	13- 6	5- 7	1-11- 0	14- 6
Benjamin Hilliard .....	6- 8	5- 1	2- 3	0-11	5- 3	2- 5
Timothy Hilliard .....	10- 2	7- 1	3- 4	1- 5	7- 9	3- 7
Stephen Hilliard .....	6- 8	5- 1	2- 3	0-11	5- 3	2- 5
Hussey Hoag .....	6- 8	5- 1	2- 3	0-11	5- 3	.....
James Janvrin .....	19- 3	14- 4	6- 4	2- 8	15- 2	6-10
Gamaliel Knowles .....	1- 0- 2	15- 2	6- 9	2-10	15- 7	7- 3
Moses Knowles .....	6- 8	5- 1	2- 3	0-11	5- 3	2- 5
John Knowles .....	10- 9	8- 1	3- 7	1- 6	8- 4	3- 4
Nathan Knowles .....	6- 8	5- 1	2- 3	0-11	5- 3	2- 5
Dea. Jeremiah Lane .....	2-15- 6	2- 1- 8	10- 6	7- 9	2- 2-10	19-11
Isaiah Lane .....	1- 4- 1	18- 8	8- 4	3- 6	19- 7	9- 0
Samuel Lane .....	2- 3-11	1-12- 9	14- 7	6- 1	1-13-10	15- 9
Jonathan Lane .....	13- 4	9-10	4- 4	1-10	10- 3	1- 8
Asa Lane .....	6- 8	5- 1	2- 3	0-11	5- 3	2- 5
Amos Leavitt .....	9- 8	9- 3	3- 2	1- 4	7- 3	3- 5
Daniel Leavitt .....	1-12- 3	1- 4- 3	10- 9	4- 6	1- 4-11	11- 7
Francis Marshall .....	8-11	6- 8	2-11	1- 3	6-11	3- 2
Gideon Marshall .....	8- 3	6- 2	2- 9	1- 2	6- 4	2-11
Robert Marshall .....	12- 9	9- 4	4- 3	1-10	9- 7	4- 7
Richard Mace .....	14- 9	11- 2	4-11	2- 2	11- 6	5- 4
Joseph Mace .....	6- 8	5- 1	2- 3	0-11	5- 3	2- 5

LIST OF RATES FOR 1787.—*Continued.*

	Continent al specie.	Indents on public se- curities.	New Hamp- shire cer- tificates.	State.	School and parish.	Minister.
Samuel Melcher .....	1- 4- 8	18- 7	8- 3	3- 6	19- 1	8-11
Samuel Melcher, Jr. ....	1- 5- 8	19- 4	8- 7	3- 7	19-11	9- 3
Aaron Merrill .....	1-18- 9	1- 9- 2	12-11	5- 5	1- 9-11	10-11
Robert Miller .....	8- 1	6- 1	2- 8	1- 2	6- 3	.....
Ens. Redman Moulton .....	2-10- 4	1-17-10	16- 9	7- 0	1-18-10	18- 1
Thomas Moulton .....	3- 0- 5	2- 5- 4	1- 0- 1	8- 5	2- 8- 3	1- 1- 9
Richard Nason, Esq. ....	2- 1- 4	1-11- 6	13- 9	5- 9	1-11-10	.....
David Nason .....	1-17- 4	1- 7- 0	12- 5	5- 1	1- 8- 9	.....
Richard Nason, Jr. ....	17- 6	13- 2	5-10	2- 5	13- 6	.....
David Norton .....	10- 9	8- 1	3- 7	1- 6- 0	8- 3	2-10
Moses Norton .....	14- 9	11- 2	4-11	2- 1	11- 5	5- 4
David Perkins .....	2- 0- 5	1-10- 4	13- 6	5- 7	1-11- 2	.....
Joseph Peverear .....	16-10	12- 8	5- 7	2- 4	12- 9	6- 0
Josiah Peverear .....	8- 1	6- 1	2- 8	1- 2	6- 7	2-11
Maj. Benjamin Pike .....	2-19- 5	2- 4- 6	19- 9	8- 3	2- 5- 9	1- 1- 3
Samuel Prescott .....	1-15- 5	1- 6- 9	11-10	4-10	1- 7- 4	12- 8
Capt. James Prescott .....	2-12- 2	1-19- 2	17- 5	7- 3	2- 0- 3	18- 9
James Prescott .....	2- 9- 8	1-17- 4	16- 7	6-11	1-18- 3	17-10
James Prescott, Jr. ....	8- 9	6- 6	2-11	1- 3	6- 9	3- 2
Simeon Prescott .....	9- 5	7- 1	3- 2	1- 4	7- 3	3- 5
John Rawlings .....	6- 8	5- 1	2- 3	0-11	5-3	2- 5
Lient. Joseph Raymond .....	15- 5	11- 7	5- 2	2- 3	12- 0	5- 1
Henry Robie .....	1- 5- 7	19- 3	8- 7	3- 7	1- 0- 2	9- 2
Nathan Robie .....	12- 3	9- 1	4- 0	1- 8	9- 4	4- 4
Ens. Paine Row .....	1- 6- 8	1- 0- 0	8-11	3- 8	1- 0- 7	9- 7
Caleb Sanborn, Esq. ....	3- 4- 0	2- 8- 0	1- 1- 4	8-11	2-10-12	1- 3- 0
Dea. Abner Sanborn .....	2- 4- 9	1-14- 4	15- 3	6- 4	1-15- 5	16- 5
Benjamin Sanborn .....	13- 1	9-10	4- 4	1-10	10- 1	4- 9
Ens. Theophilus Sanborn .....	14- 8	2- 1	4- 4	1-10	10- 1	4- 9
Meshech Sanborn .....	1- 0- 2	15- 2	6- 9	2-10	15- 7	7- 3
Benjamin Sanborn, Jr. ....	11- 1	8- 4	3- 8	1- 6	8- 6	4- 0
James Sanborn .....	6- 8	5- 1	2- 3	0-11	5- 3	2- 5
John Sanborn .....	9- 1	6- 9	3- 0	1- 3	7- 0	3- 3
Benjamin Shaw .....	8- 6	6- 3	2-10	1- 3	7- 0	3- 1
Benjamin Shaw, Jr. ....	1- 1- 1	15-10	7- 0	3- 0	16- 3	7- 6
Jonathan Steward .....	12- 2	9- 1	4- 1	1- 8	9- 4	4- 4
Levi Stickney .....	8- 1	6- 1	2- 8	1- 2	6- 3	2- 4
Stephen Swain .....	1- 7- 2	1- 0- 5	9- 1	3- 9	11- 0	9- 9
Capt. Jonathan Tilton .....	2- 0- 3	1-10- 2	13- 6	5- 7	1-11- 0	14- 6
Col. Caleb Tilton .....	1-12- 5	1- 4- 4	10- 9	4- 6	1- 5- 0	11- 7
Peter Tilton, Esq. ....	1-18-10	1- 9- 2	12-11	5- 4	1-10- 0	13-11
Nathan Tilton .....	1- 7- 8	1- 0- 8	9- 2	3-10	1- 1- 3	9-11
Nathan Tilton, Jr. ....	19- 0	14- 3	6- 4	2- 8	14- 8	6-10
Capt. Stephen Tilton .....	1- 5- 7	19- 3	8- 6	3- 6	1- 0-11	9- 2
Samuel Tilton .....	1- 5- 2	18-11	8- 4	3- 5	19- 6	9- 1
Benjamin Tilton .....	1-19- 0	1- 9- 3	13- 0	5- 4	1-10- 5	14- 0
Michael Tilton .....	1- 1- 0	15- 9	7- 0	2-11	16- 3	7- 6
Jabez True .....	9- 3	6-11	3- 1	1- 3	7- 2	3- 4
Joshua Vickery .....	8- 1	6- 1	2- 8	1- 2	6- 3	2-11
John Wadleigh .....	1-19- 8	1- 9- 9	13- 3	5- 5	1-10- 7	14- 3
Melcher Ward .....	8- 1	6- 1	2- 8	1- 2	6- 3	2- 4
Samuel Weare, Esq. ....	3- 5- 3	2- 9- 0	1- 1- 9	9- 1	2-10- 5	1- 3- 5
Lieut. Nathan Weare .....	6- 8	5- 1	2- 3	0-11	5- 3	2- 5
Thomas Wibird Weare .....	17- 3	12-11	5- 9	2- 4	13- 3	6- 2
Redford Weare .....	17- 2	12-11	5- 9	2- 4	13- 3	6- 2
Timothy Worth .....	3- 0- 6	2- 5- 4	1- 0- 2	8- 5	2- 6- 8	1- 1- 8
Capt. Joseph Wells .....	4-12- 2	3- 9- 2	1-10- 8	12-10	3-11- 1	1-18- 1
Col. Aaron Wells .....	3-13-11	2-15- 5	1- 4- 7	10- 3	2-16-11	1- 6- 6

## LIST OF RATES FOR 1800.

	State.	County.	Town.	School.	Minister.
Dea. David Batchelder.....	\$3.01	\$0.88	\$6.89	\$4.14	\$9.02
Reuben Batchelder.....	.27	.07	.60	.36	.88
William Brown.....	1.70	.49	3.89	2.33	5.09
Abraham Brown.....	.86	.25	1.97	1.19	2.59
Joseph Brown.....	.43	.12	.99	.59	1.29
Noah Brown.....	.22	.06	.48	.30	.64
John Brown.....	1.13	.32	2.57	1.55	3.37
Zephaniah Brown.....	1.98	.57	4.52	2.71	5.91
Cornet Nathan Brown.....	2.05	.59	4.69	2.81	6.14
Nathan Brown, Jr.....	.28	.08	.63	.33	.83
Samuel Brown.....	1.05	.30	2.39	1.44	3.13
Levi Blake.....	.22	.06	.48	.30	.64
Henry Blake.....	1.09	.30	2.50	1.51	3.26
Dearborn Blake.....	.51	.15	1.16	.69	1.51
Ens. Jeremiah Blake.....	1.71	.50	3.91	2.35	5.11
Benjamin Brown.....	.35	.10	.80	.48	1.05
Jacob Brown.....	2.06	.59	4.69	2.82	6.14
Jacob Brown, Jr.....	.40	.11	.91	.55	1.19
Lieut. Jonathan Cram.....	2.55	.74	5.83	3.50	7.64
Col. Jonathan Cran.....	3.31	.96	7.53	4.53	9.88
Stephen Caldwell.....	.43	.12	.97	.58	1.27
Stephen Caldwell, Jr.....	.22	.06	.48	.30	.64
Bernsley Caldwell.....	.22	.06	.48	.30	.64
Daniel Caldwell.....	.22	.06	.48	.30	.64
Benjamin Sinclair.....	.22	.06	.48	.30	.64
Daniel Chase.....	1.42	.41	3.22	1.94	4.22
David Chase.....	.45	.13	1.03	.62	1.34
Jacob Cilley.....	.22	.06	.48	.30	.64
Thomas Chase.....	.30	.09	.70	.42	...
Thomas Chase, Jr.....	.29	.09	.66	.41	.88
Elisha Chase.....	.26	.08	.58	.35	.77
Christopher T. Chase.....	.51	.15	1.15	.68	1.51
Amos Cilley.....	.03	.01	.07	.04	.10
Maj. Joseph Dow.....	2.10	.61	4.76	2.86	6.25
Capt. Nathaniel Dodge.....	1.13	.33	2.59	1.55	3.39
Billy Dodge.....	.81	.24	1.86	1.11	2.44
Dudley Dodge.....	.75	.21	1.70	1.02	2.22
Nathaniel H. Dodge.....	1.39	.40	3.18	1.91	4.16
Stephen Dodge.....	.62	.18	1.40	.84	1.84
John Dodge.....	1.70	.49	3.88	2.33	5.08
Jonathan Davis.....	.22	.07	.52	.31	.68
Lieut. George Fifield.....	2.81	.81	6.40	3.84	8.40
Jonathan Fifield.....	.22	.06	.48	.36	.64
Richard Fifield.....	.57	.16	1.29	.77	1.70
John Falls.....	.46	.13	1.03	.63	1.35
Eaton Green.....	.94	.27	2.17	1.31	2.85
Isaac Green.....	1.34	.39	3.06	1.84	4.02
Jacob Green.....	.32	.09	.73	.44	.95
Henry George.....	.22	.06	.48	.30	.64
Widow Jane Green.....	.44	.13	.98	.59	1.28
Benjamin Green.....	1.02	.30	2.35	1.41	...
Benjamin Green for Green estate.....	.27	.08	.60	.36	...
Capt. Levi Healey.....	1.76	.50	3.98	2.40	5.21
Nathaniel Healey.....	1.79	.52	4.07	2.45	5.35
Hussey Hoag.....	.22	.06	.48	.30	...
Bradbury Hardy.....	1.19	.34	2.72	1.64	...
Jonathan Hardy.....	.22	.06	.48	.30	.64
Moses Knowles.....	.22	.06	.48	.30	.64
Gamaliel Knowles.....	.30	.09	.69	.42	.91

LIST OF RATES FOR 1800.—*Continued.*

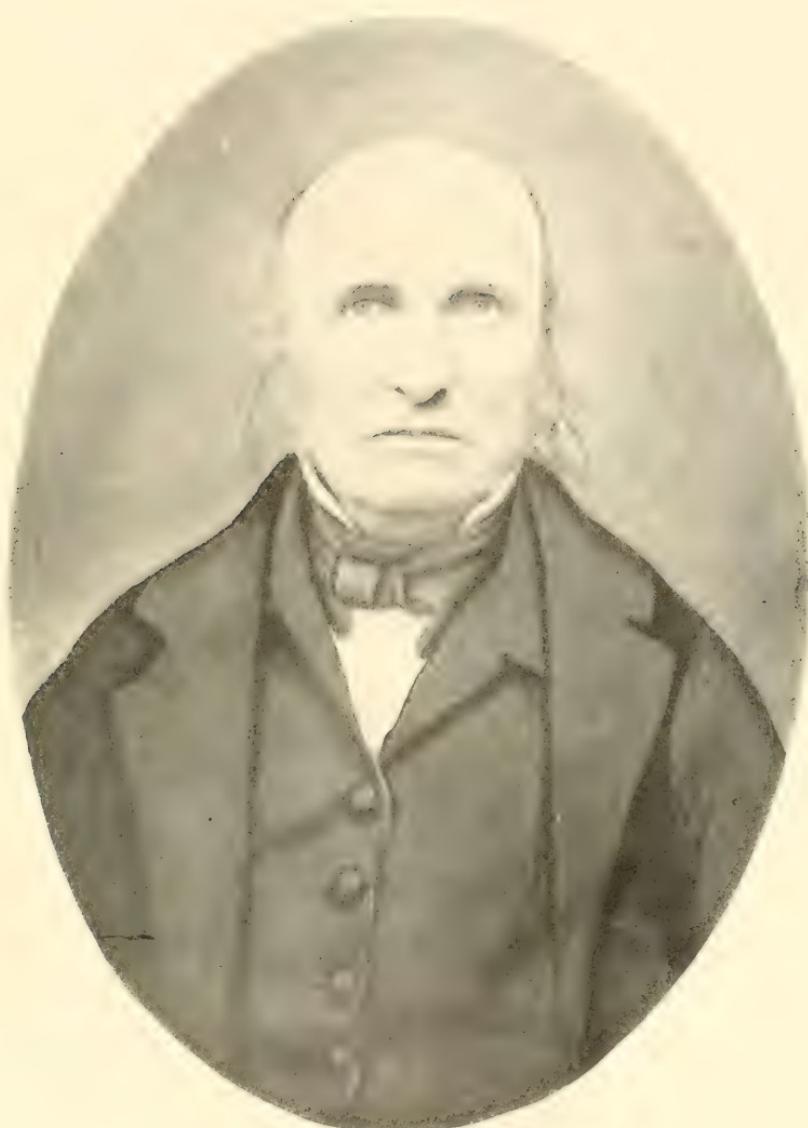
	State.	County.	Town.	School.	Minister.
Samuel Lane.....	\$1.38	\$0.40	\$3.13	\$1.88	\$4.10
Cornet Jonathan Lane.....	.82	.24	1.89	1.14	2.49
Widow Elizabeth Leavitt.....	.51	.15	1.16	.69	1.51
Thomas Leavitt.....	.58	.16	1.30	.78	1.71
Isaiah Lane.....	.98	.29	2.25	1.35	2.93
Dea. Jeremiah Lane.....	1.34	.39	3.06	1.84	4.02
Levi Lane.....	.48	.14	1.09	.65	1.43
Samuel Melcher.....	1.41	.41	3.20	1.83	4.19
Joseph Melcher.....	.72	.20	1.64	.99	2.15
Jacob S. Moulton.....	.38	.11	.86	.52	1.12
Thomas Moulton.....	2.90	.84	6.60	3.96	8.64
Gideon Marshall.....	.28	.08	.63	.38	.84
Robert Marshall.....	.53	.15	1.19	.69	1.57
Lieut. Aaron Merrill.....	1.02	.30	2.35	1.43	3.07
John Merrill.....	.27	.08	.61	.37	.81
David Nason, Jr.....	1.31	.38	2.99	1.79	3.92
David Nason.....	2.21	.64	5.04	3.03	6.61
Richard Nason.....	1.29	.37	2.93	1.76	3.84
Capt. James Prescott.....	2.18	.63	4.95	2.97	6.50
Simeon Prescott.....	.71	.20	1.63	.98	2.13
Eus. Jesse Prescott.....	.83	.24	1.91	1.15	2.52
James Prescott.....	1.47	.42	3.35	2.01	4.41
Josiah Prescott.....	.46	.13	1.03	.63	1.34
Joshua Page.....	.22	.06	.48	.30	.64
Josiah Peverar.....	.30	.09	.66	.41	.88
Major Benjamin Pike.....	2.46	.71	5.63	3.38	7.38
Benjamin Pike, Jr.....	.36	.10	.83	.48	1.00
John Pike.....	.58	.16	1.30	.78	1.71
Josiah Pike.....	.30	.09	.66	.41	.88
Daniel Peverar.....	.34	.09	.76	.46	.99
Nathaniel Perkins.....	.32	.09	.73	.44	.95
David Perkins.....	1.14	.33	2.60	1.56	3.40
Joseph Perkins.....	.73	.20	1.66	1.00	2.18
Paine Row.....	.75	.21	1.68	1.01	2.21
Nathan Robie.....	.59	.17	1.34	.80	1.76
John Rawlings.....	.22	.06	.48	.30	.64
James Sanborn.....	1.36	.39	3.11	1.87	4.08
Abner Sanborn, Jr.....	.46	.13	1.03	.63	1.35
Stephen Swaine.....	.38	.11	.88	.53	1.14
Dea. Abner Sanborn.....	.89	.25	2.02	1.22	2.66
Theophilus Sanborn.....	1.55	.45	3.52	2.02	4.63
Dr. Samuel Smith.....	.34	.09	.76	.46	.99
Benjamin Sanborn.....	1.32	.38	3.00	1.80	3.94
Benjamin Sanborn, Jr.....	.82	.24	1.88	1.13	2.47
John Sanborn.....	.80	.23	1.82	1.10	2.40
Peter Tilton, Esq.....	3.00	.87	6.83	4.11	8.94
Nathan Tilton.....	.71	.20	1.62	.97	2.12
Capt. Stephen Tilton.....	1.98	.57	4.51	2.71	5.91
Ebenezer Tilton.....	.59	.17	1.32	.79	1.74
Samuel Tilton.....	.14	.04	.30	.19	.40
Caleb Tilton, Esq.....	2.70	.78	6.17	3.48	8.09
Benjamin Tilton.....	.85	.25	1.96	1.18	2.57
Michael Tilton.....	1.04	.30	2.39	1.44	3.13
Widow Hannah Wadleigh.....	1.65	.48	3.79	2.27	4.95
Melcher Ward.....	.22	.06	.48	.30	.64
Col. Aaron Wells.....	4.56	1.32	10.40	6.25	13.64
Moses Wells.....	4.22	1.22	9.62	5.79	12.62
Moses Wells, Jr.....	.22	.06	.48	.30	.64
Walter Williams.....	.45	.13	1.03	.62	1.34

These rates were made under laws passed in 1786 and 1787, for the different purposes named, and committed to James Prescott, constable, for collection.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of tax, 1787, continental and county.....	179	19	0
Amount of tax, 1787, indents on public securites.....	134	19	11
Amount of tax, 1787, state certificates.....	9	18	10
Amount of tax, 1787, state hard money tax.....	24	14	0
Amount of tax, 1787, school and parish tax.....	139	8	0

The following is the total amount of taxes for 1800:

Amount of state tax in 1800.....	\$135.70
Amount of county tax in 1800.....	39.20
Amount of town tax in 1800.....	309.00
Amount of school tax in 1800.....	186.57



LEVI SANBORN.

1794—1874.

See page 606.



## LIST OF PERSONS TAXED IN 1830.

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THE following is a list of persons taxed and the amount of each person's tax for the year 1830:

Joseph Akerman .....	\$2.02
Luke Averill.....	5.21
Benjamin Brown .....	5.39
Lowell Brown .....	16.56
Lowell Brown, Jr.....	1.89
William Brown.....	13.60
Nathan Brown .....	3.38
Reuben Batchelder .....	13.80
Moses Batchelder .....	16.77
David Batchelder.....	1.76
Joseph C. Brown.....	15.01
Levi Brown.....	4.22
Sewell Brown .....	2.22
Fred Brown .....	1.76
Mary Brown.....	.34
Molly Brown .....	1.52
John Brown.....	4.33
John Brown, Esq.....	4.31
John Brown, Jr.....	1.76
Josiah Brown .....	12.34
Zephaniah Brown.....	17.10
Samuel Brown.....	2.30
Jacob Brown .....	18.78
Jacob Brown for B. Cram.....	1.82
Thomas Brown.....	13.12
John B. Brown.....	2.15
Molly Blake.....	19.10
Jonathan Cram.....	19.45
Jonathan Cram for B. Cram.....	6.30
David Chase.....	12.17
Chevey Chase.....	1.76
Christopher T. Chase.....	1.76
Charles Chase .....	2.63
Toppin Chase .....	3.70

Abraham Dow.....	\$16.02
Stephen Dodge .....	16.18
Dudley Dodge .....	20.80
Richard Dodge .....	21.34
George H. Dodge.....	1.76
Polly Dow.....	3.43
Jonathan Drake .....	1.76
Heirs of Elizabeth Dow.....	.60
Walter P. Dow.....	1.76
Heirs of Joseph Dow.....	1.21
Jeremiah Godfrey .....	3.26
Heirs of James Green.....	2.64
Nancy Green for Stephen Green.....	5.46
Ezekiel Gove .....	2.30
Aaron M. Gove.....	8.11
Jacob Gove.....	12.21
Charles Gove .....	2.02
Heirs of Adoniram George.....	.54
Wells Healey .....	44.57
Sally Healey.....	.50
Nathaniel Healey.....	2.17
Green Hardy .....	1.56
Reuben Hardy.....	2.17
Bradbury Hardy .....	3.94
David Janvrin.....	8.87
Joshua Janvrin.....	7.33
George Janvrin.....	7.33
Caleb Knight.....	1.76
Stephen T. Knight.....	15.49
Levi Lane, Esq.....	18.12
Jeremiah Lane.....	1.76
Thomas Leavitt, Esq.....	15.17
Dearborn Lane .....	3.68
Abigail Lang.....	3.85
Richard Morrill.....	8.78
Thomas Lang.....	1.76
John Marshall.....	4.72
Aaron Merrill .....	2.02
Aaron Merrill, Jr.....	4.70
Matthew Merriam .....	2.02
Joseph Melcher.....	1.76
Joseph H. Melcher.....	14.61
Nathan Moulton.....	11.08
Thomas Moulton .....	13.34
Joseph Moulton .....	4.08
Jonathan Nason.....	14.95
James Prescott.....	4.54
James Prescott, Jr.....	6.81

Simeon Prescott.....	\$6.40
Robert S. Prescott.....	4.45
True M. Prescott.....	4.99
Heirs of Josiah Prescott.....	8.21
Aaron Prescott.....	3.77
Daniel Pervear .....	8.62
Daniel Pervear, Jr.....	2.31
Joseph Pervear.....	2.70
Nathaniel Perkins.....	6.07
Heirs of Joseph Perkins.....	4.37
Jacob Perkins.....	1.76
John Perkins.....	1.76
Joshua Pike.....	9.36
John Porter .....	1.76
Nathan Pike.....	3.15
James Page .....	1.76
Isaiah Page .....	6.53
Sherburn W. Rand.....	2.43
Nathan Robie .....	9.36
Henry Robie.....	1.76
Levi Sanborn.....	14.71
Adna Sanborn.....	11.11
Abner Sanborn.....	16.36
John P. Sanborn.....	3.92
Benjamin Sanborn .....	5.05
Aaron Sanborn.....	8.19
Joseph Sanborn .....	7.01
Widow Elizabeth Sanborn.....	8.98
Thayer S. Sanborn.....	16.59
Peter Tilton.....	16.09
Heirs of Peter Tilton, Esq.....	2.86
Ebenezer Tilton .....	2.43
Weare D. Tilton.....	5.79
Caleb Tilton.....	3.42
Caleb Tilton for Eastern Stage Co.....	28.29
John True.....	5.62
Widow Polly Tilton.....	1.22
John Weare .....	11.35
Jonathan Ward.....	6.23
Hannah Wells .....	13.60
John Wentworth .....	.23
John H. Williams.....	1.76
Moses Wells .....	2.02
William Wadleigh.....	17.70
William Wadleigh.....	.54
Heirs of Jonathan Fifield.....	3.64
Amount of the state tax, 1830.....	\$130.80
Amount of the county tax, 1830.....	71.40
Amount of the school tax, 1830.....	351.53

## INVOICE OF 1850.

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THE invoice of 1850, showing the names of persons taxed and the amount of the state, county, town, and school tax paid by each, follows:

Sereno T. Abbott.....	\$6.59
Joseph Akerman.....	.73
John C. Akerman.....	4.10
Moses Batchelder.....	50.40
Samuel Batchelder.....	16.07
Moses E. Batchelder.....	7.33
Dolly Batchelder .....	1.83
Reuben and John Batchelder.....	26.11
Emery Batchelder.....	13.65
Jacob and John B. Brown.....	73.54
John B. Brown, guardian of Benjamin Cram.....	197.01
William and Nathan Brown.....	67.01
Samuel Brown, Jr.....	7.66
Zephaniah Brown .....	33.94
Mary Brown.....	3.66
Eliza Brown.....	1.47
Jacob T. Brown.....	4.75
Josiah Brown .....	32.70
Thomas Brown.....	32.70
Charles T. Brown.....	2.20
John Brown, Esq.....	14.56
Sewell Brown .....	4.78
Levi Brown .....	5.09
Samuel Brown.....	2.20
Heirs of Levi Brown.....	.66
Frederick R. Brown.....	2.20
George L. Brown.....	2.20
Lowell Brown .....	36.45
Lowell Brown, Jr.....	14.40
Cyrus Brown.....	2.20
John Barton .....	2.20
Enoch Blake.....	9.84

Charles H. Blake.....	\$2.20
Heirs of Jeremiah Blake.....	34.35
James Brimner.....	33.46
Nehemiah P. Cram.....	32.69
Joseph Cram .....	28.92
John S. Cram.....	5.50
Benjamin F. Cram.....	11.99
Charles Chase .....	5.95
John G. Chase.....	4.76
Charles F. Chase.....	2.64
John Chase.....	21.30
Hannah Chase.....	13.46
Abigail Caldwell.....	2.20
S. and J. D. Dodge.....	27.70
George H. Dodge.....	44.80
Sarah Dodge .....	2.93
George H. Dodge, trustee for George Fifield.....	3.66
Zebulon Dow .....	10.62
Richard, John W., and Polly Dodge.....	58.42
Timothy P. Drew.....	2.20
Nathaniel Dearborn .....	7.33
Polly Dow.....	3.66
Richard Fogg .....	2.56
Samuel Fogg .....	6.15
Aaron M. Gove.....	8.98
Charles C. Gove.....	7.17
Ezekiel Gove.....	3.45
John C. Gove.....	3.29
Stephen and Silas Green.....	27.37
Elizabeth Green.....	1.47
Jeremiah Godfrey .....	8.66
John S. Godfrey.....	2.20
Eunice Healey.....	3.66
Wells W. Healey.....	16.30
Charles N. Healey.....	2.20
Sally Healey.....	2.20
Wells Healey.....	90.40
Green Hardy .....	3.43
Reuben Hardy.....	7.36
Bradbury Hardy.....	6.71
Charles Hardy.....	7.36
William A. Hopkins.....	.59
Zebulon Jones.....	2.32
Moses Jones.....	2.32
John F. Jones.....	2.20
David Janvrin .....	17.41
Joshua Janvrin.....	13.85
Levi Jenness .....	8.92

David B. Jacques.....	\$2.20
S. T. and L. M. Knight.....	35.41
Levi and Levi E. Lane.....	31.50
Jeremiah Lane .....	9.21
Jeremiah Lane for Robie estate.....	12.25
Dearborn Lane .....	6.92
Thomas Leavitt, Esq.....	31.07
Abigail Lang.....	9.26
Richard Morrill.....	22.74
Jonathan Morrill .....	2.20
Joseph Moulton .....	48.20
Joseph W. Moulton.....	3.67
Sarah Moulton.....	7.34
Nathan Moulton.....	48.48
Aaron Merrill .....	14.33
George S. Merrill.....	2.20
John Merrill.....	2.20
William T. Merrill.....	2.42
Betsy Merrill.....	1.46
John Marshall.....	12.15
Moses Marshall.....	2.20
Alfred Marsh.....	3.18
Woodbury Masters.....	13.19
John Moore .....	8.50
Samuel Melcher .....	29.83
C. A. and G. W. Nason.....	29.89
James Prescott.....	10.84
True M. Prescott.....	9.82
Robert S. Prescott.....	19.97
Charles S. Prescott.....	2.20
Lewis F. Prescott.....	2.20
Aaron Prescott .....	28.55
Emery Page.....	2.20
Joshua Pike.....	18.35
Matthew Pike .....	2.20
Nathan Pike.....	3.89
James M. Pike.....	2.20
Edward D. Pike.....	2.20
Heirs of Joseph Perkins.....	5.99
John L. Perkins.....	5.03
Daniel Peverear .....	5.12
Joseph Peverear.....	3.83
Samuel Peverear.....	11.87
Isaiah Page .....	5.03
Timothy P. Ropes.....	2.20
Thayer S. Sanborn.....	47.75
Aaron Sanborn .....	30.86
Charles H. Sanborn.....	4.40

Thomas L. Sanborn.....	\$2.20
Joseph T. Sanborn.....	5.86
Levi Sanborn.....	43.75
Albert J. Sanborn.....	2.20
Abner and John P. Sanborn.....	43.55
Rufus C. Sanborn.....	30.96
Nancy Sanborn.....	19.24
Josiah Smith .....	17.45
Caleb Towle .....	12.64
William F. Towle.....	47.47
Ezekiel Twombly.....	2.20
Ebenezer Tilton .....	2.06
Weare D. Tilton.....	13.79
Dean R. Tilton.....	23.75
Heirs of Peter Tilton, Esq.....	10.75
Caleb Tilton.....	23.09
Otis W. Tilton.....	2.20
Jemima True.....	4.58
John Weare .....	26.98
Jonathan Weare.....	2.20
Lemuel B. Wiley.....	2.39
Simon Winslow.....	12.28
Hannah Wells .....	46.34
Lucy Wing .....	14.58
Josiah P. Wason.....	2.20

## EXTRACTS FROM DEACON BATCHELDER'S JOURNAL.

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THE following are extracts from a journal kept by Dea. David Batchelder, covering a period of more than sixty years:

On Dec. 3, 1747, the snow came deep and remained on the ground for four months. In February it was 4 feet deep. 1748. A drouth came on the middle of July, and continued until the middle of September, which seriously injured the corn crop. A good crop of hay. The winter following was moderate, with the exception of one month which was very cold. 1749. The drouth came on in April, and cut off the grass crop. Rains in July saved the corn. It was very dry in the fall. The winter following was hard, and people had to browse their cattle. 1750. A productive year; winter after moderate, but very wet. 1751. A good year. Freshets hurt the meadows. The winter very cold; Merrimack river frozen to the lower ferry; more sledding than for a number of years before. 1752. A great crop of grass; too cold for corn; hardly any sledding. 1754. A good crop of grass. Winter very mild. 1755. A very hard earthquake which did little damage about here. The war came on and continued until 1763. Summer cool; winter mild; plowing carried on in January and February. Some people sowed grain in February. 1756. Not a very fruitful year; winter severe and unsettled. 1757. A dry season, corn middling. 1759. Very wet summer; a productive year, followed by a cold winter. 1760. Wet summer; grass very heavy. Generally a productive year; a hard winter. 1761. A great drouth came on June 1 till July 15, without rain or dew. Only light rains remainder of the season. Hay sold in the field for 50 shillings per ton lawful money. A hard winter followed. 1762. The summer dry like the preceding year. Corn and grass very poor; English hay sells for £5 per ton; salt hay for £3 5s. per ton. Snow came at Christmas and continued until March; a thaw, followed by snow and hail, so hard and deep that teams could go over fences and creeks until last of March. 1763. Wet summer; a productive year; hard winter. 1764. Summer wet and cold; not a fruitful year; winter cold, with deep snows; cold weather ended 1st of March. 1765. Average for grass and grain; too dry for corn. 1766. Hot summer, with rain enough for a fruitful season; winter cold with little snow. 1767. Summer hot and

dry; good crops with the exception of hay; winter cold. English hay \$11.00 per ton. 1768. Average crops. 1769. Drouth early in season; cold winter. Merrimack river at Newburyport frozen and teamed over for three weeks, until last of March. 1770. Hot tedious drouth began last of June till middle of August. Corn poor; some worms or caterpillars did much damage to corn and grass by eating it off. Winter changeable. 1771. Forward spring; first part of season wet. Very hot for a number of days about the 1st of August. A number of persons died from the effects of the heat. English grain hurt by mildew; Indian corn well ripened. Hard winter followed, with severe snowstorms. 1772. On April 8, the surveyors called out the men to break the roads, there being three feet of snow upon the ground. A drouth came early in the season, and again last of July. Great freshet in September. 1773. Cold, with considerable snow. Early spring, with drouth first part of the season. Grass very good; grains light. Aug. 14, came a heavy shower;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches of water fell in 35 minutes. 1774. Cold, with good sledding in January and February. An early spring. Hay sells for \$7 per load. June 21, came a great freshet. It was a good season for grass, grain, and corn. Great snow last of December, which lasted 20 hours. 1775. Winter very moderate; a dry summer. The worst drouth since 1762. September 3, came a rain which made a great freshet. Ground closed up earlier than usual. 1776. Snow went away 1st of March, but it was cold in April. Heavy frost May 31, which killed the Indian corn to the ground, but it grew up again. It was a changeable season; nearly all crops poor. Ground frozen up December 1.

1777. Snow did not come until February; March dry and cold. A snowstorm May 1. A heavy crop of hay; other crops good. Ground frozen up middle of November, but opened again. Snow came last of December.

1778. April wet and cloudy; eight inches of snow fell first of the month; another snow middle of April. Cold and frosty last of May. June hot and dry; remainder of season pleasant, until last of December, when it was very cold.

1779. A cold winter, with considerable snow. Summer generally pleasant. First frost October 1. Cold and snowy last of the season.

1780. January very cold and windy; light snows which drifted badly, much worse than common. April wet and cold. Snowstorm May 1. June and July dry; heavy thunder-showers last of July. August and September hot and dry. Snowstorm November 1. December 25, a heavy snow.

1781. In January and February a great deal of snow. March and April cold and backward, and most of May. Drouth came on in July. Fall dry, with little feed, followed by a severe winter.

1782. A drouth prevailed nearly all the season; hay scant. A hard winter followed. 1783. Dry until the last of June. Remainder of the season exceedingly wet, attended with violent storms; winter cold.

1784. Wet and backward until June. Apple trees in full bloom June 1 and 2. Summer hot and dry; last of summer pleasant. Great storm September 17 and 18. November 26, a great storm and a very high tide. Snow came December 18, and remained until after the middle of April, and was very deep. It went away with a S. W. wind.

1785. Season backward. Too wet for corn; grass good. No frost until October 1. Snow came November 23. 1786. Deep snow came in January. Heavy snow first of April; first of season very wet. Corn poor; grass and flax good. Frost held off till October.

1787. Thaw in January, which brought water into the wells, many of which were dry. Good sledding until March 10. Early part of season wet and cold; remainder pleasant. In September came a storm on a low run of tides, when people were at work on the marsh, and swept away the hay. Snow came and remained December 20.

1788. A cold winter with considerable snow. The last of February Newburyport ferry frozen, which lasted until March 6. April and May wet. A poor hay season; grass good; corn medium; grain mildewed. Frost held off till last of September. Snow came December 17.

1789. Good sledding for 10 weeks, although there was but little snow. Spring cold and backward. An average crop of grass. Great rain June 10 and 11. Fall cold. Cattle came to the barn early.

1790. Good sledding from the middle of January to 20th of March. Spring backward; very stormy in April. Hay scarce; many cattle died for want of hay "up country." The summer wet and cool. Crops on dry land good; an average crop of hay. A bad season to get hay; flax good. A big freshet in September. Very cold and snowy in December.

1791. The winter extremely cold, with deep snows. A dry and forward spring; a good rain after planting in May. Summer dry; drouth ended September 5. No frost until October. October 13 very cold and winter apples were frozen. November pleasant. Warm first of December; cold last of the month.

1792. Extremely cold. Hard snowstorms January 19 and 23; very cold after. Spring forward. Heavy rain April 26. At times quite dry during the summer. Frosts last of August and 1st of September, which did not do much damage. Moderate until November 20. Cold and snowy rest of year.

1793. Broken winter with moderate weather. The driest spring since 1749. June 25,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches of rain fell, which was as much as had fallen during the past three months. The rains were light during the summer. Six inches of snow came October 29, which soon went away and caused water to come into wells which had been dry. Less rain from April 1 to October 1 than for 50 years;  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches of rain had fallen in that time. A little rain and two inches of snow fell during the remainder of the year.

1794. Not much snow in January; 22d and 23d 7 inches of rain fell; 9 inches of rain fell in January, and 10 inches of snow. February cold; 14 inches of snow, which would make about 4 inches of water. In March snow and rain 4 inches. April warm; one inch of rain. May

18, a frost killed the apples in bloom. June 16, frost killed the beans;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches of rain in June; 2 inches of rain fell in July. Corn and potatoes not as good as last year. December open, with moderate weather.  $47\frac{1}{2}$  inches of water fell this year.

1795. January and February cold. Violent snowstorm March 13, which blew down some buildings. Damage to some vessels loading in Boston \$1,000. Eleven inches of rain fell in April. Season generally favorable. English grass was killed by the drouth. No hard frost until October 8;  $74\frac{1}{2}$  inches of water fell this year.

1796. A great crop of English hay; an average crop of Indian corn and potatoes. English grains and apples suffered from mildew. Drouth shortened corn and grass. Summer hot and dry. Moderate until November 22. December very cold; snow came only on one or two days;  $36\frac{1}{2}$  inches of rain and 56 inches of snow. Computing 5 inches of snow to make one of rain, 11 inches, making a total of  $47\frac{1}{2}$  inches of water fallen during the year.

1797. First part of January very cold. Snow daubed and frozen on the sides of the trees December 6; was not melted off until January 27. Remainder of winter moderate. May 7, thunder-shower with some hail. More thunder-showers this year than mentioned any year before. Apple trees in full bloom May 31;  $51\frac{1}{4}$  inches of rain fell this year.

1798. Considerable rain fell during the winter, and the weather moderate. May dry and backward. Apple trees in full bloom May 20. Severe drouth in August and September, which pinched the Indian corn very much and injured the grass and hay in the pastures. Turnips, carrots, and onions mostly cut off by drouth and grasshoppers; few cabbages. Snow which fell November 17 continued during the winter. Amount of water which fell this year  $59\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

1799. The snow which fell November 17 laid all over the ground until March 25. Began to plow April 8. This was the earliest, steadiest, and longest winter I ever knew. Hay was very scant amongst many about here. Apple trees in full bloom May 28. A great freshet June 13 and 14. A great many thunder-showers this year.  $50\frac{3}{4}$  inches of water fell this year.

1800. January cold and dry; many driving snowstorms. Apple trees in bloom May 20. It was very dry in the early part of the season. While it rained a good shower at Newburyport there was only enough here to lay the dust. A fast was holden on account of the drouth July 30. Only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches of rain fell from June 3 to August 9, 10 weeks. First frost October 11. Thaw in December lasted 18 days, after which came snow and cold weather. 58 inches of water fell this year.

1801. First of January snow with high winds. A number of severe snowstorms in February. First of April cool and wet; thunder-showers in May, and they continued through the summer months. July was very dry and hot. September very dry. Springs and brooks very low. 45 inches of water fell in 1801.

1802. January warm, with little snow. Heavy snows in February, which did much damage on the sea, but little falling weather in March. April very cool and dry. Last of May very wet. Apple trees in full bloom June 1. The apples were blighted by storms which came soon after. Considerable damage was done in August by lightning. Corn ripened well. Moderate until the end of the year.  $54\frac{1}{2}$  inches of water fell this year.

1803. Moderate, with little sledding. A hard snowstorm April 5 with strong N. E. winds, which did much damage to shipping. Apple trees in full bloom May 25. Dry last of June and first of July. Frost killed the potato tops September 19. December warm and ground open.  $49\frac{3}{4}$  inches of water this year.

1804. January and February very cold and stormy; roads impassable from drifted snow. Wet and rainy in April, which made the season late. Apple trees in full bloom 21st of May. There was a severe drouth in July and August, which injured the corn and dried up the pastures. A fast held September 5 on account of the drouth. In October a severe rainstorm with much thunder. Cattle died from exposure. Rest of year cold and stormy.  $59\frac{1}{4}$  inches of water fell during the year.

1805. January and February very cold, with many severe storms; roads impassable; much damage on the sea. Snow nearly all gone 20th of March. First of summer there were seasonable rains and much thunder and lightning. The last of the summer the rains were light, and it became so dry that corn parched, and the grass in the pastures dried up. Last of the season moderate.  $43\frac{1}{4}$  inches of water fell this year.

1806. January came in moderate, but the latter part and February very cold and stormy. Roads badly drifted; continued cold through March. June 8 a thunder-shower; 5 persons killed in two places. A poor hay season. October 8, frost killed pumpkin vines and corn leaves. Snow fell last of October. Considerable rainy weather rest of the season. Corn was well ripened.  $43\frac{1}{4}$  inches of water this year.

1807. Very cold in January. A freshet February 18 carried away Exeter bridge and some others. March moderate. April, May, and June very cool. Dry weather in July shortened the corn crop. Freshet last of July, which injured the grass on the meadows. Freshet again in August. Freshet and very high tides in October. Season open; plowing the middle of December.  $71\frac{1}{4}$  inches of rain fell this year.

1808. Sledding began 1st week in January and continued through February. Light rains until June, when there came a hard storm which did much damage on the sea. July very hot. A hard storm in August beat down the corn. A white frost August 17, and it became very dry. Considerable snow in November and December.  $60\frac{1}{4}$  inches of rain in 1808.

1809. Good sledding January 1st which held until 15th of March. Last of May and first of June very cool. July 17 came a hard N. E. storm, which lasted three days. Some damage by lightning. White

frost September 14. 27th September ice frozen as thick as window glass. Considerable rain during rest of the season. No sledding in December.  $47\frac{1}{2}$  inches rain fell in 1809.

1810. First of January moderate. Light snows in January and February. Thunder-shower in March. Severe N. E. storm in June; some sheep died. June 20, some cattle killed by lightning. September 12, frost killed all green things. Weather changeable rest of the season.  $53\frac{1}{4}$  inches of rain fell this year.

1811. Changeable weather with light falls of rain and snow during January, February, and March. July 3, extreme heat for three days.

Mr. Batchelder died March 11, 1811, having kept a record for nearly sixty-four years.

## AGREEMENT.

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THE following agreement was made May 17, 1774, between David Batchelder of Hampton Falls and Jedediah Sleeper, Jr., of the same parish, when the said Jedediah Sleeper, Jr., agreed to work with the said David Batchelder one year, to begin the next Monday, which was the 23d day of May, instant, and was to continue his labor one year:

Said Jedediah thereby agrees to work constantly without loss of time, except sickness, and what time he shall lose in said year by sickness or otherwise he agrees to make up at the end of the year. He also agrees to be faithful in said Batchelder's business and not to run about nights without leave, to the damage of said Batchelder's business in any wise, and the said David Batchelder agrees on his part to pay unto said Jedediah Sleeper, Junior, at the end of said year, provided he shall come and labor as above, the sum of thirteen pounds ten shillings Lawful money. Three pounds ten shillings of said sum said Jedediah agrees to take in good clothing, etc.

In witness whereof we thereunto interchangeably set our hands in Presence on the 17th day of May 1774.

DAVID BATCHELDER.  
JEDEDIAH SLEEPER.

Witness:

Nathaniel Batchelder.



MAJOR JEREMIAH GODFREY.

1798–1881.

See page 551.



## EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM WARREN BROWN'S JOURNAL.

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THE following is a record of events taken from a journal and other books kept by Warren Brown:

1850. The frost was out and the ground settled about the first of April. Plowing and other farm work began early. There was an average crop of hay with good weather to secure it. Good crops of corn and apples. There was a hailstorm in August which injured the apples by denting them. No. 1 apples sold at \$1.25 per bbl. The winter following was cold with considerable snow. Best farm hands received \$15 per month and board during the summer months.

1851. The season was wet and backward. There were heavy rains in April; on the 15th of April occurred a hard storm, accompanied by a high tide. The track of the E. R. R. was washed away, and a great amount of other damage was done. It was during this storm that the Minot Ledge lighthouse was destroyed. There was a large crop of hay with poor weather to secure it. Corn did not ripen well, as the summer was cool and a hard frost came early in September. There were but very few apples. The winter following was cold, with deep snow. Hay sold for \$12 per ton, delivered in Newburyport.

1852. April was cold, wet, and backward. About a foot of snow fell on the 6th, and it was late in the month before much work was done upon the land. A drouth came on in June, and continued for two months. The hay crop was light, with good weather to get it. A large crop of apples, which were small in size from the effects of dry weather, sold at \$1 per bbl. A good yield of corn and potatoes. The winter following was moderate, not snow enough to do business on. Hay delivered in Newburyport sold for \$16 per ton.

1853. There was but little frost in the ground and farm work began by the first of April. The hay crop was an average one; but few apples; corn and potatoes generally good crops. Much damage was done by a hailstorm about the first of June; nearly all the glass on the west side of the houses and other buildings was broken out. The following winter was cold. Snow came about Christmas and lay deep all winter.

1854. The ground settled early in April, followed by a favorable time for doing spring work. A severe drouth prevailed during the

summer months. The hay crop was an average one. Some apples, but not a general crop. Corn and potatoes very good. The first mowing-machine ever in the town was used this year by Wells Healey. Typhoid fever prevailed during the autumn to quite an extent, and a number of deaths occurred. Winter came on December 1, with deep snow, which lasted till spring. A heavy rain came in February, which did a great deal of damage in New England. The bridges below Dodge's mill and at the main road over the Falls river were injured, and had to be rebuilt. Business throughout the country was prosperous, more so than for a long time before. Hay sold in Newburyport at \$18 per ton. Farm hands received \$16 per month and board during the summer months. Round hogs sold at 10 ets. per lb.; good flour, \$8 per bbl.

1855. The season opened fairly early, and much spring work was done in April. A good hay crop. Corn and potatoes an average. A large crop of apples, which sold at \$1.25 per bbl. Winter came on early, the snow remaining on the ground all winter. Snow three feet on a level in February. It was a cold winter.

1856. Spring work began in April. The weather was not favorable for advancing farm work. A large hay crop, but poor weather to get it. The summer was cool. Very good crops of corn and potatoes. Some apples but not a general crop. Winter came on cold and very snowy December 1, and continued without any thaw or let-up until 1st of February, when a thaw came. First week in February warmer than some of the weeks in the August preceding. Remainder of the winter very moderate. Grasshoppers were very plenty, and did much damage upon the high marshes. The harbor at Portsmouth froze over, a thing never known before.

1857. Farm operations began in April. A great deal of rain fell during the entire season. There was a large crop of hay, with bad weather to secure it; people generally did not finish haying until the middle of August. No apples to speak of. Other crops an average. One of the most severe financial panics occurred in the fall, which caused business to suffer throughout the country for a long time. The winter following was mild and pleasant with little snow. Most of the hay was removed from the marshes upon wheels.

1858. The ground was settled, with very pleasant weather during the last of March. Spring work came on early. The hay crop was very good. Season for getting it not first rate. Very few apples. Corn and potatoes good. Cold weather came on middle of December. The winter was very icy; much damage was done to the grass in the fields and pastures from the effects of the ice by winter-killing. Men received \$15 per month with board during the summer months. Corn was 75 ets. per bush.; oats, 50 ets. The prices of farm products suffered from the effects of the financial troubles of last year.

1859. The spring was early. A good hay crop with a favorable season to get it. Not many apples; sold at \$3 per bbl. Other crops above the average. There was a severe snowstorm first week in De-

eember. Not a great amount of snow or much cold weather during the winter; a favorable time for doing business.

1860. Blocking snow February 20. Snow all gone March 20. Ground settled and season opened early. Hay crop good; weather favorable for getting it. Wind N. E. during nearly all the month of July, without clouds or rain. On August 6 was the most severe thunder-storm ever known by any person then living. A good crop of apples which sold for \$1 per bbl. Owing to its being a cool season corn did not ripen as well as usual. The fall was warm and quite wet. Winter came on middle of December, followed by cold weather and deep blocking snows.

1861. The season was late in opening. A number of falls of snow during first part of April, some of them requiring the roads to be broken. Crops of all kinds except apples were an average. A severe storm accompanied by a high tide occurred about November 1, which carried away the railroad track and moved many haystacks, and did much other damage. Winter came on in earnest middle of December. Cold weather continued during the remainder of the winter, with a heavy body of snow upon the ground. Business of all kinds not very good because of the war, farm products selling at low prices with not a great demand. Farm hands received \$15 per month with board during the summer months.

1862. Season late in opening; little farm work done until May 1. Crops were good. A very large crop of apples, which found sale at \$1 per bbl. The winter following was unusually pleasant with but little snow and cold weather. Farm products low in price; flour, \$8 per bbl.; meal, \$1.40 per cwt.

1863. The season of spring work opened in April. It was very wet all through the season. The securing of the hay crop was attended with much difficulty, and in many cases not completed until late in August. Most crops were an average except apples. Snow came middle of December, and remained until spring. There was not a large body of snow, but enough for good sledding. It was a good winter to do business. With the prospect of a long war, prices of almost everything have advanced and laborers have become scarce.

1864. The season opened middle of April, and was very wet until the first of June, when it became dry, continuing during the summer months, resulting in a sharp drought, lasting well into the fall. Crops, except apples, about an average. Prices advanced considerably this year. Apples, \$4 per bbl.; flour, \$10; brown sugar, 28 cts. per lb.; white sugar, 33 cts. per lb.; coffee, 55 cts.; washed wool, \$1 per lb.; cider, \$4 per bbl. Grasshoppers very plenty on the marsh. Farm hands from \$28 to \$30 per month. First horse hayfork used this year by Warren Brown. Snow came December 1 and continued with steady cold weather until March 10, when it went away suddenly. It was a remarkably good winter to do business. Porto Rico molasses, \$1.25 per gal.; black tea, \$1.40 per lb.; kerosene oil, \$1 per gal.; nails, 10 cts. per lb.; hay, \$20 per ton.

1865. The season opened early. It was very pleasant during the last of March and in April and May. One of the sharpest droughts we had ever known came on and lasted well into the fall. The hay crop was very good. Many fields of corn, from the effect of the dry weather, failed to ear and was cut up for fodder. The fewest apples ever known. It was a poor year for crops. Sugar, 20 cts.; flour, \$16; corn, \$1; oats, \$1; round hogs, 20 cts. per lb.; sucking pigs, \$6 each. There was not a great deal of snow in the winter which followed. Everybody was happy because the war was over. Help very scarce; \$30 per month and board in summer, and \$20 in winter.

1866. Farm work came late, as it was wet and cold in the early part of April. It was a cool season, with much cloudy weather attended with light rains. The water was very low in the ground because there had been no soaking rains for a long time. There were very good crops of everything except apples. Great fire in Portland, Me., July 4. Winter not very cold, with considerable rain. Timothy seed sold for \$8 per bush. Hay sold for a short time at \$40 per ton.

1867. Ground settled middle of April. There was considerable rain during the summer. A large hay crop; owing to wet weather haying was delayed well into August. All crops except apples were very good. Farm produce of all kinds selling at good prices. First hay tedder used in the town by Warren Brown. Winter came on December 1 with a heavy fall of snow which held on until April 1. Flour, \$16 per bbl.; round hogs, 14 cts.; coffee, 30 cts.; tea, \$1.40; wool, 30 cts.

1868. Considerable rain fell in January. Very cold in the early part of February. First thaw of the winter February 20. Snow went away last of March. Snow enough for sleighing fell April 10. It snowed all day May 8. The season was backward, and lands usually cultivated were too wet to work. Haying much delayed by bad weather. All crops except apples were up to an average. Apples sold at \$4 per bbl.; cider, \$4 per bbl.; cotton cloth, 20 cts. per yard; meal, \$2.50 per ewt.; white lead, 13 cts. per lb.; linseed oil, \$1.40 per gal. Not much cold weather in December.

1869. January 1, a violent snowstorm, 10 inches having fallen. The weather during the remainder of the winter changeable, with some very cold weather. An average hay crop. First of season wet. A severe drought began about August 15. September 8, a severe tornado passed from Providence, R. I., to Portland, Me., doing a great deal of damage in its course. Cold weather, with snow 28th of October. December cold with considerable snow. A moderate crop of apples, which sold at \$4 per bbl. Cider apples, 50 cts. per bush.; meal, \$2.50 per ewt.; flour, \$11 per bbl.; potatoes, 60 cts.; round hogs, 15 cts. per lb.; hay, \$22 per ton at the barn.

1870. January 1, moderate, many people plowing; considerable rain during the month. Remarkable display of aurora on the night of the 8th. Salt marshes not frozen enough to team on with safety. Heavy snow fell upon the 30th, which adhered to the trees, buildings, and fences. Many trees broken by the weight of the snow. Heavy block-

ing snow February 8. Snow had gone away enough on 20th to make bad traveling, which was followed by the coldest weather of the winter. March 1, zero weather; quite an amount of snow during the month, so that the roads had to be broken at times. April began with a severe N. E. snowstorm. The roads were dry and settled the 10th. Very warm the 14th, 76 in the shade. People busy plowing the 20th. Apple trees in bloom May 21; all kinds of fruit trees blooming very full. A moderate amount of rain fell in June, with considerable hot weather; 100 in the shade on 25th. Considerable rain fell first week in July, followed by very hot weather. The hay crop was good with good weather to get it; so dry last of the month that hoed crops were suffering. August dry with a few showers. A heavy crop of salt grass, with a favorable time to secure it. September, it has become very dry and dusty; many signs of rain which disappear without any water falling. October, generally pleasant with light surface rains. A good crop of apples which sold for \$4 per bbl. November was a pleasant month and favorable for farm work. December, first of the month pleasant; last of the month cold; little snow during the month. Hay sold at \$25 per ton at the barn; flour, \$11 per bbl.; meal, \$2.50 per cwt.; sugar, 15 cts.; round hogs, 12 cts.

1871. January was cold with much zero weather; 10 below on the morning of the 22d; little snow; complaint of a scarcity of water in wells. First part of February cold; 12 below on the morning of the 5th; some rain and a little snow fell during the month; last of month quite pleasant. March, very warm during the first few days; frost nearly all out middle of the month. Repairs on the highway going on in March; weather generally pleasant. April, pleasant; 90 in shade on the 8th. Plowing and seeding going on all the month, and a favorable time for doing any kind of work. May 5, very heavy rain; remainder of month pleasant; last part dry. First of June hot and dry; signs of rain which did not come; welcome rains fell last of the month. July, generally good hay weather; owing to so much dry weather the crop was light. Weather in August fair. Salt marshes not as good as usual. September, pleasant but very dry. October, first of month dry; 5 inches of rain fell on the 12th. 19th, sudden change; became very cold. Last of the month warm. Three inches of snow fell November 10, which lodged heavily upon the trees. 15th, Hard N. E. rainstorm accompanied by a high tide; so much damage done to the railroad track that no trains passed for three days; nearly all the haystacks were moved off, many losing all. Much contention and hard feeling about drift hay. Highest tide since 1851. Thanksgiving day, November 30, very cold and disagreeable with strong N. W. wind. There was but little snow in December. Weather cold up to the 20th; remainder of the month pleasant. Hay, \$30 at the barn; meal, \$1.75 per cwt.; sugar, 14 cts. per lb.

1872. January 7, 20 below at sunrise. 12th, warm and pleasant for the season, which continued until end of the month. Heavy snow-storm February 2 and 3. March 5, strong N. W. wind with glass below

zero; it continued cold for a number of days. The earth was frozen in some cases  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep. Snow enough for sleighing April 1. Heard frogs for the first time April 20. It has been very cold and wet and farm work backward last of the month. Quite dry during much of May. June wet, with weather favorable for grass, which was a good crop. Not a good season for haymaking. Heavy crop of salt grass. 95 in shade August 8. Very wet in September. Not many apples. A serious distemper prevailing among horses, which in some cases attacks men and cattle. November 10, great fire in Boston. First of December moderate; last of month very cold; 12 below upon the morning of the 26th; continued cold remainder of the month. Flour, \$10.50 per bbl.; meal, \$1.70 per cwt.; hay, \$20 at the barn; black tea, 68 cts. per lb.

1873. First of January moderate with considerable snow upon the ground; remainder of the month cold and stormy. 18 below on morning of 30th. Cold and snowy during February; roads had to be broken, there being a great body of snow on the ground. Considerable rain fell in March. The snow which came first of the winter still on the ground last of March. The weather in April was cold, with much rain and snow. Some of the old snow upon the ground at the end of the month. Season backward and traveling bad all through April. Quite an amount of snow fell May 4, which soon disappeared. The remainder of the month was pleasant and favorable for doing out-of-door work. Apple trees in bloom 29th, blooming more than for a number of years. No signs of canker worms, which have been troublesome for a number of years past. Grass looking uncommonly well. June quite dry, vegetation suffering from drought. The hay crop was an average, with good weather to secure it. Light rains in August; very hot last of the month. In September the water was lower in the ground than for many years. A very good crop of apples which sold for \$4 per bbl. Weather in November inclined to be cold and rough; 3 inches of snow fell on the 17th. Snow fell all day Thanksgiving day, 27th. Good sleighing for a few days after December 1. Snow went away; came again after Christmas. A severe financial panic came this year, which interrupted the prosperity we had enjoyed since the war. Hay, \$20 at barn; oats, 70 cts. per bush.; meal, \$1.50 per cwt.; sugar, 12 cts.; wool, 32 cts.; round hogs, 10 cts.

1874. The first part of January was mild; cold middle of the month. February 1, cold and snowy; 10 below morning of 2d. A foot of snow fell on the 3d, which blocked the roads. A rain on the 13th which carried away most of the snow; remainder of the month mild. The roads very muddy in March. First part of April cold and wet; snow on the ground 13th; 6 inches of snow fell 26th, which was the most severe storm of the winter. The frost not all out of the ground or much farm work done May 1. First warm weather of the season May 14 and 15, which were very warm. Apple trees in bloom June 2. A severe N. E. rain storm which lasted two days June 11 and 12. A very good crop of hay; a very large amount of second crop grass. October and

the most of November were very pleasant. December 15, 6 below at sunrise; very cold last half of the month. Hay, \$18 per ton at the barn; corn, \$1 per bush.; flour, \$11.50 per bbl.; unwashed wool, 32 cts. per lb.; board nails, \$4 per cwt.; cider apples, 25 cts. per bush.

1875. January was a cold month with considerable snow. Water is very scarce. Nearly every one has to turn out his cattle to get water. February 7, 11 below at sunrise; cold and stormy much of the rest of the month. Snow on the ground during March. Severe snowstorm 13th of April, which was a cold month. It was dry in May. Apple trees in bloom June 4. Very hot July 5. First half of July poor hay weather. The hay season on the whole a poor one. September was a cool month. October and November cold, all the storms clearing away cold. 8 below November 30. December cold; 16 below on 20th; warm rest of the month. Hay, \$16 per ton at the barn; apples, \$3 per bbl.; sugar, 11 cts.; stove coal, \$8.25 per ton delivered at Hampton Falls station.

1876. January was warm with little snow; roads very muddy. February warm; snow all went away. 13th very warm day. 24th coldest day of the winter. March was a cold disagreeable month. A foot of snow fell April 4, which was badly drifted; remainder of month and first part of May cool and wet. Last of May and June good growing weather. July dry and hot; a good hay season and a good crop. August dry and hot. Some rain in September, but the ground continued dry. October generally pleasant; three inches of snow 15th. November pleasant with some rains last of the month. December came in cold; zero on the morning of the 2d. Severe snowstorm 9th. 17th, 14 below at sunrise; the sun shone all day, but it did not get up to zero during the day. 18th, hard snowstorm; a foot fell and the roads had to be broken. Big snow on the 29th, 30th, and 31st; breaking roads. Corn, 75 cts.; round hogs, 12 cts.; cider apples, of which there was a large crop, 10 cts. per bush.; hay, \$20 per ton at barn.

1877. January snowy and blustering; 18 below 26th. February pleasant; snow fell on the 25th; first for a number of weeks. March 9, heavy rain and another on the 26th. April cool and wet. Abundant rains in May. 24th, very cold; 4 inches of snow fell in Pittsfield, Mass.; remainder of the month hot. June hot and dry first part of the month; rains last of the month. A good crop of hay with good hay weather in July. August, fair weather. A good time to get salt hay. September 15, 90 in shade; continued hot for a number of days. October 6, heavy frost; rest of the month cool and wet. November pleasant. 26th, heaviest rain for years, which was attended with a great deal of lightning. Warm in December, farm work going on all through the month. Christmas day was very warm and pleasant. Corn, 75 cts. per bush.; round hogs, 9½ cts.; flour, \$9; potatoes, 50 cts.; apples, \$3 per bbl.

1878. Heavy snow January 4; 17 below on morning of the 8th; good sleighing for a number of days. 15th, rain, which carried off the snow. Heavy snow 31st, which blocked the roads. March 5, frost

nearly all out of the ground; traveling very bad; last of the month wet and unpleasant. April pleasant; vegetation very forward; a great deal of rain fell last part of the month. May 3, 87 in the shade. Considerable rain in June; hot last of the month. July 3, 100 in shade. Green head flies very plenty and troublesome. Good crop of hay, and an extra season to get it; haying finished earlier than usual. Very dry last of July. Heavy rain August 9. A great deal of second-crop grass cut in September. October, the water is very low in the ground. A great deal of rain fell in November. The ground very full of water when winter set in. Not much snow in December, but very cold last of the month. Round hogs,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cts.; sugar, 9 cts.

1879. January 3, roads blocked with snow. Very cold 15th, followed by a heavy snow. Pleasant last of the month. February, a cold month with considerable snow; 24th, 16 below. Snow nearly all went away early in March. Heavy snow April 1, the most severe snow-storm of the season. The roads were blocked with snow followed by blustering weather. More snow drifted about the buildings than I ever saw before at this time of year; 6 inches of snow fell 11th of April. Snow and bad traveling all through April. Last of snow disappeared May 1. 13th, dry and hot; 90 in shade. 15th, peach, pear, plum, and cherry trees in bloom; apple trees in bloom 22d; large bloom for an odd year. 31st, 100 in the shade. Heavy rains first of June. A large crop of hay and a good hay season. 18th August, a heavy gale at night did much damage. September 1, pleasant. Heavy frost 25th. October very dry; no rain has fallen for some time; 25th, frost; ice formed  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick. November cold and disagreeable. Hard drifting snow 20th; then warmer. Plowing December 12. Good sleighing last of the month. Hay low; sold at \$11 per ton at the barn; apples, \$2.25 per bbl., of which there was a very good crop. Farm hands received \$20 per month and board for the summer months.

1880. Very moderate weather in January, with but little snow; 5 inches of rain fell on the 21th. Zero weather first of February. Snow-storm 3d, which blockaded the roads. It was 10 below on the morning of the 10th. Last of February warm. The marsh has not been frozen enough to remove much of the hay. 24th, people cutting and storing ice. A number of snows in March which soon went away, making the traveling disagreeable. Dry and cool in April with much east wind. The only rain in May was on the 30th. June hot and dry. A light rain July 2; 102 in the shade on the 10th. The long continued dry weather has reduced the yield of hay very much, in some instances one half. Early in the season the showers divided, going each side of us, so that within a few miles to the north and south there was rain enough so that the crop of hay was kept up to an average. 100 in the shade September 4. A very large crop of apples, which sold at \$1.50 per bbl.; cider apples, 6 cts. per bush. November was cold; zero on the 27th. We had no rain to speak of from April 1 to December. December cold, and most of the ice houses were filled during the month. \$9 per

bbl. was received this year for Bartlett pears delivered at the R. R. station.

1881. Six below at sunrise January 1. It was very cold, with considerable snow during the month. February cold, with the roads blockaded with snow. Quite an amount of rain fell in March. It was cold and disagreeable weather during first half of April. A number of inches of snow fell 14th, which soon disappeared, making the roads very muddy. Last of April and early in May the surface of the ground became quite dry. Rains middle of May made the grass look very promising. First of June cold and wet with frosts reported from many places; the cool weather continued nearly all the month. Intense heat 10th of July. A good hay season and a large crop. Very hot last of August. September 6, a singular appearance of the atmosphere. This was what has since been called the "yellow day," supposed to have been caused by smoke and ashes from forest fires in Canada. This was followed by a number of days of great heat; last of the month pleasant. October 5, a hard frost, followed by a very strong cold wind from the N. W.; a great many apples were blown off and a great deal of other damage done; rest of the month pleasant. A good crop of apples in this vicinity, which sold for \$4 per bbl. November was a pleasant month, with some light falls of snow. The weather in December was moderate and very favorable for doing outdoor work. Corn, 75 cts.; wages, \$20; hay, \$20 per ton at barn.

1882. The first day of January was very pleasant with no snow upon the ground. On the 2d a number of inches of drifting snow fell, followed by cold weather. On the 5th, 12 below; middle of the month pleasant with some sleighing. 24th, 20 below at sunrise. February 7, roads blocked with snow. Big snow 22d. Ice packing going on. Snowy and disagreeable first part of March; snow went away before the end of the month. April cool and fair, getting to be quite dry. First half of May cool and wet. Turned cattle to pasture 31st. Apple trees in bloom June 10. The weather in June was very favorable for grass, which looks unusually well. Old potatoes selling at \$1.25 per bush; coal by earload, \$6.40 per ton at our station. The hay crop was good, with favorable season to get it. The green head flies were so plenty as to be almost intolerable. A severe drought came on in July, and all vegetation suffered from the dry weather. There had been no rain for nine weeks till last of September, when good rains fell, causing the grass which had become dead to come up green. October generally pleasant; snow covered the ground on the 17th, which soon went away. It is very dry, and many wells have given out, in which condition the ground closed for the season and cattle generally had to be turned out to get water. Not a great deal of snow in December; ice houses filled last of the month. Round hogs, 9½ cts.; unwashed wool, 25 cts.; hay at the barn, \$17 per ton; sugar, 9 cts.; corn, 80 cts.

1883. The first part of January was cold and snowy with an occasional rain; last of month very cold with much snow, until February 15. 17th, 70 above, followed by rain. Sunday, March 4, the first fair

Sabbath for many weeks. 9th, cold; 19 below; unpleasant all the rest of the month. April 1, ground frozen hard. Great scarcity of water for cattle and domestic purposes. Some snow in April; not much plowing until the 15th; last of month cold and very dry; grass crunches under foot. Some rain fell last of May. Very hot first of June with great need of rain. A good rain July 1, which did a great deal of good. Heavy rain July 4. English and salt grass not as good as usual, owing to preceding dry weather. August and September were very hot and dry. 25th, high wind blew off a great many apples, which were sold at 50 cts. per bush. for evaporating. October was not very pleasant; cold with light rainfalls. November was pleasant with little cold weather; continued pleasant until middle of December, when it became very cold (15 below 22d) and continued with some snow until the end of the month. Great complaint that wells and water supply are failing, and scarcity of water for cattle and domestic purposes. Apples sold for \$3.50 per bbl.

1884. Cold and rough weather all the month of January, with some snow upon the ground. Ice houses filled middle of the month. Heavy rain 31st. February 10, first fair day for two weeks. A great deal of rain fell during the month. Heavy snow 29th, which blocked the roads. March wet and snowy; roads muddy. April 20, not much fair weather so far this month. The ground is now well filled with water for the first time for a number of years. May 1, the season is a little later than usual. A heavy frost on the morning of the 30th killed the hoed crops to the ground. Very hot for a number of days about June 20. A fair yield of hay, with a good season to get it. August pleasant; very hot middle of the month. First of September intensely hot. Much second crop cut. October pleasant and favorable for farm work. November generally fine weather. Snow covered the ground 20th. Water getting low again in the wells. First part of December pleasant and a good time to finish up fall work. 20th, cold remainder of month; at times 20 below. Hay delivered sold for \$18 per ton.

1885. Not much snow January 1; roads muddy; colder middle of the month, 22 below. 29th, roads blocked with snow. Cold, disagreeable weather all the month of February. March 1, warmer, snow going away; very cold middle of the month. April 20, pleasant, followed by great heat. Heavy rain 29th; more water fell than at any one time for a year. Considerable rain in May. Heavy rain June 5. 22d, getting dry; rain needed; light rains came later in the month. Not much haying done until after July 4. Green head flies unusually troublesome. Hay crop good, but not the best weather to get it. Some rain fell last of July. Very hot middle of August. September 23, one of the coldest and most disagreeable days ever known for the time of year. It was warm through the month of October. November pleasant until 25th, when three inches of snow fell. Cold and rough first week in December; not very cold remainder of the month. The roads were rough, with but little snow.

1886. No snow and the roads muddy, with dull, disagreeable weather until January 10. After this some snow, which was badly blown about, with zero weather every morning for a week. Ice cutting 20th. February 8, good sleighing, but the snow wasted rapidly. Last days of January we had an ice storm, which did a great deal of damage by breaking fruit and shade trees. February 25, hard snowstorm, which was followed by a two days' blizzard. Heavy rain March 21. April 1, very muddy. 20th, hot for time of year. May 1, cool; surface of the ground getting dry. 17th, grass very forward for the time of year. Apple trees in bloom 23d. Canker-worms doing a great deal of damage, and people are spraying the trees with poison to kill them, which is a new remedy and very effectual. Middle of June hot. Good hay weather, but very hot in July. Crop good; rain much needed. Hot and dry in August and first part of September. October 1, first hard frost of the season; rest of the month pleasant. Severe rain and snow-storm on the night of the 12th. November cold and wet rest of the month. December 5, cold; N. E. snowstorm, hay being moved from the marsh; cold, stormy weather last of the month.

1887. First part of January cold. A heavy snow 13th, which made the roads impassable. Remainder of month cold. 30th, snow going away fast. The weather in February was generally cold and disagreeable. April 3, breaking roads; snow remained until 10th; traveling bad; six inches of snow fell 18th; heavy rain 28th. May 22, the top of the ground is getting quite dry. June wet, with little hot weather. July hot, but not the best of hay weather. A great deal of hot, wet weather in August, which ruined the potato crop; many fields not worth digging. September pleasant. October cooler than the average. November mild; a favorable time to do fall work. First part of December pleasant. Snow came on the 19th and 23d; rest of the month cold. A moderate crop of apples, which sold at \$2 per bbl.

1888. A great deal of cold, stormy weather in January. 28th, the glass has registered below zero for the past week. Ice houses were filled in January. February very cold and stormy with little pleasant weather. There is less snow about here than in many places not far away. Roads running north and south are generally full of snow. First week in March very cold, with high wind. On the 10th and 11th we had 18 inches of damp, heavy snow which blocked the roads and brought all business to a standstill. It was impossible for people to get to the annual town meeting, and it was postponed until the Saturday following. Hardly any of the towns held their town meetings on the day appointed. We had less snow than in many other places. This storm was very severe in southern New England and in New York city, where many perished in the storm. April was cold and backward. Snow was visible during the entire month. May 12, pear and cherry trees in bloom. 18th, hot; 90 in shade. A great deal of rain fell in May. There was a good crop of hay and the season quite favorable for getting it. A very large crop of apples which found

little sale, and in many cases were disposed of in bulk at a low price. The fall was pleasant and favorable for farm work.

1889. The winter was moderate without a great amount of snow; the season was earlier than usual. 9th and 10th of May, hot; 90 in the shade. Apple and cherry trees in bloom. A favorable time to do spring work. Last of May very wet. June 19, cold for time of year; remainder of the month hot. It has been very wet; the streams are swollen and running full as in spring; roads badly damaged by washing. A great deal of rain in July; scarcely any fair days; less haying done during the month than was ever before known. Haying not generally finished until 20th of August; nearly all the hay was wet and damaged. There was a small crop of potatoes, the wet weather causing them to rot badly. A very good crop of apples. October 11, first killing frost of the season; rest of the month pleasant. Heavy rain November 27, which did a great deal of damage; old milldam gave way. Very wet December 1. Several inches of snow fell 14th, which soon disappeared. Ground very full of water. 25th, no frost in the ground; 50 above in eve. This year has been noted for rains and floods. Hay, \$15 per ton at the barn; Bartlett pears, \$1 per bbl.; wages, \$20 per month and board.

1890. Very warm for time of year. January 2, 65 above; people are plowing. A cold wave on the 8th. A disease called "La grippe" is becoming very prevalent, and is attended with serious results. 18th, roads have been very icy for a number of days; 45 above 26th. February 5, snow going away; roads muddy. Ice 8 inches in thickness is being stored. March 1, roads very soft. 2d, 10 inches of snow fell, which is badly drifted. Stormy and disagreeable nearly all the month. April 1, roads are beginning to dry up. The marsh has not been frozen enough to team on and most of the hay still remains. The field mice have done a great deal of damage to young fruit trees, in some instances even gnawing the roots. Some rain first part of April; rest of the month dry and favorable for spring work. May 1, grass looks unusually well. Middle of the month hot, followed by rains. First week in June cool and wet; last of month fair; quite an amount of haying done in June. Good hay weather in July; haying generally done before the 20th; a good crop. Rain 26th, which washed the roads badly. Cyclone at Lawrence, Mass., causing loss of life and property. Fair and pleasant during August and September. Heavy rain 17th and 18th of October. Very wet rest of the month. November 1, cold; not much cold weather later in the month. December 1, below zero; snow enough for good sleighing. 15th, cold; zero weather for the past week. Filling ice houses. 26th, heavy snow which blocked the roads. Flour, \$6; meal, 90 cts. per cwt.; oats, 40 cts. per bush.; apples, \$2 per bbl.

1891. January 6, severe N. E. snowstorm which made it necessary to break the roads. There were a number of snowstorms and considerable rain during the month. 18th, trees and shrubbery coated with ice. February 5, 10 below; much cold, stormy weather during the

month. March 4, heaviest fall of snow of the winter, which blocked the roads. 21st, a rainstorm which continued four days. April 3, snow and rain storm which did much damage. 22d, 80 in the shade. May pleasant; very hot middle of the month; getting to be very dry. July a good hay season with an average crop. August and September pleasant but quite dry; much hot weather. October 1, 90 in the shade. Many are complaining of dry wells and scarcity of water; pleasant during the month. First cold weather and ground frozen November 29. December pleasant nearly all the month. Flour, \$7; corn, 70 ets.; potatoes, 50 ets.; apples, \$1.50 per bbl.; hay, \$12 per ton at the barn.

1892. January 3, a remarkable winter thus far with little snow or cold weather. 11th, roads soft and wet. 27th, coldest day of the season. February 5, people cutting ice; 10 inches of snow fell 11th. Cold rest of the month. March 13, it has been cold, rough weather since the month came in. 20th, the wind has blown all the time for the past two weeks. 27th, snow going away. April 21, first rain for a long time. May 1, ice formed half an inch in thickness. Old potatoes sell for 35 ets. per bush. 19th, a number of rainy days; grass looking unusually well. A great deal of hot weather in June, with a number of rains last of the month. A good hay season; haying generally finished before the 20th of July. Green head flies very plenty and troublesome. Crops suffering from drouth. Rain in August helped the crops. Grasshoppers doing a great deal of damage. 21st, roads dry and dusty; some rain last of the month. September, very pleasant. There is a large crop of apples which sell for \$1.75 per bbl. October cool with some rain. November 5, snowing all day; pleasant middle of the month; cold with snow last of the month. December 15, pleasant; roads in good condition; cold last of month; no snow; roads smooth and frozen hard. The corn crop was very heavy this year.

1893. January 1, roads soft and muddy. From the 6th until the middle of the month cold and rough. Ice houses filled last of the month. First part of February cold. 20th, blizzard, which blocked the roads with snow. 22d, hard N. E. snowstorm; very snowy rest of the month. March 13, snow going away very fast; not much cold weather during the month; snow on the ground as late as the 15th of April. 22d, but little work done on the land. May 3, three or four inches of snow fell; two inches of rain 16th. Season cold and backward. 21st to 25th, very hot. Grass looks uncommonly well. Good growing weather and plenty of rain in June. July, a good crop of hay, mostly secured before the 20th, after which it became very dry; crops suffering. A heavy rain August 26. August 12, great heat for a number of days. 29th, blizzard which did much damage. Pleasant all through September. October, a good crop of potatoes, which are rotting badly; quite warm during the month. Pleasant weather extended through November. Cold in December with snow enough for sleighing. 29th, very slippery. Corn selling for 53 ets. per bush.

1894. January 1, putting in ice. Paid \$4 for St. Louis and \$5 for Haxall flour. 15th, roads had to be broken; snowy rest of the month. Middle of February cold, with a heavy body of snow upon the ground. 24th, 12 below with high wind. March 3, warmer; sleighing spoiled; roads muddy. 17th, roads drying; traveling good, with ground settled last of the month. April 3, ground frozen. 8th, cold N. E. snow-storm. 15th, the sun has not been visible for a number of days; last of month pleasant; grass very green. Apple trees in bloom May 13; rain much needed. Heavy rains last of the month. Very cool first part of June; warm last of the month. July 7, getting very dry and hot; rain much needed. Haying done earlier than usual. Heavy rain 29th, attended with lightning, which did much damage in some places. Dry and dusty in August. Crops suffering from drought. September 2, hot; the air is full of smoke: considerable rain fell during the month, which made the grass look very green. 10th of October, 3 inches of rain; a pleasant month. Two inches of rain November 5. Snow came on the 8th, and remained upon the ground for a week, making the roads soft and muddy; rough weather last of the month. Some snow in December, which went away about the 20th, when we had a number of pleasant days. 23d, ground frozen. 27th, a heavy snow which drifted badly. 30th, zero in the morning. Hay sold for \$13 per ton at the barn.

1895. Fair and cool, but moderate weather with sleighing in January. Very cold, with 10 below first week in February; continued cold all the month. Snow on the 9th, which blocked the roads. Dull and wet first of March. Snow going away from the heat of the sun; roads soft last of the month. First plowing April 13; roads not wholly settled until the end of the month. May 8, hot weather. Hard frost 20th. June 1, it is getting very dry. Corn and other planted seed a long time in coming up; in some cases it did not come up at all. A great deal of dull weather, which interfered with haymaking in July. Crop below the average. August 1, very cold; too cold for corn which is very small for the time of year. 11th, warmer; corn making a rapid growth remainder of the month. September 11, a heavy thunder-storm at night, followed by cool weather for a number of days; rest of the month warm. First week in October perfect weather; heavy frost on the night of the 10th; 6 inches of rain fell 13th, which was very acceptable, as many were out of water. Surface of the ground became very dry before the end of the month. 31st, 3 inches of rain. Snow November 2. 11th, very hot for the time of year. Ground frozen quite hard 22d. Four inches of snow, which was badly drifted and made no sleighing, came December 5; zero weather 11th. 17th, roads very smooth; good wheeling. 22d, no frost in the ground; moderate rest of the month.

1896. First of January very moderate for the time of year. No frost in the ground; roads dry and settled. The ice, which was a few weeks ago seven inches in thickness in the ponds, has entirely disappeared. 5th, clear and cold; 18 below on morning of the 6th. People cutting

ice 16th. Heavy rain 24th; but little snow during the month. February 1, roads very hard and smooth; no snow. Some snow and a heavy rain 6th, which carried away bridges and did much damage. Hard snowstorm 9th. A schooner loaded with coal (Glendon) came ashore at Hampton Beach; crew saved. One came ashore at Salisbury, and another at Plum island; crews lost. 17th, 20 below, accompanied by a high wind. 24th, snow going away rapidly. The weather during March was disagreeable; roads muddy. 27th, very cold and windy; two stands of buildings were burned in Kensington, and others had a narrow escape. April cold and disagreeable; wind east nearly all the month. May 10, hot and dry; 90 in the shade. Apple trees in bloom 17th. 23d, very dry; but little rain has fallen since the ground opened. Good rain 31st; the drought appears to be broken. June 13, cold for time of year; there has been but little warm weather this spring. Crops are backward. Hot last of the month; considerable haying done in June. July, a good crop of hay and favorable weather to secure it. August 13, weather has been intensely hot for a number of days, and work has in many instances been suspended; it was dry all the month; too dry to plow. September 5, heavy rain; wet all the rest of the month. 12th, picking off Baldwin apples which sell at \$1 per bbl. The largest crop of apples ever known, with no sale; so many as to be a disadvantage to those who have them; many were not gathered; sold as low as 25 cts. per bbl. in bulk. November 15, cold; snow upon the ground. 23d, trees and shrubbery coated with ice; but little pleasant weather during the month. Cold 1st of December. Heavy rain 9th, which cleared away warm. 16th, blocking snow; cold last of the month; roads smooth and frozen hard. Ice stored during the month was 10 inches in thickness. Meal, 70 cts. per cwt.; hay, \$14 at the barn; Bartlett pears net \$1.90 per bbl.

1897. Nearly all the month of January moderate without snow; roads hard and smooth. 25th, very cold, followed by a N. E. snowstorm which blocked the roads. February 7, rain, which spoiled the sleighing. 16th, best sleighing of the season; last week of the month very pleasant. The roads were very wet and muddy all through March. There was a thunder-shower 21st. April 1, roads are drying up. 4th, grass looks quite green. A great amount of rain fell during the month. 25th, 80 in the shade. A great deal of rain in May; all kinds of vegetation vigorous. First week in June very rainy. On the 9th, 6 inches of rain fell in 24 hours; R. R. culvert at Exeter washed out; freight train wrecked; three killed. The dam at Brown's mill gave way, and the two bridges below were washed out and had to be rebuilt. Gardens and planted fields submerged, with a poor prospect for hoed crops. Last of the month fair and warm. Considerable haying done during the month. Crops of all kinds very small and backward for the time of year. Until the 10th of July it was good hay weather, but very hot; 100 in the shade; 114 was reported from Lowell, Mass. There were many deaths from the effect of the great heat; rest of the month exceedingly wet, with east wind. A large crop of hay;

the last of the month poor hay weather; haying not generally done until first week in August. A great deal of rain in August. 24th, cold, dark, and rainy; much like a November day. A great crop of salt grass. September was pleasant with considerable rain. 9th and 10th, great heat. A white frost 22d. First of October cool and pleasant. 10th, heavy frost; there has been more or less frost every morning for a week. 15th, 90 in the shade. Four inches of rain fell November 2. 12th, snowing all day; much wet and little pleasant weather during the month. First week in December moderate; later cool, with some snow. Heavy snow 31st. There has been frost every month this year. Bartlett pears netted 75 cts. per bbl.; hay, \$10 at the barn; corn, 40 cts. per bush.; granulated sugar,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  cts. per lb.; potatoes, 60 cts.; wages of men, from \$15 to \$18 per month with board. Day labor has for many years been \$1.50 without board. Not a large crop of apples, which were of poor quality; sold at \$2 per bbl.

1898. January 3, coldest day thus far of the winter; zero weather 8th; snow going away; sleighing spoiled; 10 inches of snow fell 26th; very cold. On the 31st began one of the most severe and heavy snowstorms ever known here, which brought all business to a standstill throughout New England. It was followed by very cold weather; 20 below on morning of February 3. It cost this town nearly \$600 to open the roads and make them passable, as they had to be shoveled nearly the entire length. Rain fell on the 12th, which settled the snow very much. 16th, a cold, drifting snow. Three days' rain 21st, 22d, and 23d. Fair last of the month. March 5, five inches of snow fell. 12th, snow going fast; roads muddy. The month of March was very pleasant; in fact, the pleasantest of the whole year. A great deal of rough weather with much rain in April. 17th, grass very green. May 8, it has been very cold and wet for the past few weeks; spring work very backward. 22d, apple trees in bloom; a very general bloom. 29th, the sun has not been visible for the past week, raining nearly all the time, 6 inches having fallen. First week in June cold and rainy. The pear bloom nearly all blighted. Warm last of the month. July 2, 3, and 4, intensely hot. 4, a tornado visited Hampton Beach, which blew down buildings, causing loss of life. A boat was capsized; 5 persons drowned; 4 of them were from Kensington. A thunder-shower 21st; the buildings of D. C. Hawes of this town and those of D. E. Palmer of Kensington destroyed by fire. One of the largest crops of hay ever known; poor weather to get it in July; much damaged hay; much haying yet to be done first of August; many haying when the weather would admit all the month. A great deal of rain fell during August. September, very hot first of the month; more heat than usual during the month, with some rain. Some pleasant weather and a great deal of rain in October. A good but not a general crop of apples, which sold from \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl. November 2, Miss Florence Healey fatally burned from her clothes taking fire. 12th, it has frozen considerably for the past two nights. It was wet during November with little pleasant weather. 27th, one of the heaviest snowstorms ever known

so early in the season, which was badly drifted; it required two or three days' labor to open the roads. Great loss of life and property along the New England coast. The "City of Portland" lost with all on board, 140 in number. December 4, heavy rain at night, which carried off a great deal of the snow and spoiled the sleighing. This was followed by cold; 10 below on the 14th. 23d, snow going fast. 31st, a disagreeable day; rain which turned to snow. Thus ends a year of little pleasant weather, with a great deal of loss of life and property in this immediate vicinity.

## JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

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JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER was born in Haverhill, Mass., December, 1807. He was a lineal descendant of Rev. Stephen Bachiler and Capt. Christopher Hussey, which was to him a source of pride. He took a lively interest in the home of his ancestors, and in the welfare of this town. In his boyhood days he spent considerable time in this vicinity, and was familiar with the country scenes about here. It has been said that many of the beautiful descriptions in his writings are of places located between Great hill and the Merrimack river. He made an annual pilgrimage to this town every year from 1860 until his death in 1892. He passed the summer of 1892 with a few of his intimate friends at the house of Miss Sarah A. Gove, where he died September 7. The death of Mr. Whittier has caused considerable interest to be felt in the place where he died. Hundreds yearly visit the house, which has now become a place of great historic interest. Miss Gove's place is called "Elmfield," a picture of which appears in this book.



ELMFIELD.



## OLD-TIME CUSTOMS.

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THE early settlers had few of the conveniences and comforts which every one now considers necessary for the enjoyment of life. They were largely dependent for the supply of their wants upon the products of their farms, which were utilized by their own labor. But little food was purchased. Meats were obtained from the flesh of animals killed upon the farm. Ice was not used. Refrigerators were unknown. Often portions of the animal killed were loaned to the neighbors, which were repaid in kind when animals were killed by them. In this way the fresh meat supply was kept up for a long time by the killing of one animal. The other parts were salted and kept for a number of months before all was eaten. Nearly every family had a beef and a pork barrel, from which most of the meat used in summer was taken. Meats were not expected upon the table every day as at the present time. As late as 1850 butcher's carts, now so common, were almost unknown. Nahum Osgood of Amesbury was about the only one who drove through this and neighboring towns. He did not sell a great amount, as people considered it expensive to patronize a butcher's cart. Most families found it necessary to practice strict economy in the expenditure of money.

The chimney was very large, occupying a relatively large amount of the space inside the house. The fireplace was large enough to accommodate logs four feet in length, and was oftentimes larger than this. In making a fire a backlog a foot or more in diameter was placed against the back of the fireplace. A forestick was placed across the andirons in front; between these wood was placed, and a hot fire was the result, which threw out a great deal of heat and gave the room a cheerful appearance. I have seen large stones used instead of a backlog, and an iron bar laid on the andirons in front in place of the forestick. The houses were not made very tight. Ample ventilation was had by the constant current of air which was passing up the chimney. A long seat made of boards,

with a high back to keep off the wind from behind, was placed before the fire. On this the family sat. This was called a "settle." In sitting before an open fire it was often complained that while one was roasted in front he was frozen in the rear. This was more healthy than the close and overheated rooms of later times.

At night when the family retired, any of the fire that remained was carefully covered with ashes, and was expected to keep until morning to kindle the fire for the next day. This was called "raking up the fire." Calculation was made to have fire enough to cover up every night, so that it need not be lost. If the fire did not keep some one would go with a foot stove to the neighbors, if they lived near, and borrow some fire. If this was inconvenient resort was had to the tinder box. Tinder was made by charring cotton or linen rags. The box containing this was kept in a receptacle made in the side of the fireplace, by leaving out a couple of bricks. By striking fire with flint and steel, the tinder was set on fire. Home-made matches, which had been dipped in melted brimstone, were set on fire by touching the burning tinder, and in this way a fire was obtained. Sometimes fire was kindled by flashing powder in the pan of a flint-lock musket, which would set paper on fire. Friction matches did not come much into use until 1832.

The cooking was done over and before an open fire; boiling was done by suspending kettles with hooks which were upon the crane, of different lengths to accommodate the height of the fire. An adjustable hook which was called a "trammel" was sometimes used. In early times meat was cooked by passing an iron rod called a spit through it. This was laid on the andirons in front of the fire; by repeated turning and exposing on all sides it was evenly cooked. Another way was to suspend the meat and poultry by a line before the fire; by twisting the line hard it would slowly unwind. Some one had to be in attendance to turn the meat often. The writer recollects when he was set to do this. A dish was placed underneath to catch the drip. Sometimes the line would burn off, and have to be replaced before the cooking could be completed. Later, meats and poultry were roasted in a tin kitchen which was of cylindrical form, made of tin, two or more feet in length, and fifteen inches in diameter, open in front. The meat was placed upon a spit, one end of which was passed through a hole made in the end, and the other passed through a slot in the other end so as to suspend the meat in the center of the enclosed space. It was then placed before the fire, the bright surface inside reflecting the heat

powerfully upon whatever was to be cooked. On the end of the spit was a crank which could be so adjusted as to hold it in any position. By frequent turnings the cooking would be done evenly on all sides. There was a door in the back side which could be opened to allow the basting to be done. The gravy fell into the bottom where there was a small spout at one end. By tipping up, this could be turned out into a dish.

Potatoes and eggs were roasted by wrapping them in wet paper, placing them in ashes, and then covering them with hot coals. In half an hour or so they would be well cooked. Potatoes cooked in this way, with a little salt, were very nice eating.

At first bread and other things were cooked in a Dutch oven, which was suspended over the fire. It was a shallow cast-iron kettle, with a cover of the same material. The things to be cooked were placed in it, and the cover filled with live coals. It was used for both baking and frying. I have seen a Dutch oven, but never saw it in use. Before cooking stoves came into use bread, pies, etc., were baked before an open fire in a tin baker. This was a box made of tin twenty inches or so in length, the bottom, about a foot wide, inclining forward about twenty-two and one half degrees and set on legs. It had a perpendicular back four or five inches in width; the top was similar in shape to the bottom; it had a sheet-iron bake-pan suspended between them. When the baker was set before the fire at a suitable distance the bright inclined surfaces, top and bottom, reflected the heat with great power upon the material to be cooked. The greater part of the bread eaten by the writer before coming to his majority was baked in a tin baker. The baker first came into use about 1830. Bannock, made from corn meal mixed with water and spread about an inch in thickness upon a tin plate or trencher, was baked before the fire by setting it on an incline, the top a couple of inches back from the bottom. When baked and made into milk toast it was considered a dish fit to be "set before a king."

Stoves were known as early as 1790, but did not come into general use until many years after. Box stoves for heating churches and schoolrooms were the first to be introduced, about 1820. Before this schoolrooms were heated by an open fire, and churches were not heated at all. The only fire in the churches at that time was carried in by women in foot stoves. Cooking stoves were not much used about here before 1840. Those first introduced were simple in construction, and in no way as efficient in their work as

those of the present time. Joshua Getchell of Exeter manufactured and put up many of the first cook stoves ever used in this town.

The brick oven was in nearly every house. At first the means for regulating the fire and retaining the heat were imperfect. A sheet-iron blower was set up on an incline before the mouth to make the fire burn more briskly, and when heated it was set in close to keep in the heat. It had a wooden door which closed outside of this. Afterward the cast-iron oven mouth, with a damper in the door and another in the top to retain the heat, came into use. This proved a great saving in fuel and heat. In heating the oven dry pine wood, which had been split and seasoned out of doors for a short time and then housed, was considered a necessity for the best results. In heating the oven it was considered hot enough when the black was all burned off the roof, and the whole inside had assumed a uniform light color. The fire was then removed with a long-handled iron shovel made for the purpose. The handle and blade were both of iron. The bottom was swept with a broom made of hemlock boughs. The process of removing the fire and getting it ready for use was called "clearing the oven." The things to be cooked were then put in,—brown bread made from rye and Indian meal, drop cakes made with milk and eggs and wheat flour, which were placed directly upon the bricks and when done and eaten hot with butter were considered a great luxury. Beans, meats, potatoes, pies, and many other things were cooked in the oven at the same time. After the introduction of cook stoves many considered beans and brown bread baked in a brick oven much superior to those baked in a stove oven. The oven was often used to smoke hams and bacon in. This was done by making a slow fire of corn cobs, and continuing it for two or three weeks. This was considered an injury to the oven, as it softened the mortar, and in time did damage.

Well-to-do families who were reputed to be good livers made it a rule to heat the oven daily, and a good supply of dry pine wood was kept on hand at all times for this purpose. When the oven was heated daily not as much fuel was necessary, as much of the heat was retained in the adjoining brickwork.

The Franklin fireplace was invented by Benjamin Franklin. It was made of iron and set out into the room, and was connected with the chimney by a funnel a foot or more in length. The frame was often of a pretty and ornamental design. It had a large iron hearth, on which an open fire was kept. As it was all in the room,

more of the heat was retained. In other respects, its practical operations were much the same as in the ordinary fireplace.

The custom for individuals to have middle names, now so common as to be almost universal, was in the early history of the town unknown. The first instance we find upon the record was in 1760, when the name of Daniel Chase Green appears for one year. The next is that of Nathaniel H. Dodge, in 1768, which continues until his death in 1830. There are but two names on the invoice book of 1800, viz.: Christopher T. Chase and Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge. As late as 1830 there are but twelve names on the list who have a middle name. Since then there has been a large increase, until those having no middle name are the exception.

The skins of the animals which were killed upon the farm were tanned into leather. It took a year or more to do this by the old process, but it produced an excellent quality of leather which did good service when made up by the itinerant shoemakers who went about doing that kind of work. At the beginning of the century top boots were not in general use. Leggings, called "buskins," were knit, and reached from the knee to the foot with the bottom widened to cover the shoe. They were tied down with leather strings which went under the instep and came up and were tied on the top of the foot. I can recollect when nearly all the old men wore buskins. Boots made by crimping in the ankles were not in use before 1805. They were called "Suarrow" boots, named for the Russian general of that name. Pegged boots and shoes were introduced at about the same time. There was much prejudice against them at first. The utmost economy was practiced in those times. Nearly all the young people and some of the older ones went barefoot during the summer. In going to church the girls and young women often walked a number of miles to meeting on Sunday. They wore heavy shoes or went barefooted, carrying their morocco shoes in their hands until near the church, where they were put on. This was done to save wear.

Clothing was made from flax and wool produced upon the farm. Many of the women were capable of taking the wool as it came from the sheep, cleansing, carding, spinning into yarn, and weaving into cloth, then cutting and making the clothes for the family. The carding was done with hand cards similar to those used for carding cattle, only a little larger and of finer mesh. When carding machines came into use and the rolls were produced by machinery, it was feared that the women would become lazy by being relieved of

so much work. The rolls were spun into yarn upon the hand wheel. Five skeins was considered a good day's work. The yarn was woven into cloth on the hand loom, which was a ponderous affair and occupied a great deal of room. The yarn which went lengthwise of the cloth had to be drawn into the harness by hand; that which went the other way came from the shuttle. The yarn which was in the shuttle was wound upon short quills, which were pieces of elder three inches in length with the pith punched out. The quills were wound on a wheel called a "quill wheel," which made a great deal of noise. This work was done by children or some attendant, while the woman of the house was weaving. Weaving was hard work. Five or six yards were considered a good day's work. Cotton was sometimes bought and worked in about the same manner as wool. When the yarn was to be knit it was generally colored before using. The dye pot was of earthen-ware and had its place in the chimney corner just inside the fireplace. It was covered with a piece of board or plank on which the children often sat. The dye was made of indigo dissolved in urine. Into this the yarn was put and remained until it was colored. When the yarn was wrung out, or the contents disturbed, the odor which arose had no resemblance to the balmy breezes from "Araby the blest." Nutshells and many other things were used to color cloth. The cloth for men's wear was called "fullered cloth." After it was woven it was taken to the clothier, where it was fullered, dyed, sheared, and pressed. That worn by women was simply dyed and pressed, and was called pressed cloth. Baize without any filling or napping was woven for women's use. In my boyhood days many of the men wore short jackets made of green baize. Some of the women wove bed covers which showed a great deal of taste and ingenuity in the designs of the figures upon them.

Flax was grown upon the farm. In the fall it was pulled and placed upon the ground, where it remained a number of months until the woody portion was rotted and the fiber became pliable. When it had arrived at the right stage it was broken by a clumsy arrangement called a flax brake, which rid the fiber of the woody parts. After the fiber was separated it was "swingled," which was done by beating it with a wooden paddle called a swingling knife. When it had been prepared for the comb, it was then drawn repeatedly over the comb, which was made of nail rods. The teeth were pointed and about six inches in length, seven rows with twelve in each row. The combing took out the short and broken portions,

which was called tow. The tow was sometimes spun into wrapping twine. When the flax had been combed sufficiently it was put upon the distaff and spun. The linen wheel was about twenty inches in diameter, and was operated by the foot resting upon a treadle. The wheel had two grooves in the circumference, one to receive a band to drive the fliers, the other to drive the spool with a quicker motion to take up the thread. The thread when spun and woven was made into shirts, sheets, table covers, dresses, handkerchiefs, strainer cloths, etc. Shoe thread was made from linen. Shoes at that time were generally sewed. Ropes were often homemade and were of linen. In the summer men wore tow and linen clothes. A cloth made of cotton and linen was called fustian.

The cider mill was upon a great many of the farms where the apples, which were mostly natural fruit, were made into cider. This was a common drink and found a place upon the table three times a day with each meal, and was carried into the field to quench thirst forenoon and afternoon. The hired men of those days assumed to be unable to labor without a liberal supply of cider, as water seldom agreed with them. The drawing and putting the cider upon the table usually fell to the younger members of the family, and was generally considered an irksome task. In some cases it was made the rule that the one who got up the latest in the morning should draw the cider for the day. Cider which had been drawn for a little time and had become warm was not considered fit to drink. Any which remained in the mug was emptied into a barrel kept for the purpose in the cellar, and was soon converted into vinegar. In this way the family supply of vinegar was made and kept up, and it was generally of the best quality.

The tallow candle was used for light in the evening. When this was supplemented by a blazing fire in the fireplace it gave the room a cheerful appearance. Most of the candles were "dips," although a few were run in moulds made for the purpose. All the tallow which came from the animals killed upon the farm was carefully saved. It was tried out and rendered by heating. The liquid thus obtained was put in pans to cool. When enough had been accumulated it was placed in a large kettle and melted. The candle wicking was made of cotton, and was bought. It came in balls. The wicking was cut twice the length of the candle and doubled over a stick made for the purpose and then twisted together. These sticks were two feet in length and half an inch in diameter. Six wicks were placed upon each stick, and as many used as would

hold all the candles to be made at one time. Two sticks six or eight feet in length, often old rake handles, were used for supports. These were placed upon two chairs and about eighteen inches apart. On these the sticks were placed with the wicks hanging down. By taking a couple of the sticks in the hand the wicks were placed in the hot tallow until they were soaked. When all had been thus treated dipping began. Each time a little tallow adhered, which was allowed to cool. Care was taken not to allow them to remain in the hot tallow long enough to melt off what had already cooled. While the dipping was going on the candles were suspended where a draft of air would pass over and cause them to cool quickly. Care was taken not to have the candles touch each other. The dipping continued until the candles were large enough for use. If the tallow in the kettle became too cool to work well, some boiling water was put in which went to the bottom and kept the tallow above warm enough to work. The tallow candle made a dim light, and was disagreeable, as it smoked considerably and required constant snuffing or cutting off of the burnt portions of the wick. A little contrivance called "snuffers" was used for this purpose, in which the portions of the wick cut off were retained, and this was emptied from time to time as the receptacle became filled. Those who have been used to the bright illumination of the present time can have little conception of the days of tallow candles.

A better light was made by burning sperm oil, or whale oil, as it was sometimes called. There were some things about that not wholly agreeable. The oil had a disagreeable smell, and was often on the outside of the lamp. The wicks required trimming daily, and did not light readily. Lard oil was also used and had about the same capacity to make light as the sperm. Astral and solar lamps were used in the parlors for burning these oils, and were often pretty and ornamental.

Burning fluid made from camphine was used and made a bright light. It lighted readily; it was very inflammable, in some cases explosive, and in careless hands was dangerous, and for that reason did not come into very general use.

Kerosene oil began to be used in this town in 1858. At that time it was made from coal and was called coal oil. At first it cost \$1.50 per gallon. Later it was produced by refining crude petroleum, and sold as low as ten cents per gallon. It has come into almost universal use. Its cheapness and efficiency have been of great benefit to all rural homes.

Nearly every family made the soft soap used in washing clothes, floors, etc. All the ashes made were carefully saved and were stored in a dry place. In the spring the mash tub was set up. This tub would hold sixty or seventy gallons. In the bottom a row of bricks were set on edge. On them a framework was placed which was covered with hemlock boughs or straw, over which a porous cloth was placed. The tub was then filled with ashes. If any doubt existed as to the strength of the ashes a little lime was put in. Boiling water was then poured on in small quantities, at frequent intervals. This was allowed to settle. When no more water would be taken it was left to stand an hour or more, when the first lye was drawn. An egg was dropped into the lye; if the egg floated, all was well; good luck was assured, and the good woman's face brightened as all anxiety as to the result was removed. Ashes from any wood except pine and beech were considered good and were used with confidence. Ashes from wood burned in an open fire were considered better than those made in the stove. All the grease which had accumulated during the year was saved and placed in a kettle with some of the lye. These were boiled together, and if it did not separate when cooled, it was soap. When after boiling the lye and grease separated on becoming cold, it was called bad luck, and was the result of using poor ashes and weak lye. The women folks dreaded soap-making, and felt much relieved when it was over. It was one of the hardest days of the year, and night found them very tired. It was made a point to have the soap-making precede the spring cleaning, and not make any second cleaning on this account necessary.

People generally rode on horseback to church and elsewhere to do business. Often the man rode on the saddle and the woman on a pillion behind him. To assist in mounting and dismounting horse blocks were used at the church and in other public places. Some of the stone ones are yet to be seen. Small articles were carried in saddle-bags, balanced one on each side of the horse. Grain was carried to mill laid across the horse's back, half in each end of the sack. Some have been heard of who put the grain in one end of the bag and a stone in the other to make it balance. Most all light carrying was done on horseback, as wagons and carriages had not come into use. My grandfather brought seventy young apple trees from Kingston before him on the horse's back. These afterward became an orchard.

In the early days baked pumpkin and milk was a favorite dish. A hard-shelled pumpkin had a hole cut in the stem end large enough to admit the hand. The seeds and inside tissue were carefully removed; the piece cut out was replaced, and the pumpkin was then put in a hot oven. When cooked it was filled with new milk and the contents were eaten with a spoon. When emptied the shells were often used as a receptacle for balls of yarn, remnants of cloth, and other small articles. Bean porridge was another dish which was quite popular. It was often made in large quantities in cold weather, and was considered to grow better with age. Hence the old saying,—

Bean porridge hot;  
Bean porridge cold;  
Bean porridge best  
When nine days old.

Before iron shovels came much into use a shovel was made of oak, and the edges were shod with iron. They were called shod shovels, and were in general use about 1800 and a little later. Hay and manure forks were made of iron by the blacksmith. They were heavy, had large tines which bent easily, and were almost always loose in the handle. It took a great deal of strength to use them. They bore no resemblance to the light steel forks of the present day in doing easy work. Hoes were made by the blacksmith and were made of iron and laid with steel. When they had become worn they frequently were resteeled. There were many blacksmiths who could and did make axes, scythes, knives, etc. Benjamin Pike of this town was one of them.

When help was wanted upon the farm the son of some neighbor who was not as well off, or who had not work enough to profitably employ all his sons, could be hired. He became one of the family, took an active interest in his employer's business, and in not a few instances married his daughter, and later with his wife succeeded to the ownership of the farm. If help was wanted in the house, some girl in the neighborhood was willing to accept the place. She was strong and ready, capable and honest, and in the absence of her mistress was able to take the lead. She was not looked upon as a menial, and often established herself permanently by becoming the life partner of the son. Girl help worked for low wages. Fifty cents per week and board for the whole year was a common price.

Clocks were not in use in every house before 1800, and for some years later. Watches were rare and expensive. The clocks first

introduced were the long ones reaching from the floor to the ceiling. Some were more expensive than others, being of handsome design, having inlaid faces upon which the day of the month and the phases of the moon were shown. The cost of these clocks was from fifty to one hundred dollars and upward. Some of the latter, if in good condition, would sell at the present time for much more than the original cost. There were a number of clock makers who sold clocks in this town. Balch of Newburyport made quite a number of them. One of them, in the Leavitt family and owned by Thomas Leavitt, Esq., at the time of his death in 1852, was in continuous use for eighty-eight years before any repairs became necessary. At the end of that time one of the lines gave way. Noon marks and sun dials were used before clocks became common. In fair weather by means of these the time could be computed with considerable accuracy, but they were of no use at night or in cloudy and stormy weather. To accommodate those who had no time-pieces, the town bell was rung at noon and at 9 p. m., so that dinner and bed time could be easily determined, and no one need suffer unnecessarily for want of food or sleep. Because many had no means of telling the time, was the reason that appointments were made for early candlelight.

Early in June came the annual sheep washing. The sheep were driven to a pond or below some mill, as rapid running water was considered better than that which was still. The sheep were taken one at a time by men and boys into the swift running water as it came from under the wheel. The sheep was turned upon its back, with one hand holding the forelegs, and the other keeping the head out of the water. The sheep was soused up and down for a number of minutes; then the wool was squeezed between the hands until much of the dirt was washed out. The sheep were then turned into the pasture to dry for a few days before shearing. Washed wool sold for one third more than the unwashed, and this was thought to pay well for doing the work. Afterward the washing became a matter of form, with little attempt to extract much of the dirt. Bayers objected to this and preferred to buy unwashed wool. The practice of washing sheep had little to commend it. The sheep is a timid animal and naturally averse to the water, and the process came near to cruelty. The wool had to be scoured by the manufacturers before using, and the small amount of dirt extracted by washing did not amount to much. It was often an enjoyable occasion to those who did the washing.

It was a custom with most families to gather roots and herbs to be used for medicinal purposes. Catnip, pennyroyal, sage, thoroughwort, spearmint, tansy, elderblows, wormwood, and other plants were saved to be used in case of sickness. Gold thread or yellow root was saved and was a remedy for canker in the mouth. Many of the old women who had reared families of children were skillful in the use of these remedies, and were sent for in case of sickness, and would prescribe teas made from some of the above mentioned plants. The services of the doctor were dispensed with and the patient restored to health without expense. There was much to recommend the practice. There was less danger of injury from these mild remedies than from the use of drugs, and quite often improvement in health resulted. The herbs were cut when in bloom and tied in small bundles which were suspended from the rafters in the garret to dry, which caused a pleasant aromatic smell in the upper part of the house. The practice of gathering herbs to be used for medicinal purposes in the family is now almost unknown.

The well was usually at some distance from the house and often located in an exposed and wind-swept position where a great deal of travel must be done daily over a snowy and slippery path in winter and through mud and wet at other times. Convenience in the location of the well was in too many cases overlooked. From the well all the water used for domestic purposes was brought into the house in pails. A water supply at the sink, either by a pump or running water, was very rare. The water from the well was elevated and drawn with the old well-sweep, which has now become nearly obsolete. The water from an open well was considered more healthy, as it was exposed to the air. The "old oaken bucket" raised by a windlass was also in use. The pumps were made from logs cut upon the farm. Pump makers traveled about with augers to make and repair pumps for such as were in need. Ready-made pumps with fancy tops came into use about 1850, and the chain pump a little later. The boring of log pumps, once so common, is now among the lost arts. There has been a great improvement in the matter of water supply, with much saving of labor, over the methods of the olden time, and the amount of water used has been greatly increased.

Sugar was not as generally used and cost a great deal more than it does at the present time. A pound of butter was often bartered for a pound of sugar with the storekeeper. Some families sup-

plied themselves by making maple sugar. Brown sugars of different shades were generally used for cooking and for table use. The light brown was most in favor and was supposed to contain less dirt. The Havana, which came in boxes containing five hundred pounds, was called the best. White sugar was not very common, and was bought in cone-shaped loaves weighing twenty-five pounds each. They came wrapped in strong paper of a dark blue color. The loaf was reduced and crushed for use with a hammer and a large knife. Later the sugar was crushed into irregular pieces before it was offered for sale, and was known to the trade as crushed sugar. The first white granulated sugar ever seen by the writer was at his school boarding place in 1853. It came into use slowly, and was not sold by the grocers generally until a number of years later. The usual retail price of white sugar before the war was ten cents per pound, and for brown sugar from six to eight cents, the lightest colored selling for the highest price. During the war of the Rebellion white sugar at one time was sold three pounds for a dollar. Brown sugar is not now much kept for sale by the grocers as white granulated has almost entirely superseded its use. By improved methods of cultivation, modern machinery, and greater intelligence the cost of sugar has been greatly reduced, and a greater increase in the amount used has resulted.

Flour was not sold in barrels much before 1810, and was not much used by a majority of families until many years later. Bread was made from home grown wheat and from rye and Indian meal, which were ground by the local miller. These were in favor because they did not call for any outlay of money. At first the flour was made from wheat raised in western New York, and was called Genesee. It was put up in barrels which had flat hoops. Ohio flour was put up in barrels which were a little smaller and had round hoops. As the country grew and became more populous the wheat supply was grown further west, and we had "St. Louis," and that which came from Minneapolis. Roller process and Haxall are names which have come into use within a few years. The flour which is sold at the present time is, as a rule, of much better quality than that of the earlier days. It was regarded as a wonderful thing when it was said that a barrel of flour could come from Wisconsin to Boston without change of cars.

In the olden time the use of spirituous liquors was very general by all classes of people. Those who abstained were the rare exception. Occasions where people assembled in numbers were not con-

sidered complete unless it was dispensed with a liberal hand. At weddings, funerals, ordinations, raisings, etc., a good supply of that which cheered, and if taken in sufficient quantities would inebriate, was always expected. When the minister called upon the families of his congregation he would have felt slighted if something had not been set out to welcome him, of which he was a willing partaker, and not a few instances are upon record where the world looked brighter and life more worth living after he had called upon his parishioners and partaken of their hospitality. Cider was made and put in the cellars in large quantities, and was a common beverage. In any old bill for supplies items for liquors formed a large part. Early in the century a few clergymen, of whom Dr. Lyman Beecher was one, in different parts of New England, became convinced that the free use of intoxicating liquors was a great evil, and of immense damage to the community. These men organized temperance societies on the total abstinence plan. In 1840 the Washingtonian movement swept over the eastern states. It required the signing of a pledge to abstain from the use of all spirituous liquors, including cider and wine. In this town a very large number joined in the movement and signed the pledge. This included a majority of the influential men, which created a strong public sentiment. A great improvement was apparent. Drunkenness was despised, and moderate drinking was looked upon with disfavor. The places where liquors had previously been sold in this town were closed. This was made an easy matter as the stages ceased to run about this time and public houses were no longer needed. Cider mills were disposed of, and natural apple trees either grafted or cut down. The most of those who signed the pledge remained steadfast, and the town had a reputation for good order and sobriety second to none other in the state.

Many years ago there were old men clothed in tatters and rags who traveled about calling at the houses and begging for food. They were men of large appetites, and would eat all that was set before them in every house. They were very fond of cider and could dispose of large quantities when they could get it. These men were called old stragglers. They slept in barns and out-houses, and were very disagreeable persons to have about. They were the terror of women and children, although generally harmless, being often demented or mildly insane. They were sometimes paupers who were turned out in summer to shift for themselves and thus save expense to the towns which were chargeable for their support. Later these

persons were confined in the county institutions and not allowed to wander over the country, much to the satisfaction of the dwellers in the rural towns. They were older men than the modern tramp and more deserving of charity. There were a few old women who went about in this way, but they were not as numerous as the men. One colored woman, named Lucy Perose, came to this town frequently. She was afterward found dead in the road in Kensington. There have been but few of the class known as stragglers for the past fifty years.

One hundred years ago the dwellers in the rural towns were much more social and neighborly than at the present time. Then newspapers were few and magazines very rare. The weekly paper published at the county seat was generally the only one seen and read, many families not even reading that, the local paper not being as newsy and interesting as those of the present time. In the absence of reading matter and other means of amusement the neighbors called upon one another, often spending the evenings at each other's houses, where the weather, crops, and local news were discussed before the blazing fire. Checkers and other games were played, and sometimes the young people had a dance in the kitchen. Nuts, apples, and cider were passed around and added much to the pleasure of the occasion. Afternoon visits and tea parties were of frequent occurrence, the women taking their knitting-work or sewing along with them. The social condition of the country towns was better than in these times when people stay at home and read the newspapers and periodicals and see less of their neighbors in a friendly way. People are much more intelligent but less cordial than in the early days.

After a snowstorm, when the roads were filled with snow so as to make traveling by single team difficult or impossible, the roads were broken. All the oxen in the neighborhood were yoked up together with the steers which were untrained, as they could here do some good and become accustomed to the yoke. The team was hitched to a sled and a big log fastened under the forward end. Some of the men drove the oxen, while a good number of men and boys rode upon the sled to weight it. By going once or twice and returning over the road a good path was made, better than could be made in any other way, as the feet of so many cattle trod the snow and made it quite solid. Shovels were not used much except in drifts and deep snow. There were generally oxen enough in every highway district to make a good team. The work was done voluntarily and

no charge made for the service, nearly every one being ready to bear their part of the burden. Only a few were unwilling to aid in the work. When oxen became scarce and many districts had not a single pair, other methods were resorted to, and the work was paid for. There was no shirking under this system, as all the property in the towns was assessed to pay the expense.

Men wore their hair longer than at the present. Hair cutting was almost always done by some member of the family. The round cut, or pumpkin shell, was the general style of hair cut. Those who employed a barber were the rare exception, and barbers not having nearly as much business were much fewer in number than now. Since it has become the almost universal practice to employ professional hair cutters the personal appearance of men has been much improved. The face was clean shaven, which was done once a week, almost always on Sunday morning before going to church. The day of the week could be told with considerable accuracy by the length of some men's beards. Some who cared more for their personal appearance would shave twice a week, and a few rare exceptions were said to shave daily. Beards were not much worn before 1845. Before that time a person with a long beard was sometimes seen, but they were often men whose minds were unbalanced or who were insane. Side whiskers were the first to come in fashion. The full beard came later. There was a great deal of prejudice against wearing beards at first. The mustache without other beard, now so common, is a more recent fashion. There is not as much beard worn as at one time a few years ago.

The title of Mr. was not a universal one as applied to all men at the present time. Where this title appears upon the early records it is intended to convey an idea of superiority in rank over those not so designated, and was often used before a man's name when he was prominent in the church.

For many years after the adoption of the federal constitution, the office of justice of the quorum was one of honor and much sought for. It conferred nearly as much distinction as now attends a justice of the supreme court. There was generally but one in the smaller towns. By the terms of his commission a justice of the quorum had jurisdiction over all the larger and more important cases which could be tried before a justice of the peace, and all such cases were to be tried before him. In recent years this office has lost much of its importance, and is not regarded as being of much value.

During the century now about to close there has been a great change in the style and manner of procuring men's clothing. Then clothing stores where ready-made clothing could be bought were unknown. Most of the clothing was made from wool which was grown upon the farms. The cloth was cut and made up at home. A style of coat quite commonly worn was made some like a modern dress coat, and was called a straight-bodied coat. A frock coat was considered more genteel. Round jackets were much worn and were often made of green baize. Later, a longer one, called a monkey jacket, and made of Rob Roy plaid, was in style. Mrs. Sarah Perkins of Seabrook worked as a tailoress in many families in this town fifty and more years ago. She cut and made garments of all kinds. Sometimes when cloth had been bought for a best suit it was taken to a merchant tailor to be cut, and then made up by the local tailoress. Clothing cost more in those days than at present, when it is better fitted and of more style. The crowd is now much better dressed than formerly. Felt hats came into style soon after 1850. Hats made of felt, upon which an ostrich feather was worn, were called "Kossuth" hats, as a similar hat had been worn by the general during his visit to this country in 1851. Since then the various styles of hats worn have been made of felt. Before felt hats were introduced the tall silk hat was worn by old and young. Whenever there was any considerable gathering of men a great variety of hats could be seen, from the new and shiny through all the stages of wear to those in the last stages of dissolution. Tarpaulin hats, made for wet weather wear, were worn by some men during the entire year. This kind of hat appears to be unknown at the present time. The general appearance of headgear at the present time is a great improvement over that of fifty years ago.

In some towns the selectmen were chosen by "pricking." A number of names were written upon a sheet of paper. This was passed around and each man pricked a hole against the names of his choice. The one having the most pin holes was chosen first selectman, the next highest the second, and the next the third.

When a couple had concluded to marry they made known their intention to the town clerk, who posted a notice of their intended marriage in some one or more of the churches. This was called "being published." By law this notice must be published three Sabbaths before the ceremony was performed, so that any one who knew of any reason why such marriage should not take place might appear and make objection. In this town the publication was made

in the meeting-house where the town clerk attended meeting. There were those of uncertain age whose curiosity caused them to keep a close watch for notices of this kind, and who were sorry when the practice was done away with, which was about fifty years ago.

Within a few years the use of coal has nearly superseded that of wood in most country homes for cooking and heating. It is less work to keep a coal fire, and with the higher price of labor, those who have woodlots find it cheaper to buy the coal than to fit and prepare their own wood. It was the custom during the winter months to cut and move home a year's supply. It was cut sled length and unloaded in a large pile near the house. When the snow was going away it was cut, split, and fitted for use, which took two or three weeks and sometimes more. It was either neatly piled or thrown into large high heaps where the air could circulate through to dry it. In June, when it was partially dried, it was often housed. When treated in this way it had great heating qualities, and was always ready for use. The wood pile did not, as a rule, present a neat and tidy appearance, and was often an eyesore about what would otherwise be well-kept premises. Those who had their wood cut up before the town meeting in March were supposed to be candidates for representative.

Formerly, every one kept a fence against the highway to keep animals which were allowed to run at large from entering and committing depredations upon private property. Horses, cattle, geese, and sometimes hogs were allowed in the roads. The presence of these animals was troublesome, and often resulted in much vexation and bad feeling toward the owners. This town early passed by-laws to restrain this practice, which never seems to have been popular with our people. The evil was lessened to some extent, but was not wholly done away until people refused to fence against the road and depended upon the law to protect them from trespass by animals. This proved an effectual remedy, and now by common consent animals are not allowed to run at large.

The methods of securing the hay crop have undergone great changes within the memory of persons now living. During that period much heavy labor has been transferred from men to horses, to the great advantage and comfort of the former. Then the grass was cut with hand scythes. The men rose in the morning, often before sunrise, and mowed in the cool of the day while the dew was on, as the grass cut easier when wet. About 9 A. M., or a little later, unless there were old men or boys to do the work, all turned to and

spread the swaths. Then the hay which had been cut and cocked the day previous was opened out and spread. Before noon this was turned with a fork. After dinner the hay was loaded upon the carts and taken to the barn to be unloaded and packed away when there was an opportunity to do so. The grass which was cut in the morning was then raked with a hand rake and put in cock. The sun often set before the day's work was completed. The scythes used were often made by the village blacksmith. Some were more skillful than others in shaping and tempering. It was supposed that the more they were hammered the better would be the cutting quality. Later, when the trip hammer was used, it was thought they were not so well tempered as those done by hand. The scythes in use at the present time are much better finished than the handmade ones and are more satisfactory in every way. The scythe snaths were made from trees which had a natural bend, and were not similar in shape nor as easy to use as those of the present time. The pitchforks were made of iron with large blunt tines which bent easily. The fork was usually loose in the handle and required a great deal of strength to work. The light steel fork, such as is now in use, was not known before 1840. They sold at a high price when first introduced. Forked sticks, called spreading sticks, were used to spread swaths before forks became cheap and plenty. The horse-rake was first introduced about 1825, but did not come into general use until some years later. The revolving wooden rake was the first to come. A boy usually rode upon the horse's back to drive, and a man walked behind to operate the rake. Sometimes the man with long reins would manage both horse and rake, but it was hard work. This rake did good work. It did not gather dust in the hay or injure the stubble, and the later rakes have not improved much in this respect. A steel spring tooth rake without wheels came into use about 1845. It gathered a great deal of dust and rubbish among the hay, and for this reason its use was soon abandoned. The Independent wheel rake, made of wood, was introduced in 1849, and was somewhat extensively used for a few years, until it was superseded by the spring-tooth wheel rakes which are now in universal use. The Independent rake did very good work, but was hard on both man and horse. The spring-tooth rakes have been greatly improved since their first introduction, and brought so near perfection as to leave little to be desired. The light loafer, or drag rake, for getting scatterings was used about 1850, although a few of a heavy, clumsy make were in use before. Now nearly every one

uses a horse-rake to gather the scatterings. The first mowing-machine was used in this town in 1854, but they were not perfected enough to come into general use until during the war of the Rebellion, when men had become scarce and labor-saving machinery had to be used. The mowing-machines used at first were imperfect in construction and did not do nearly as satisfactory work as those of the present time, which do good work and are of much easier draft. The horse hayfork, for unloading hay in the barn, was first used soon after 1860, but was not very generally used until twenty years later. The hay carrier and track, to be used in connection with the horse fork so as to deposit the hay in the mow where wanted by horse power, came about 1890. These dispensed with much hard labor in unloading, which was considered the most disagreeable and laborious work connected with haymaking. The hay tedder was in use as early as 1865, but was not generally used until 1880. Its use expedited the work of making hay and saved much labor. The hay loader was first used during the sixties, but never came into very general use. Where conditions are favorable it is fully as valuable as a labor saver as any of the modern improvements.

To properly understand something of the nature of the currency in use in the earlier times before the adoption of federal money, some definition of the terms used may not be out of place.

“Old tenor” was the name of paper issued by Massachusetts in 1737 and by Rhode Island in 1740. Each note bore the declaration that its value was equal to gold and silver coin. “New tenor” was an issue made by Massachusetts in 1741 by authority of an enactment. Some issues by the same state between 1737 and 1741 were called “Middle tenor.” All of these issues became badly depreciated in a short time.

“Sterling” was English money of acknowledged worth, and was gold and silver coin of a standard weight and fineness, which was in every case worth its face value.

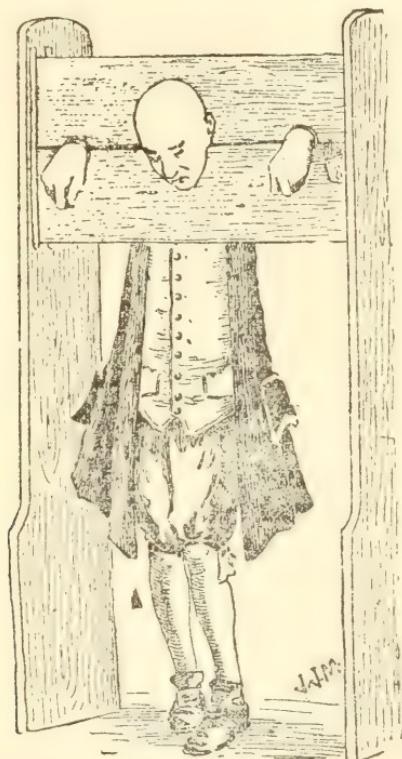
“Lawful money” was money which was by law a legal tender for debts and dues.

“Proclamation money” was similar in character to bills of credit.

“Continental money” was issued by congress during the Revolutionary War, and soon became worthless. Hence the expression, “Not worth a continental.”

“Bills of credit” was paper issued by authority of the state to circulate as money. This is now prohibited by the constitution of the United States, which makes only gold and silver coin a legal tender.

From the time of our national independence until the beginning of the war of the Rebellion, prices were more generally spoken of and quoted in English currency than in our own. Some of the terms and values then in use may be of interest at the present time. Fourpence ha'penny was  $6\frac{1}{4}$  cents; ninepence was  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents; there were silver coins which represented each. There was some sharp practice in the use of fractions. Many exacted an extra half cent. Thrifty people saved these coins and often passed four of the former and two of the latter for twenty-five cents, often gaining a cent by



THE PILLORY.

this. When these coins had been worn smooth by long usage, and the inscription gone, they had a deep cross marked on them, when they were passed for five and ten cents respectively. When this was done the party who lost the difference was not well pleased. A shilling was  $16\frac{2}{3}$  cents, generally 17 cents were exacted; two shillings were  $33\frac{1}{3}$  cents; two and threepence,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents; three and ninepence,  $62\frac{1}{2}$  cents; four and sixpence, 75 cents; five shillings,  $83\frac{1}{3}$  cents; five and threepence,  $87\frac{1}{2}$  cents; seven and sixpence, \$1.25;

nine shillings, \$1.50; ten and sixpence, \$1.75; fifteen shillings, \$2.50; sixteen and sixpence, \$2.75. These terms, once in common use, are seldom heard at the present time.

A description of some of the early methods of punishment may prove interesting. The pillory was a common punishment in Great Britain for forestallers, users of false weights and measures, common scolds, political offenses, perjury, forgery, sedition, etc. The pillory was set up in a public place, and those pilloried were exposed to the derision of passers-by. Its use was abolished in 1837. It does not appear to have been used in this country.



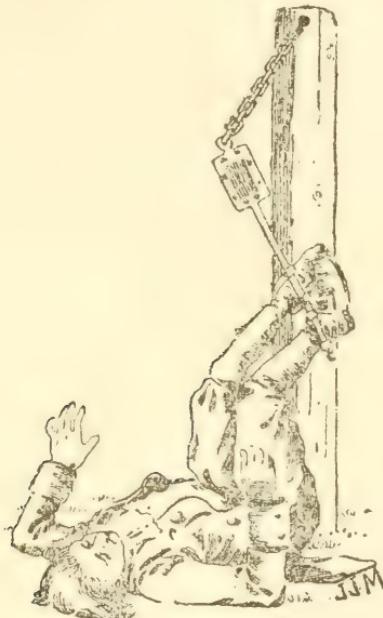
IN THE STOCKS.

Stocks were for the punishment of petty offenses, and were retained in rural communities in England until a recent date. The stocks were in existence in this town, and were located back of the meeting-house built in 1768, as was the whipping post. There is no record that either was ever used. Joshua Vickery had an unpleasant experience in the stocks, which is mentioned elsewhere. Tradition says that a negro, who was caught stealing around the stage house at the hill, was sentenced to be whipped, which was done by Nathan Moulton, who was constable. No one who knew Captain Moulton would doubt but the lashes were well laid on.

Bilboes were long bars of iron having movable shackles secured in place by a lock, in which the feet of prisoners were confined. This was a common method of punishment on shipboard. Edward

Gove, in his letter from Portsmouth jail which appears elsewhere, said he was in the bilboes.

Many years ago large numbers of cattle were raised and fattened in this and the adjoining towns which found sale at Brighton and Danvers. These cattle were known in the market as "Hampton steers," and were considered to be the best cattle which came to the market, and for this reason commanded the highest price, contracts often being made which called for a certain number of



LYING BY THE HEELS IN THE BILBOES.

Hampton steers. The large amount of Indian corn formerly raised in the Hamptons may have had something to do with the excellence and good quality of the beef. In addition to the cattle which were raised here, large numbers were purchased in the fall from the droves which came from the north and east, which were driven through the town in large numbers every fall. Sometimes several hundred were driven through here in a single day. The cattle purchased were fed through the winter upon the hay and grain produced upon the farm, and in addition to this considerable grain was sometimes bought. The cattle thus fed were sold in spring for beef, often at a good profit, besides making a large amount of good manure to keep up the fertility of the farm. Fifty years ago the feeding of cattle for beef was one of the leading features of our farming.

## SCHOOLS.

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IN 1647, when New Hampshire was a British province, a law in relation to public schools was enacted, of which the following is a part:

It is ordered that every township in the jurisdiction, after the Lord has increased them to the number of fifty householders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their town to teach all children as shall resort to him to read and write, whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in general by way of supply, as the major part of those that ordered the prudentials of the town shall appoint, provided those that send their children be not oppressed by paying much more than they can have them taught for in other towns.

And it is further ordered that when any town shall increase to the number of one hundred families or householders they shall set up a grammar school, the master thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they be fitted for the University [which meant Harvard College], provided that if any town neglect the performance thereof above one year then every such town shall pay £5 to the next school till they shall perform this order.

In 1719 an act was passed which provided that—

Every town within this province having the number of fifty householders or upwards, shall be constantly provided with a schoolmaster to teach children and youth to read and write, and when any town or towns shall have the number of one hundred families or householders there shall be a grammar school set up and kept in every such town, and by some discreet person of good conversation, well instructed in the tongues, who shall be procured to be the master thereof, and every such schoolmaster to be suitably encouraged and paid by the inhabitants.

Hampton Falls was not behind the other towns in its interest in school matters. There was probably a school kept here before the town was separated from the old parish, as we find them asking for their share of the school rates, which request was denied. The schoolmaster was said to have performed religious services in the

church for some little time before the first minister, Mr. Cotton, was settled.

From the earliest incorporation of the town the school was generally kept in two places, which were designated at the parish meeting each year. At first the school was kept for five months in a year; afterward, the time was increased to six months or more. The schools received attention at every annual meeting as to where and how long they should be kept, and judging from the votes which were passed, they were considered only as second in interest and importance to the providing of preaching and the support of the minister.

In 1756, it was voted that the grammar school for the parish for the ensuing year should be kept at one stated place, and all those living more than a mile and a half away be allowed their proportion of the school money to provide schooling among themselves. In 1756, John Janvrin was paid sixty-three pounds to keep the grammar school in this town. He probably continued to keep it for a number of years after, as he was rated here until 1767, when he became a citizen of Seabrook.

Mar. 30, 1747. At a meeting of the selectmen to agree with a schoolmaster, we agreed with Mr. John Smith for to keep a grammar school in this parish for ten months, at the rate of one hundred and sixty pounds, old tenor, for a year. The time he is to keep each day is three hours forenoon and afternoon, he to be allowed Lecture days and publick days in the parish,—half a day or a whole day as circumstances shall be.

Mr. Smith appears to have taught in the town three or four years.

1742. Agreed that Meschech Weare keep school six months in the insueing year for £40 0s. 0d.

	£	s.	d.
1760, Pd. Mr. Merrill for keeping school.....	162	15	0
Pd. for schooling on Exeter road.....	47	5	0
Pd. for schooling on Drinkwater road.....	47	10	6
Pd. for schooling at Byfield.....	37	0	0
Pd. for schooling on Hoyt's road.....	25	0	3

Hoyt's road was in the west part of what is now Seabrook and was named from Capt. Ephraim Hoyt.

1787. Mr. Nath<sup>l</sup> Weare began to keep school and to continue keeping for five months at £3 per month, provided he makes the rates and enters them.

1800, Pd. Schoolmaster Sleeper for keeping school 4 months....	\$40.00
Ditto for boarding himself eight weeks.....	9.33
1802, Pd. Schoolmaster Night for keeping school five months and 15½ days.....	60.04

This was probably Caleb Knight, who came here from Boston. We have given the above items from the selectmen's accounts to show something about the price paid teachers in those times, but we know little about the actual amount paid because of the depreciated condition of the currency. The terms old tenor, proclamation money, and lawful money, do not convey to us any definite ideas. After 1795, the accounts are kept in the denomination of federal money, which is supposed to be good for its face value.

During the Revolutionary War the schools were shortened but not wholly abandoned. The expense and burden of the war was so heavy that the tax-payers felt unable to supply the usual amount of schooling, but when the war was over we find the schools receiving a great deal of attention. They were now kept in three places and for six months in the year.

We are unable to point, as they do in some towns, to any one teacher who was employed for a long series of years, and whose work and influence did much to form and direct the sentiment of the town. Among the earliest teachers we find the names of Janvrin, Levi Healey, David and Tilton French, and later Jonathan Severance and Prof. John P. Marshall. David French afterward kept a store in Amesbury. Prof. John P. Marshall has been connected with Tufts College since its organization. In 1847, Morrill M. Coffin began to teach school in this town and continued to do so for several years after.

Among the duties of the school teachers prior to 1840 and a little later was the making and mending of pens. The pens in those days were made from quills taken from the wings of geese. It required considerable skill and experience to make a good pen from such material. The teacher was called upon to make and mend a great many pens in a day. The best pens were made from quills which had been boiled in oil and were called Dutch quills. These were bought in the stores. In addition to this the teacher was expected to set a copy in each pupil's writing book. Many of the earlier teachers believed in corporal punishment and administered the *oil of birch* with a great deal of unction, sometimes to the injury of the pupil and the indignation of the parents. Jonathan Severance was severe in this respect.

The town at its annual meeting chose a prudential committee whose duty it was to hire the teachers, provide wood, etc., receive the money from the selectmen, and pay the teachers. The office of prudential committee was often sought for with the intention of hiring some relative or friend as a teacher. The choice of teacher too often turned on who was committee to hire, and not on the merit of the candidate. The superintending committee was generally elected at the town meeting. If the meeting failed to elect, they were appointed by the selectmen. This committee usually consisted of three; in later years there was oftentimes but one. The duties were to examine and qualify the teachers and to have a general oversight of the schools, visiting them at the commencement and close and as often during the term as inclination and leisure prompted. The day when the committee came in at the close of the term was one dreaded by the scholars. The committee was expected to make some remarks in closing, which were often long and tedious. Rev. Zebulon Jones was a man who was much dreaded as a committee man by the scholars. The superintending committee was often put into a delicate position when teachers had been employed and sent to them to be qualified. While candidates thus sent might pass a good examination as far as their attainments were concerned, yet the superintending committee might feel almost certain that from other causes they would be unsuccessful as teachers. To reject the applicant would make hard feelings; to allow them to proceed would mean failure. For fear of making enemies they were generally permitted to pass. Under the law passed in 1885, the same board hire and qualify the teachers, which is a great improvement in this respect.

By the law of 1889, all the text-books used in the public schools of the state are to be furnished at the expense of the several towns. It was also provided that the books should be selected by the school boards, and when text-books had been selected and introduced there was to be no change under five years. Formerly there were frequent and repeated changes in text-books, which was a severe tax upon parents and a hardship on those in humble circumstances. The agents of publishing houses would often, by presents to the committee and offering an even exchange for old books, succeed in making frequent changes. It did not make any difference to the agents if their books were introduced at a loss. The after sales soon made up for this, as there was an immense profit on the sales of school books, which sold far above cost. To remedy this the

legislature passed a law to prevent frequent changes, which corrected this evil to a certain extent.

There were no janitors in those early days. It was the custom for the larger boys to take turns in building the fire in the morning in season to warm the house before the exercises commenced.. Just before the school closed in the afternoon the master announced the name of the boy who was to make the fire next morning. The larger boys cut or sawed the wood and fitted it for the stove. The smaller boys carried it in and piled it up. The larger girls swept the house at noon, and were supposed to do it every day and take turns. The broom worn to the quick on one side and running to a point on the other was a familiar object to be seen around the school room where this system was practiced. A new broom soon assumed that shape after a little use.

The summer schools were generally kept by lady teachers, as the children were smaller and easier to manage, but in winter a man was employed. The big boys who had been at work on the farm all summer were often insubordinate and required a strong arm to keep them in subjection. In some cases the boys succeeded in ejecting the master from the schoolhouse, which ended his term of service. Now the winter as well as the summer schools are generally taught by lady teachers. The big boys have become civilized enough to behave without the application of brute force. When any do not yield to proper authority the school board suspend them, and this is not often found necessary.

The free text-book law removes the burden from the individual and places it upon the town, where it is more easily carried. In 1828, a law was enacted by the legislature taxing the discount banks in the state to the amount of one half of one per cent for the purpose of raising a fund for the benefit of the common schools. The money thus raised was called the literary fund, and is paid to the towns in proportion to the amount of their state tax. This law is still in operation, and the greatly increased amount of bank capital now in the state makes a large sum to be devoted to the literary fund. The proportion paid to Hampton Falls for 1895 was ninety-five dollars and twenty-five cents.

This town has always been liberal in appropriating money for the support of schools. The instances are few when more money has not been raised than was required by law. This, with the literary fund from the state and the dog tax remaining at the end of every two years, has made an exceedingly liberal appropriation.

In 1832, the following vote was passed:

The instructors employed to keep the schools shall be examined by a man who has a liberal education, as the law requires.

### SCHOOLHOUSES.

The first we find in relation to a school in this town is a vote passed in a town meeting at Hampton September 22, 1712. On a request to allow said new parish a schoolmaster, the town declared their mind by the following vote:

That whereas, there is one school appointed by law to be kept in each town, the mind of the town is that the whole town is little enough to maintain the charges of said school, as ought to be kept in the town and therefore shall not exempt any part of the town from paying to the school appointed by law.

If there had been any school kept in Hampton Falls previous to this time it must have been done by voluntary contribution. Where the first schoolhouse was located, or when it was built, we have no means of knowing. In 1720, October 5, there was a town meeting where the following vote was passed on this article:

That the place for setting the schoolhouse should be on Mr. Stanyan's hill.

This was rejected by a poll of all the voters. Robert Row, Sr., dissents. This location meant the town common. At the March meeting in 1721—

It is ordered and agreed upon that ye schoolhouse for the parish shall be built & sett on ye hill, near ye place where ye old fort was, commonly called Prescut's fort. All voted. Jacob Stanyan dissents.

This house was probably built near where the new meeting-house was located in 1768, and where George C. Healey's house now stands. We have proofs that a schoolhouse was there in the early days. The Prescotts lived at that time where Newell W. Healey now lives and on the Brown place opposite. Being some distance from the main settlement, they probably lived in a garrison house, which was then called a fort, to protect themselves from the Indians.

There may have been at this time another schoolhouse at Butler's hill, which is near the residence of Nelson W. Copeland, as we find it voted in 1739—

That the schoolhouse near Mr. Butler's shall be kept in repair at the charge of the parish for the time to come.

A schoolhouse located there would have accommodated a great many living in the south part of the town, now Seabrook. This school was continued there after Seabrook became a separate town. Reuben Batchelder, born in 1777, said that he attended school there.

There appears to have been a movement at one time to build a schoolhouse on the common near the old meeting-house by voluntary contribution, and that Rev. Theophilus Cotton was interested in the matter, but the record is silent as to the result. There was, about 1800, a schoolhouse located on the hill below Kenny brook, probably on land now occupied by the new cemetery. When this house was built we are unable to say, but it was there for many years, and was afterward removed to somewhere near the site of the present schoolhouse on the common. A new house was built in its place in 1839. The old one was then removed to Seabrook and used for a dwelling-house. The present schoolhouse was erected in 1877. The house built in 1839 is now used by C. N. Dodge for a grain house.

In 1755, it was voted that those inhabitants living south of Cain's brook be allowed that part of the school rate raised upon their estates for a school among themselves; also voted that those living above Jeremiah Gove's house be allowed the school rate raised upon their estates. Jeremiah Gove lived on the corner where Sylvanus B. Pervar now lives. This vote applied to those living upon the south road between that point and Kensington line. In 1756, it was voted that the schoolhouse on Exeter road be moved one half a mile toward Exeter, and that the remote parts of the town be allowed their proportion of the school money. The schoolhouse was then moved from its location, near where the meeting-house afterward stood, to a place near Godfrey's corner, where it remained until 1805, when it was moved near to the house of Melcher Ward on the opposite side of the road, a little above where it is now located. In 1818, it was voted to build a new schoolhouse on the location of the old one, and two hundred dollars were appropriated for the purpose. It was built of brick. Joshua Pike was the builder. This house was not comely in appearance, nor had it the classic look such as would indicate a temple of learning. During its construction some students of Phillips Exeter Academy who were out for a lark, coming upon this house in the night mistook it for a fort. Supposing that they were in the enemy's country, they proceeded to attack it with stones and other missiles, doing considerable dam-

age. They were afterward arrested and made to pay for the injury done. The first school the writer ever attended was in this house.

In 1841, it was voted to build a new schoolhouse upon the spot where the old brick schoolhouse now stands. Three hundred and seventy-five dollars were appropriated for the purpose. Joseph Cram was chosen a committee to build. Mr. Cram built the schoolhouse and in addition finished a hall over it. The town considered that he had exceeded his authority and refused to pay for the hall. It was called Washington hall and was used for singing schools, social meetings, and other purposes, and was one of the greatest conveniences ever located in that part of the town. Mr. Cram should have been paid for it. In the winter of 1854-55 this house was destroyed by fire and the present house was erected upon the same spot the following summer. In 1878 the house was removed to its present location on the opposite side of the way, and fitted up with all the then modern improvements and a school yard provided.

At what time the first schoolhouse was built on the middle or Drinkwater road is not recorded. The first house was situated on the southeast side of Cock hill and near its base. Tradition says that a boy named Haskell worked for three days digging around a large stone on the side of the hill, which when sufficiently loosened rolled down and broke through the side of the house, where it remained in the middle of the room.

In 1807 Levi Lane, Esq., deeded a small piece of land upon the corner near where the schoolhouse now stands, and the old schoolhouse was removed about this time on to this lot. This house was said to have been a poor one and not adapted to the use it was put to. It was repaired, clapboarded, and painted with Venetian red in 1819, and was used until 1854. This house did duty long after it should have given place to a better one.

The following is from the superintending school committee's report for 1851:

Perhaps a few only of the citizens of Hampton Falls are aware that there is one schoolhouse in town altogether unsuitable for a schoolroom and something ought to be done forthwith.

In the school report for 1855, the committee regret that parents do not take more interest in visiting the schools, but say that—

Miss Brown, however, has had various, if not numerous, visitors, for we find in her report to the committee that squirrels, mice, toads,

and snakes have made their appearance in her schoolroom during school hours, thus having been visited by bipeds, quadrupeds, insects, and reptiles.

It was voted to build a new schoolhouse, which was done soon after. The town at this time had been districted for two or three years. It was felt that the other two districts had very good houses at the time the districting was done, and this one had nothing worthy to be called a schoolhouse, and under these circumstances something should be done to equalize the burden. The town voted three hundred and seventy-five dollars to aid them. The selectmen paid this money over as directed by vote of the town, and for doing as they were instructed they were all defeated on this issue at the next election. This house was repaired and refurnished in 1879.

In 1871 the south part of the district, having at that time a large number of scholars, became desirous of having a schoolhouse on the south road and wanted the district to build another house there. This was felt to be too much of a burden for the district to assume. A town meeting was called to see if the town would accept the "Somersworth act," which had just been passed, which allowed towns to become one school district. At the second town meeting it was voted to accept the provisions of said act. The town then built a new schoolhouse on the south road, which was a tardy piece of justice. It should have been done a hundred years before.

Before 1850, when the road was built from the schoolhouse to the south road, the children were compelled to come across fields and pastures, and in wet weather their clothes were wet to the knees when they arrived at the schoolroom, which was a serious menace to health and life itself. Since 1871 we have done our school business as one district and generally in a more satisfactory manner than before. When the legislature passed the act in 1885, doing away with school districts, we had been practically under the system then inaugurated for a number of years, and thus were saved from the hard feeling which many towns experienced. In some towns much bad blood was stirred up before this act was fully accepted.

## POSTOFFICE.

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As lately as 1812 the nearest postoffices were at Exeter and Portsmouth. The letters for this town and Hampton were brought from Portsmouth by stage. The postoffice was established at Hampton in 1812, and probably in this town a year or two later. Our first postmaster was Edward Langmaid, who kept the stage tavern and who continued to hold the office until his removal from town in 1823. He kept the office in his house, and the amount of postal matter was at that time small. He was succeeded by Lowell Brown, Jr., who kept the office in the store which was burned and which stood near the brick house. He continued to keep the office until about 1844, when William H. Hills was appointed and removed it to the store now occupied by C. N. Dodge. He continued to keep the office a couple of years or so, until his removal from town (he is still living in Plaistow), when Jacob T. Brown was appointed and removed the office to the house of Thomas Brown, which stood opposite Newell W. Healey's. The office was kept here a few months, but the location was found to be inconvenient to the patrons of the office although it was near the territorial center of the town. It was removed and Cyrus Brown became postmaster, keeping the office at the former place. It continued here until 1853, when James W. Green was appointed and removed the office to a store he had just opened which was connected with his house. Mr. Green kept the office until 1861, when Enoch J. Tilton was appointed and kept the office in the present store until 1866, when James W. Green was again appointed until 1869. Then Enoch J. Tilton was again appointed and continued in the office until his removal from the town in 1870. Since the appointment of Mr. Green in 1853 postmasters have generally been appointed on political grounds. After Mr. Tilton's removal George D. Dodge held the office until 1873, when James H. Sanborn was appointed and kept the office until 1876, when Charles C. Green was appointed. He removed the office to the Green store, where it remained until

his death in 1885. Charles N. Dodge was then appointed, and removed the office to his store where it has since remained, and is kept at the present time.

At first the mail, which was small in amount, was brought by the mail stages. This continued until the stages ceased to run, after which the mail was carried upon the cars. A mail pouch was made up in the Boston office, containing the mail matter for the towns of Hampton, Hampton Falls, Seabrook, and North Hampton. This was delivered at the Hampton station by the morning train which arrived at about the same time as at present. The Hampton postmaster sorted the mail, putting the Hampton Falls and Seabrook mail matter into separate bags. This sorting did not usually take over ten minutes. A messenger with a horse and sulky took the two mails to Hampton Falls and Seabrook, waiting until the two postmasters made up the return mail, which he took back to Hampton in season to go to Boston on the train at half past eleven or thereabouts. The North Hampton mail, which was small, was left until afternoon, when it was taken up and exchanged. Charles P. Akerman was the last messenger who delivered the mail in this way.

In 1853, soon after Mr. Green's appointment, the postal cars were put on and the mail was sorted in the cars in a manner similar to that in use at the present time. Before this we had had only one mail per day which came from Boston. Now we receive two mails a day,—in the morning from the west, and at noon from the east. This continued until 1880, when we received a third mail in the afternoon from the west, which we still have, making three mails each day. This has been considered very good postal accommodations for the size of the town. The business of our office has been increasing for a number of years. The salary of the postmaster in 1890 was reported at two hundred seventy-seven dollars and eighty cents. It has probably increased somewhat since that time, and would be much more if all the mail matter of our people was received and sent from this office.

Perhaps those who know nothing of postal matters, except in their present effective, perfected, and efficient service and the cheapness and simplicity with which it is now rendered, may be interested to know the rates and regulations which were in force at the time our office was established.

On pamphlets not over 50 miles per sheet, 1 cent.  
Over 50 miles and not exceeding 100 miles, 1½ cents.  
Over 100 miles, 2 cents.  
Any distance within the state, 1 cent.  
On newspapers, not over 100 miles each, 1 cent.  
Any distance over 100 miles, 1½ cents.  
Any distance within the state, 1 cent.  
On letters, single, conveyed in the mail by land, not exceeding 40 miles, 8 cents.

Over 40 and not exceeding 90 miles, 10 cents.  
Over 90 and not exceeding 150 miles, 12 cents.  
Over 150 and not exceeding 300 miles, 17 cents.  
Over 300 miles and not exceeding 500 miles, 20 cents.  
Over 500 miles, 25 cents.

And for every double letter, or letter composed of two pieces of paper, double said rates, and every triple letter triple said rates, and every packet weighing one ounce or more at the rate of four single letters for each ounce.

Every single letter passing by sea in the United States packets is 8 cents, double letters 16 cents, triple letters 24 cents, but 6 cents only are charged for those brought in private vessels, and two cents to be added if conveyed by mail into the country.

All newspapers conveyed by mail must be under cover, open at one end, and charged one cent each for any distance not exceeding 100 miles, and one cent and a half for any greater distance; not more than one cent within the state where it is printed. Postage on newspapers must be paid one quarter in advance if required. Printers may exchange newspapers free of postage. All letters to be conveyed by mail must be lodged in the postoffice half an hour previous to the stated time for the departure of the mails, except at the postoffices in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, where they must be lodged one hour previous to the time of the departure of the mail. Otherwise they must lie over until the next mail.

All letters and packets to and from the President and Vice President of the United States, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Comptroller, Auditor, Register, Commissioner of the Revenue, Purveyor, Accountant of the War Office, and Secretary and Accountant of the Navy are free of postage. All letters to and from John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, the Postmaster-General, Assistant Postmaster-General, and Deputy Postmaster are free of postage (provided the Deputy Postmaster's letters do not exceed half an ounce in weight), and they may all receive their newspapers free of postage.

And also all letters not exceeding two ounces in weight to and from any member of Congress, the Secretary of the Senate, and clerk of the House of Representatives during any session of Congress and twenty days after it, and also their newspapers during the said term, but no publick officer can frank any letter except his own, and no public

officer is entitled to the privilege of frankage unless he previously furnish the Postmaster where he deposits his letters or packets a specimen of his signature.

A regular communication has been established between the post-offices of the United States and Canada and Nova Scotia, and those persons who have occasion to send letters or newspapers through these channels must pay the United States postage at the postoffices where such letters or newspapers are first deposited; otherwise they will not be forwarded.

A postoffice is established at Schoodic in the District of Maine, being the most easterly postoffice in the United States on the route to Nova Scotia, of which John Brown is postmaster. A postoffice is also established at Burlington in Vermont, being the most northerly postoffice on the route to Canada.

As there are several towns of the same name in the United States, merchants and others should be very particular in the direction of their letters. One principal cause of the non-arrival of letters in due season is not distinguishing the state to which a letter is destined. Even the name of the county, if it can be obtained, ought to be mentioned in the direction of a letter, as well as the nearest postoffice, in order to insure its conveyance. The postoffice does not insure money or anything conveyed in the mail.

Whenever the postage of any letter or packet is over or under charged the postmasters are empowered and directed to correct the error if the letter is opened in their presence.

For many years the prepaying of postage on letters and newspapers was not compulsory, and was the exception rather than the rule. Accounts were kept with the patrons of the office on papers and transient matter, and the bills presented each quarter. Letters were generally paid for when delivered. This system made a great deal of extra work for the postmaster, and was unavoidably attended with considerable loss. Stamps were at that time unknown. They did not come into general use until after 1850. Envelopes for letters were not much in use until about the same time, and were some time in coming into general use. Letters were folded and directed upon the back and sealed with wafers or sealing wax; letters without envelopes containing more than one piece of paper could easily be detected.

Local papers were not generally sent through the mails for short distances. The Exeter "News-Letter" was sent to this town in neighborhood bundles. Some one who was in Exeter on Monday afternoons, when it was published, would call for his neighborhood bundle. In some cases some one would go on purpose. As this was in many cases the only newspaper taken, it assumed more import-

ance than it would at present. It was generally in town ready for distribution on the day it was published. The "News-Letter" was distributed from the house of Samuel Brown for many years for that neighborhood and the one below. Those living above the river had their papers distributed from some house there. This method was in use in all the towns which adjoined Exeter, and was in common use by all the local papers in the state to avoid the expense of postage. When the law was passed allowing newspapers to be carried free in the county of publication this practice ceased and all papers were received through the postoffice. People generally considered it a great advantage when the publishers prepaid the postage and they were relieved from the expense and trouble of paying.

There were no boxes in the smaller offices. The letters were generally put up on a rack before a window where the address could be read from the outside and could be called for from the delivery window. This system was objectionable, as the curious often scanned the window, reading the postmarks, and forming opinions from the handwriting; thus, with the aid of an inventive genius, a vivid imagination, and a voluble tongue, stories often became current which caused trouble. Love matters received more attention than others. Later the government wisely prohibited the exposure of mail matter to the public. In the larger offices a list was prepared and posted outside, and mail matter called for when indicated on the list.

Those who have seen the postoffice work at the present time have little idea of the steady progress and improvement which has been made during the past fifty years in everything connected with this department, when now it is in its workings nearer perfection than any other branch of the government.

## SOME PECULIAR CHARACTERS.

ONE hundred years ago there were quite a number of persons in the community who were eccentric and had a peculiar individuality. Some of them were mildly insane or bordered on idiocy; others had been brought to their condition by the excessive use of strong drink, or by other causes. Some of these people felt it to be their duty to have a general oversight of the community, and made it their business to call on the families of their acquaintance often enough to keep well posted in their affairs. These visits were not always enjoyed by the recipients, but were tolerated as an evil which must be endured. This class of individuals are now unknown to the general public, and if they exist are confined in the charitable institutions. Some mention of a few of these persons may not be out of place, to acquaint the reader with what now seems to be a lost race.

Enoch Gove, called "Coodle," was the son of Eleazer Gove and Mary Holt. Eleazer Gove was rated in this town from 1765 until 1768, when he became a resident of Seabrook. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and died from wounds received in the service. Enoch took a strong dislike to his mother, and by the death of his father was left in early life to his own way. He was of a rambling disposition, taking long journeys upon foot, and had a great record for pedestrian achievements. At one time he shipped to Labrador on a fishing vessel and, not finding things to his liking, went ashore and walked home. He walked to New Orleans and from there into Mexico. On one of his journeys in New York state he was arrested as a vagrant, but was soon released. He usually carried some cooking utensils with him and prepared his own food while on his journeys. He collected bayberries and made bayberry tallow; he also made birch brooms, and had quite a stock of each on hand at the time of his death in 1855. He had a strong dislike for copper in any form, and would not use a copper kettle in which to render his tallow, or one which had any copper

in its construction. He often came to this town to borrow a brass kettle in which to make tallow. He was an expert with a sickle, and did much reaping when that work was done by hand, often being employed by the farmers in this town. He was generally known by the name of "Old Coodle," a name he much disliked. Those who addressed him by that name preferred to do it at a safe distance, as it was not safe to call him so at short range. While walking on the levee at New Orleans some sailors on a passing vessel from Newburyport called, "Hello, Coodle." He said, "Has that \_\_\_\_\_ name got here?" With all his peculiarities he was a harmless man, and never made trouble when well used.

John Sanborn, commonly called "John Sanborn, the thief," lived during the latter part of the eighteenth century. He was born in Kensington, but lived at one time in this town, making his home with Benjamin Hilliard, who lived in a house a little south of the cemetery on the cross road. He had a mania for stealing, and often gratified this desire by appropriating things for which he had no use. He would rob clothes lines and secrete the clothes under the barn floor, where they would remain until spoiled. Some one who had left a fine linen shirt upon the line over night found in the morning that it had been exchanged for a dirty one which was exceedingly ragged. At one time he stole some flax and spent a whole day in the woods swinging it. At night he took it to Salisbury, carrying it to the house of a friend named Turfs, who was a noted thief. Turfs took in the situation and quietly got a neighbor to drive rapidly up to the front door on horseback and inquire in a loud voice if John Sanborn, the thief, was there. This had the desired effect, as Sanborn made a hasty exit from the rear of the house, leaving the flax behind, which he never saw again. Turfs soon put it where it would do the most good. Many were the stories told by the old people fifty years ago of the adventures of this man. His presence in the community was not considered desirable, and his death, about 1790, was not much regretted.

Abner Blaisdell, son of William, was another anomaly. He lived nearly all his life in this town, being employed by many of our farmers as a laborer. He was a great talker; in his latter days he had much to say about wisdom. He was very fond of cider, and when it was given him would set the mug down and walk around it for some time, being very sociable while doing so. He appeared to take as much pleasure in the anticipation as he afterward did in drinking it. He was persuaded to contribute a dollar toward the

bell which was upon the Academy, under the penalty of not hearing it ring if he did not give anything. A number of times afterward he quitclaimed his right and title to any part of the bell for cider, tobacco, etc. In his later years he was a constant attendant, on the Sabbath, of the meeting at the Baptist church, where he had the appearance of a devout worshiper. In his old age he was supported by the town. He died about 1853.

Lydia Blaisdell, daughter of William and sister of Abner, was born in 1778. After she grew up she occupied a small house which stood upon the Toppan pasture at the turnpike. The door of her house opened out; when she went away she fastened the door securely by putting a piece of shingle over the latch outside. While living here, before the turnpike was built, she used to pilot travelers over the road across the marsh when it was overflowed at high tide. Her clothing was often wet, but she made no effort to dry it. Possessing a strong constitution she rarely took cold. In her old age she claimed to have seen the devil flying away with Gen. Jonathan Moulton's soul at the time of his death. As she was very young at that time the idea was probably an afterthought with her. She liked to dress in a manner which would attract attention, often wearing a man's old straw hat with heavy shoes. She attended meeting at the little Christian chapel and usually came in after the service was begun, walking heavily and sitting down upon the loose seats so as to make as much noise as possible. When the opportunity offered she would make remarks which were not complimentary about ministers in their hearing. While living at the turnpike she became much attached to the family of Capt. Caleb Towle, and when they moved away she went with them and made her home until her death, about 1853. During much of her life she received assistance from the town toward her support. She was probably mildly insane, which with other peculiarities in her make up made her what she was, a strange and unaccountable person.

Mrs. Irene Janvrin lived in Seabrook, but was a native of Newmarket. Her original name was Pease. She was known by the name of "Old Reene." She was very disagreeable and repulsive, having few redeeming qualities, and was by far the worst of the nondescripts ever in this community. She visited this town frequently, and was always an unwelcome visitor. The women and children stood in fear of her, as she had a reputation for being ugly and vicious. When she was seen coming the doors were fastened

and no one appeared to answer her call. She used to attend the musters, where she was followed by a crowd of men and boys who rudely jostled and pushed her about. In return she showered bil-lingsgate upon them. She fell from the high bridge over the rail-road track below Hampton, which put an end to her wanderings, much to the relief of the community. This was about 1855. She died some time after.

## HOMESTEADS.

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### THE FIVE FARMS.

IN 1640, the town of Hampton granted to each family settled there a few acres for a house lot, but made grants of only five farms, all of which were south of Taylor's river. One of three hundred acres was made to Rev. Stephen Bachiler, which was bounded on the south by the Rocks road, in Seabrook, and was the land now owned by John W. Lock, George A. Philbrick, and others. One, of three hundred acres, was given to Rev. Timothy Dalton, the teacher, at Sagamore hill, comprising lands now owned by John T. Batchelder, Fred P. Sanborn, and Warren Brown. One, of two hundred and fifty acres, was granted to Christopher Hussey south of the Falls river, which was afterward known as the "Worth farm," and now owned by the heirs of Jefferson Janvrin, George L. Brown, and others. One was granted to John Crosse, which was afterward owned by Joseph Shaw, and later known as the Governor Weare place; one to John Brown at the lower end of the Rocks road, which is the place that was afterward owned and occupied by the Janvrins.

### HOMESTEADS IN HAMPTON FALLS.

Beginning at Exeter line, the first is that of Joshua Pike, born in 1779, son of Benjamin Pike and Hannah Hook. His wife was Hannah, daughter of Enoch Worthen of Kensington. His farm was a part of the homestead of Lieut. Abraham Sanborn, who lived just over the line in Exeter. Mr. Pike's land probably had no buildings upon it at the time he purchased it. He erected his buildings about 1825, and lived here the remainder of his life. He was a carpenter and builder and did a great deal of work in and around Exeter. He was a man of judgment and a good workman. At the time of his death his buildings were conveniently arranged and in excellent repair. He died in 1872, aged ninety-three years.

He had seven sons and two daughters, all deceased. Ezekiel, Andrew, Daniel, and George S. were contractors and builders and lived in Boston. Daniel was killed while moving a building at Newton, Mass., in 1846. John T. G. and Elvin J. were doctors and practiced in California for many years. Matthew was a farmer and lived upon the homestead. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nehemiah Sanborn of Hampton. He died in 1873; his wife in 1887. Joshua's daughter Sarah A. married True M. Prescott of Hampton Falls. Linda married Phineas Chase of Stratham. Matthew had a son, Matthew S., who succeeded to the homestead. He married Helen Dow of Exeter and had two sons, Harry and Roger. He died in 1889. His wife married, second, William Stone of Exeter. No one by the name of Pike has lived here for a number of years.

Nehemiah Heath had a house near where Mr. Pike lived. He was a sea captain, born in Haverhill, Mass. He married, October 14, 1705, a daughter of John Gove; second, in 1717, Johanna Dow of Salisbury, Mass. He died January 14, 1718. His daughter Elizabeth married Jonathan Cram, son of John, who was the father of Nehemiah Cram.

The Melchers came from Wales. When they came to this country we are unable to say. They were located at Portsmouth, and later came to the garrison house in Seabrook. They took up their farm from the wilderness, and while clearing it returned to the garrison house at night. Mrs. Melcher, being desirous of seeing the farm, walked up alone through the woods to gratify her curiosity. At that time the Indians were much to be feared. One day while Mr. Melcher was at the farm he left his shoes and stockings with his gun in a cabin, and went out to hoe his peas. He saw three Indians go into the cabin. He lay down among the pea vines. After a while they went away. Either they did not see his things or from some cause did not search for him. After coming here to live, Mrs. Melcher was alone in the house when three Indians came to the door, which was fastened. She threw a bucket of boiling soap down upon them from the chamber window, when they ran away howling. Samuel Melcher, 1st, married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Cram, May 16, 1700. He died in 1754, aged eighty-seven. His wife died in 1765, aged eighty-six. Samuel, 2d, son of Samuel, married in 1735 Esther, daughter of Benjamin Green. He died in 1802, aged ninety-four. His wife died in 1797, aged eighty-seven. Samuel, 3d, son of Samuel, 2d, married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Hilliard. He died in 1823, aged eighty-six.

and one half years. His wife died in 1826, aged eighty-four and one half years. Samuel, 3d, had two sons, Levi and Joseph. Levi married Hannah, daughter of Caleb Tilton. He was a merchant in Boston. He died in 1847, aged seventy-one. Joseph lived upon the homestead and married Polly Rowell. He was a dealer in cattle and was usually spoken of as "Judge" Melcher. He died in 1858, aged eighty-nine. Hannah, daughter of Samuel, 3d, married Thomas Leavitt, Esq., of Hampton Falls. Joseph Melcher had two sons, Joseph H. and Samuel. Joseph H. lived at Stoughton, Mass. Samuel, unmarried, lived upon the homestead and died in 1861, aged fifty years. With his death the name of Melcher became extinct in this town and in this branch of the family. Each of the four Melchers who occupied this farm lived with one wife more than fifty years, and three of them more than sixty years. Almira, daughter of Joseph, 1st, married Robert S. Prescott of this town. Polly married Caleb Sanborn of Kensington; Betsey married Jewett Sanborn, Jr., of Kensington; Hannah married Thomas Capen of Stoughton, Mass.; Sally married James Sanborn of Seabrook. The farm is now owned and occupied by David C. Hawes, a native of New Bedford, Mass. His wife was a daughter of Caleb Sanborn and a granddaughter of Joseph Melcher, 1st. The original Melcher house was removed in 1852, and a new one built. This house, together with the barn, was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire July 21, 1898. The buildings were rebuilt the same year. The Melcher land originally extended across the cove to the Kensington road. Edward Melcher and others of the family lived upon that end of the farm.

Just below the Melcher place, near the site of the late Nathan Moulton's barn, lived Redman Moulton, son of Richard and grandson of Benjamin, who married Hannah Wall. He was baptized July 13, 1746. He was a soldier from this town in the Revolutionary War. His name does not appear upon the record after 1795. We can find nothing of his family, or whether he left any descendants. Afterward Benjamin Pike, son of Benjamin, lived and died here. The house was removed soon after 1800.

Upon the north side of the road east of the cemetery was the homestead of Capt. Nathan Moulton, son of Thomas Moulton and Elizabeth Brown. He was a captain in that branch of the militia called the troop. He built his house in 1816. He married, first, Charlotte Prescott of Kensington; second, Sarah, daughter of Josiah Brown of Stratham. He died in 1863. He had a large family of

children. Samuel, the eldest, married Betsey J. Brown of Epping. He died in Salisbury, Mass., in 1895. Nathan A. was a teacher in Newburyport and Salem, Mass. He was postmaster of Newburyport during Lincoln's administration, and died in 1887. Charlotte A. married Thomas C. Shaw of Kensington, and died in 1868. Sarah married Thomas C. Shaw and died soon after. Mary J. married Elder Joseph Graves and lived upon the homestead. George lives in New Berne, N. C. Hattie married, first, Silas Little of Newbury, Mass.; second, Samuel A. Hatch of Greenland. She died soon after. Emma died unmarried. Several other children died young.

A little east from Nathan Moulton's house stood an old house fifty years ago which was the home of Abraham Brown, commonly called "King Brown." He was son of Abraham Brown and Argentine Cram. He was a large land owner and was rated from 1765 to 1809. His wife was Judith Runnels of this town. His children, Noah and Mary, never married and in their old age were supported by the town. Joseph married, first, Susan Holman; second, Mercy West. He had two daughters. One married Harvey D. Parker, founder of the Parker house in Boston. The other daughter is Mrs. Bickford, now living in Exeter at an advanced age. Levi, son of Abraham, married a daughter of Robert Drake of Hampton. Their children were Frederick and Polly, who never married, Levi and Sewell. Levi built a small house in 1843 near his father's. His wife's name was Robinson, and came from North Hampton. He died in 1869. He had a son, George H., who was a stone mason and lived in Exeter, where he died in 1899. His daughter Alice is connected with the "Youth's Companion" in Boston, and is the author of several books. The house built by Levi Brown in 1843 was moved to Highland avenue in Hampton in 1898.

Where Charles Johnson lives was the homestead of Daniel Brown, son of John Brown and Ruth Kelley. He married Mehitable, daughter of Jacob Brown, in 1749. He was succeeded by his son John, who married Hannah, daughter of Lieut. Abraham Sanborn, in 1778. He died in 1846, aged ninety-two years. His son Sanborn died in Savannah, Ga. Daniel and Horatio lived in Portsmouth. One daughter married Capt. Benjamin Moulton of Kensington. Hannah was never married. John, commonly known as "Esquire John," lived upon the homestead, and was a shoemaker. His wife was named Greely and came from Salisbury, Mass. They had four sons and six daughters. The four sons, Isaiah Sanborn,

Sebastian A., William S., and John H., were carpenters and lived in Exeter and were prominent in political matters. All are deceased. Jane married Nathaniel Dearborn, who came from Raymond. He lived here until his death. Mr. Dearborn was first rated here in 1834. Frances married Charles E. Warren, who was a partner with her brother, John H., under the name of Brown & Warren, builders. Sarah C. married Joseph W. Ryecroft and lives in Cambridge, Mass. The other daughters were unmarried. "Esquire John" died in 1854. Mr. Dearborn died in 1874. James and Theodore Warren, who are buried in the cemetery near by, and Joseph Warren, who was a soldier from this town, were nephews of Mrs. John Brown, and came to this town with their sister Sarah after the death of their parents. About 1874, the place was purchased by Charles Johnson, who came from Haverhill, Mass. He built the house in 1876. He has two sons, Charles H., who lives in Exeter, and Henry, who lives upon the homestead. He married Mary Gove of Seabrook.

East of Mr. Johnson's, in a small house standing in a field, lived Sewell Brown, son of Levi and Sarah Drake. He was a shoemaker. He married a Robinson from North Hampton, and died in 1867. His sons were ship carpenters and lived in Newburyport. His daughter, Mary E., and her two sons are the present occupants of the house.

On the south side of the road back of the big elm was the homestead of James Wall, who married a daughter of Thomas Philbrick. He died in 1659. His daughter Hannah, born in 1658, married Benjamin Moulton. He had a son Benjamin, who married Elizabeth Sanborn. Benjamin, 3d, married Sarah Rowell. Thomas, son of Benjamin, 3d, married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan Brown. Thomas Moulton died in 1841, aged eighty-six. His wife died in 1849, aged eighty-seven. Their children were Nathan, already mentioned, Benjamin, who was drowned in Hampton river in 1820, Ann H., who died in 1844, Sarah, who died in 1871, aged eighty, and Joseph, who married Mary, daughter of William Brown, and lived upon the homestead. He died in 1888, aged ninety-two. His daughter, Mary E., married Dea. Daniel Smith of Brentwood. His son, Thomas G., succeeded his father; married Emily Stearns of Paris, Me., and had one daughter, Jennette, who is a graduate of Wellesley College, and has been a teacher in the high schools of Somersworth, Kingston, and Melrose, Mass. Thomas G. died in 1898. Joseph Moulton built the house in 1843.



THOMAS GREENLEAF MOULTON.

1833-1898.

See page 546.



Joseph W. Moulton, son of Joseph, built a house in 1868 just east of his father's. He was twice married. His wives were sisters of Dea. Daniel Smith of Brentwood. He was at one time engaged in trade at Exeter, keeping a book store. He afterward engaged in the nursery business and the raising of small fruits. He has two sons, Justin E. and Howard T., who have been engaged in the poultry business.

On the opposite side of the road from his father's Howard T. Moulton built a house, in 1897. He married, in November, 1897, Ella B. Hudson of Lawrence, Mass.

A little west of Charles W. Lane's house, early in the present century, lived John Tilton. His son, Elder John, was a Christian Baptist minister. When more than sixty years of age he lived in Hanover and took the college course with his son, who was a Dartmouth student. His son Lucian lived in Illinois and was a railroad president. A sister married Jeremiah Tilton of Kensington. The house in which they lived was removed more than sixty years ago.

On the top of the hill opposite Rev. Mr. Thompson's lives Charles W. Lane, son of Simeon Lane of Hampton. He married Martha, daughter of Sewell Brown. He is a carpenter, and built his house about 1870. He has two sons and four daughters.

The farm now occupied by Rev. Mr. Thompson was the homestead of Nehemiah Cram, Lieut. Jonathan Cram, and Nehemiah Porter Cram, who married Martha, daughter of Rev. Jacob Abbot. His son, Jacob A., graduated from Harvard College, was a lawyer in Chicago, and died in 1873. Frank P. was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion; afterward, for four years, a commissioner of Rockingham county, and now lives in Winchester, Mass. His daughter Catherine married S. H. Folsom, who is register of probate of Middlesex county, Mass. Two other daughters died unmarried. The house was built in 1851. The frame was blown down in the storm which destroyed Minot Ledge lighthouse. N. P. Cram was representative in 1837, member of the constitutional convention in 1876, and died in 1879. John H. Morgan came from Pembroke and occupied the farm for a few years, selling it to Mr. Thompson in 1894.

The premises now occupied by Samuel P. Dalton was the original Cram homestead. Before coming here they had lived in Exeter. The house is the oldest in town, a part being more than two hundred years old. Benjamin, 1st, Benjamin, 2d, and Col. Jonathan lived here. The Crams who lived on the Hampton road in

Exeter went from here. The last of the name who lived here removed to Ohio in 1817. After this the farm was owned for a time by Col. Nathaniel Gilman of Exeter, who sold it to William Wadleigh and Joseph Sanborn, son of Benjamin. He married a daughter of Lieut. Jonathan Cram. He died in 1836, and was succeeded by his son, Rufus C. He was a good farmer and raised fine cattle. He died in 1874. His daughter was Mary A. Neither were married. Edmund Pearson owned and occupied the premises for a number of years, selling to Mr. Dalton in 1899.

Not far from Mr. Dalton's, in a southeasterly direction away from the road, lived Abraham Brown, born in 1689. He married Argentine Cram, daughter of John Cram, and died in 1769. He was nicknamed "Lugpole," from a little diversion he had of chaining his wife to the lugpole and whipping her. His son Abraham has been already mentioned. Some of his sons removed to Raymond, where their descendants still live.

Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Brown, married Daniel Leavitt, who probably came from Exeter. He died in 1789. Mrs. Leavitt was rated for the last time in 1808. They lived in a house on the south end of Abraham Brown's farm, not far from where John C. Sanborn lives. The land is still called the Leavitt place.

On the Tilton place lived first Peter Tilton, son of Capt. Jonathan. He was prominent in town matters; was selectman in 1785, 1786, 1792, 1794, 1795, 1797; representative in 1801, 1807, 1811; moderator from 1805 to 1811, inclusive. He was succeeded by his son Peter, who died in 1843. His wife was Sarah Gilbert, who came from Atkinson. She died in 1886, aged ninety-seven. Their son, Dean R., married Susan Jordan of Roxbury, Mass. They had one son, Henry E., who lives upon the homestead; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Mason of Hampton, and has one son, Eugene M. A daughter, Nellie B., married Frank P. Cram. Dean R. was representative in 1864 and 1865. Henry E. was representative in 1899. Peter G., son of Peter, married Martha, daughter of George Dow of Seabrook. He was representative in 1870 and 1871, and died in 1885. The house was built about 1740.

One hundred years ago the farm now occupied by Henry H. Knight was the homestead of Capt. Stephen Tilton, son of Nathan. He was born in 1748; married Hannah Green; died in 1821. He was a blacksmith and did considerable of the town's work. He was the last of a long line of blacksmiths named Tilton in this town. He was selectman in 1790, 1799, 1800, 1802, and 1803. There is

no record to show when the house was built, but from its appearance it must be one of the oldest in the town. Caleb Knight, a native of Atkinson who had taught school in Boston, married Betsy, daughter of Stephen Tilton, and came here to live. He died in 1845. He had three sons, Stephen T., Levi M., and Charles, who succeeded to the homestead. Stephen married a daughter of Benjamin Dow of Kensington and died in 1863. Levi married Mary Ellis, daughter of a Baptist clergyman, and removed to Exeter, where he died. Charles died unmarried. A daughter married Samuel P. Tuck of Kensington. Henry H., son of Stephen, married Ruth, daughter of Stephen Green of Kensington, and has three daughters. He built his house in 1879. He was representative in 1881, and has been selectman a number of times. John F. Shepherd married Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Knight, and lived here for a number of years. He died in 1883.

Nearly opposite the schoolhouse on the north side of the road lived Abel Ward, son of Capt. Thomas Ward of Hampton. He was born in 1694; married Mary, daughter of Samuel Melcher, in 1724. They had a number of children. One of them, Melcher Ward, lived upon the homestead. He was born in 1739; married, in 1762, Sarah Shaw. He was a Revolutionary soldier from this town. The writer has the musket he carried in the service. He died in 1805. The name of Ward appears upon our records from 1724 until 1804. Some of Melcher Ward's family removed to Effingham. A daughter married Stephen Coffin of Hampton; another married Phineas Felch of Kensington. E. S. Felch, the veteran carriage builder of Amesbury, is a great-grandson of Melcher Ward.

Where William A. Cram lives was the original homestead of the Healey family in this town. Samuel Healey came here from Cambridge, Mass. He was married for the second time in 1693. His son Nathaniel was born about 1690. He married Hannah Tilton in 1712; second, Susanna Weare in 1744; third, Mrs. Lydia Fogg. He died in 1774. He led the new meeting-house party in the contested town meeting in 1770, defeating the opposition led by Meshech Weare. One of his sons settled in Kensington, and was the father of Hon. Newell and Nathaniel Healey, the ship builder. Newell Healey was representative from Kensington in 1812 and 1819, and a member of the state senate in 1821 and 1822. He was father of Wells Healey of this town. Nathaniel Healey was succeeded on the homestead by his son Stephen, who married Sarah Batchelder, and later by his grandson Levi, who married Abigail

Dodge. Levi Healey was the first toll gatherer for the Hampton Turnpike Company. He died in 1812. The farm was owned for a time by the Tiltons; then by Joseph Cram, son of Lieut. Jonathan. He married Sally, daughter of Abner Sanborn; built his house in 1835. He was a farmer and shoemaker, and died in 1885, aged eighty-two. His wife died in 1884, aged eighty-one. They had two sons, John S. and William A. The latter lives upon the homestead and is a Unitarian clergyman. He married Sarah, daughter of Ira Blake of Kensington. His son Ralph Adams is an architect in Boston. A son, William, and a daughter, Marion, live with their parents upon the homestead.

John S. Cram built his house on the north side of the road in 1851; moved it across the road to its present location in 1860. He married Lucy E., daughter of Ira Blake of Kensington. He died in Florida in 1883. He was succeeded by his son Joseph. His daughter Ellen is unmarried. Edith married Rev. Edgar Warren, and they are settled in Wolfeborough.

Where John S. Cram's family now live was the homestead of Capt. Ebenezer Tilton, son of Samuel. He married Sarah Tuck in 1800. Captain Tilton died in 1860. None of his family live in this town.

A house stood upon the land now owned by the heirs of John S. Cram, on the corner of the field near Mr. Bentley's. We have no record when it was built. It was occupied at one time by Hampden Williams, son of Walter; later by Edward Fogg, about 1830. The house was purchased by Eben Tilton, Jr., and moved up and joined to his father's house.

Where Joseph Bently now lives was the homestead of Capt. Jonathan Tilton. He married a daughter of Caleb Shaw. He was prominent in town matters in the years just preceding the Revolutionary War, having held all the elective town offices. He was moderator from 1780 to 1788, and at various other times, including the contested meeting in relation to the new meeting-house in 1770; selectman, 1744, 1748, 1753, 1756, 1762, and 1764; representative in 1771. He died in 1796. He was succeeded by his son Caleb, who married Mary Prescott. He was town clerk from 1805 to 1812; selectman, 1781 to 1784, inclusive; representative in 1797. He died in 1815. His son Joseph married Nancy, daughter of Levi Healey, and they were the parents of Weare D., Samuel P., and Mrs. Charles Brown. Weare lived upon the homestead, and married Lucy, daughter of Benjamin Dow of Kensington; had no children, and died in 1869. Samuel P. lived in Kensington, mar-

ried Tabitha Dow, and died in 1890. He had one son, Elbridge, who lives in Exeter. After Weare Tilton's decease the farm was purchased by Joseph Bentley, who came from Nottingham. He has built an entirely new stand of buildings.

A house which stood on what is now Joseph Bentley's field between his house and Mrs. Cram's, near a well and a pear tree now to be seen, was built by Caleb Tilton, Esq., for his son Joseph, who died in 1817. It was afterward owned by John Wentworth, a shoemaker who was rated from 1825 to 1832. This house was removed about 1840, and so far as we can learn was the only house in the town which had a back lintel roof.

Just across the driveway from Mr. Bently's house on the same side of the road was a house built and occupied for many years by Miss Sally Healey, daughter of Levi Healey, and Miss Polly Dow, daughter of Maj. Joseph Dow. These ladies were cousins, and both died in 1869. Miss Healey was eighty-seven and Miss Dow ninety-two at the time of decease. The house was removed to Murray's row in 1874, and is the house now occupied by Robert Brown.

On the lower corner of the road which goes to Kensington was a one-story house, now removed, which was the home of John Sanborn, son of Benjamin, generally known as "great John Sanborn," from his large stature. He married Elizabeth Batchelder of North Hampton, and had one daughter, Nancey. He died in 1818, aged fifty-eight. Jeremiah Godfrey, a nephew of Mrs. Sanborn, lived with him and succeeded to the ownership of the farm. He married Sally, daughter of Joseph Perkins. He was prominent in town matters ; was town clerk from 1838 to 1842; selectman at various times; representative in 1848 and 1849. He was one of the best farmers in the town. He died in 1881, aged eighty-one. He had two sons and one daughter, Amanda, who was unmarried and died in 1873. One son, John S., was quartermaster of the Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers: was first provost marshal of the first district, and was located at Portsmouth. He was marshal at the time of the draft in 1863. He could locate underground currents of water, having that power developed to a very remarkable degree, and was able also to locate veins of metal. After the war he was engaged in locating water supply and mines in California, where he was living, and was quite successful. He died at Pasadena in 1899. Another son, Horace A., is a postal clerk and lives at the hill.

The old unoccupied house standing upon this farm a little way up the road toward Kensington was the homestead of Benjamin Sanborn, son of Lieut. Joseph. He married Anna Towle of Hampton, in 1755. His sons were Benjamin, James, and John. He died in 1808, aged seventy-eight. Nancy Sanborn, daughter of John, lived in this house until her death in 1865. The premises are now owned by Frank S. and Orin D. Green.

A little further up the road, on land owned by John C. Sanborn, lived Jacob Garland, whose wife was Jane Stickney. He died in 1740. His wife Jane was rated until 1750. All we know of Jacob Garland was that he was suspended from the Lord's table for the sin of drunkenness in 1732. The same year he made a public confession and was restored to his former privileges.

The Greens came here very early, and probably settled upon their present homestead as soon as there were any houses in this neighborhood. Tradition says that when they raised their first barn the Indians watched them from Munt hill with the intention of making an attack. Owing to the large number present they did not venture to do so. Jacob Green, son of Isaac, lived here. He had a son Isaac, born in 1720. He was father of Dea. Stephen Green, who was a tailor by trade and carried on the farm. In early life he lived in Rye. He died in 1867, aged eighty-five. Three sisters who were unmarried lived in the house with him. Silas Green, son of Stephen, built the house now occupied by his son Orin in 1843. He married Nancy, daughter of Moses Batchelder. He died in 1876. One of Stephen Green's daughters married John Batchelder of this town. His daughter Elizabeth was unmarried. John, son of Silas, lives in California; Aaron, in Illinois; Frank S. lives in the old house. He married Margaret Wilson of Exeter, and has one son, Charles, and a daughter, Jessie. Orin D. and his sister Mary are both unmarried and live in the house built by Silas Green. Frank S. Green was representative in 1891.

On the same side of the road just east of the Green homestead lived Eaton Green, son of Jonathan. He was a Revolutionary soldier from this town, and died in 1815. His farm is now owned by George C. Brown.

The unoccupied house owned by George C. Brown was the homestead of Benjamin Prescott, son of Jonathan and grandson of James Prescott, 1st. He was born in 1700. He married Mehitabel, daughter of Dea. Philemon Dalton, in 1728, and had three sons, Benjamin, Philemon, and John. John was killed at Bunker Hill

in 1775. Benjamin Prescott, Jr., lived here and was rated from 1759 to 1764, when he sold the premises to Nathan Brown, and appears to have moved to Chester. Nathan Brown was son of Jacob, and was born in 1727. He married Annie Hook of Salisbury, Mass. He had lived in Salisbury for a few years before coming here in 1765. The house was built before Mr. Brown came here. After coming here his barn was struck by lightning and burned. He had nine children,—Nathan, Anna, Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth, Josiah, Jacob, William, and Zephaniah. Anna married Joseph Cram of Exeter. Mary, unmarried, continued to live in the old house until her death in 1853 at the age of ninety-six. Hannah married Stephen Smith of Seabrook and was the mother of Josiah Smith, who lived in the south part of this town. Elizabeth married Thomas Moulton of Hampton Falls. Josiah married Sarah Clark and lived in Stratham. Jacob, William, and Zephaniah lived in this town. Nathan Brown died in 1799, and his wife in 1814. With the exception of Nathan, Josiah, and Hannah the children lived to a great age. Zephaniah succeeded to the homestead, and married Elizabeth Lane in 1799. He built the house now occupied by George C. Brown in 1798. It was remodeled in 1860. He died in 1857, aged eighty-four. His son Samuel lived on the homestead, married Sarah Lane of Pittsfield in 1827, and died in 1889, aged eighty-six. He had four children. Mary E. married Washington Williams and lived in Kittery, Me. Sarah M. died in 1854. Luceba, unmarried, lives on the homestead. George C. lives on the homestead, and married Laura French of Pittsfield in 1860. He has one son, Forest F., and a daughter, Isabel, who married Benjamin M. Elkins of this town. Charles, son of Zephaniah, lived in North Hampton, married a daughter of Caleb Tilton, and died in 1854. He had one son, Hiram, who died in 1861. Eliza, daughter of Zephaniah, unmarried, died in 1886, aged eighty-six.

On the high land in George C. Brown's pasture toward Taylor's river lived Philemon Prescott, son of Benjamin. He was born in 1723. Benjamin Prescott, Sr., seems to have divided his farm between his two sons, Benjamin and Philemon, the latter taking the lower end away from the road. The site of the cellar is still visible. Philemon Prescott was rated from 1751 to 1766, when he sold his place to Nathan Brown. Some low land which he owned is still called "Philemon's swamp."

Where Mrs. J. E. Brown lives was the homestead of Jonathan Batchelder, son of Nathaniel. He was born in 1683, and married Sarah, daughter of John Blake. He was rated for the last time in 1751. He was succeeded by his son John, who was rated until 1773, and probably later, when the family removed to Raymond. He was succeeded by Nathan Brown, Jr., son of Nathan, commonly called "Cornet Brown." He married Merriam Smith of Seabrook, and had three sons and two daughters. His son Benjamin married a Wiggin from Stratham and removed to Aroostook county, Me. John, unmarried, committed suicide by hanging in 1838. His daughter Sally married Joseph Plummer of Milton October 8, 1810. Nancy married Isaiah Berry of Pittsfield the same day. "Cornet" Nathan was selectman a number of times; he was representative in 1794 and 1795, and again in 1803. He died in 1811. His son Josiah succeeded to the homestead, and married Elizabeth Batchelder of Hampton in 1833. He was representative in 1832 and 1833. He had two children, Josiah Emmons and Susan A. She married Ira N. Blake. Josiah E. married Sabina, daughter of Aaron Coffin of Hampton, and lived upon the homestead. He died in 1893. Josiah and Josiah E. were good farmers and kept things very neat and orderly about their premises. The house was built by "Cornet" Brown in 1798.

Where Dr. Charles H. Sanborn lived was the homestead of Reuben Sanborn, son of Joseph. He married Sarah, daughter of Dea. Benjamin Sanborn, in 1714, and died in 1756. The main part of the house was moved here from the Thomas Brown place, where it had been occupied previous to 1821 by Levi Prescott. The place was then owned by Joseph Perkins, Esq., who was a carpenter. He married Sarah, daughter of Enoch Worthen of Kensington. Mr. Perkins was prominent in town matters, and was representative in 1809 and 1814. He had five sons and two daughters. Joseph and Lewis were carpenters and lived in Exeter. Enoch lived in Boston. Jacob and John died in early manhood. Sally married Jeremiah Godfrey. Nancy, unmarried, died in 1863. For many years she was librarian of the ladies' library. Mrs. Sarah Perkins died in 1864 at an advanced age. After this the place was owned and occupied by Moses C. Adams of Newburyport for a couple of years. Dr. Sanborn purchased it in 1867, and made extensive repairs upon the buildings. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan Brown. He had one daughter, Annie L. Charles H. Sanborn was deputy secretary of state in 1846, and representative in 1854 and 1855. He

was a practicing physician in this town for more than forty years, and died in 1899. Mrs. Sanborn died in 1895.

The old Sanborn house was the homestead of Lieut. Joseph Sanborn, son of Joseph. He was born in 1700, married Lucy, daughter of James Prescott, in 1722, and died in 1773. He had five sons and eight daughters. One of his sons, Benjamin, married Anna Towle in 1755. His son Benjamin, grandson of Lieut. Joseph, succeeded to the homestead. The present house was built by Lieutenant Sanborn in 1743. Benjamin Sanborn, 2d, married Dorothy Blake in 1784; second, Hannah Blake in 1788, both of Kensington. He had two sons, Joseph, before mentioned, and Aaron, who lived on the home place and married Lydia, daughter of Thomas Leavitt, Esq., in 1818. He had four sons and two daughters. Charles H. has been already mentioned. Frank B., a graduate of Harvard College, has lived for many years in Concord, Mass. For a long time he was secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Charities, and has done much newspaper work. Lewis T. is a farmer on the old place. Joseph L., a graduate of Harvard, was a teacher and died at St. Louis, Mo., in 1873. He had two daughters who are teachers. Aaron's daughters, Sarah and Helen, are unmarried and live in the old house. Aaron Sanborn was a good farmer and a successful grower of apples. The red russet apple was originated upon his farm about 1850, and was disseminated to other parts of New England from here. He excelled in raising and training fine cattle. He raised the largest pair of oxen ever seen in the town. He died in 1866.

The old house which stood where Lewis T. Sanborn's house now stands was owned and occupied by Dea. Jonathan Perkins, who came from Hampton. He was born in 1745, and married Rhoda, daughter of Abner Sanborn. Soon after the completion of the new meeting-house in 1768 he sold his land and buildings to the parish to be used for a parsonage. He removed to Pittsfield, where he died in 1830. Rev. Dr. Langdon and Rev. Jacob Abbot lived here during their pastorates. When the parsonage was sold, the house and field were purchased by Wells Healey. After the organization of the Unitarian society, such of the ministers as had families generally lived here. Among them were Revs. Linus Shaw, Jacob Caldwell, Increase Sumner Lincoln, and Rev. A. M. Bridge. During the occupancy of Mr. Bridge the house was destroyed by fire, and with it the town church records. Lewis T. Sanborn built the present house in 1867. He married M. Abbie, daughter of Dea. Greenleaf Brown of Stratham.

The house occupied by Mrs. Wells W. Healey was built in 1884 by Mr. Healey, who intended it for his residence, but he died before its completion, November, 1884. He married Sarah E., daughter of Isaac Dodge. He had one son, George C., and a daughter, Fannie, who died in 1885. Wells W. Healey was representative in 1852 and 1853.

The house where George C. Healey lives was built by his father, Wells W. Healey, in 1846, and is located upon the site of the old meeting-house. George C. married Hattie, daughter of John W. Dodge, and has one daughter. He was representative in 1889.

A house where George C. Healey's cottage stands upon the cross road was the homestead of Dea. Benjamin Sanborn, son of Lieut. John. He was born in 1668. He married, first, Sarah —; second, Meribah Tilton; third, Abigail Dalton. He had three sons and nine daughters, and died in 1740. Benjamin is the only son of whom we have any account. He married, first, Hannah, daughter of Daniel Tilton; second, Mrs. Dorothy Prescott, daughter of Jethro Tilton. He remained upon the homestead and died in 1752. He had five sons, some of whom removed to Chichester. Judith, daughter of Dea. Benjamin Sanborn, born 1708, married Robert Quimby in 1725. Widow Judith Quimby was rated for a number of years previous to 1750, when her name disappears from the record. At that time she was one of the proprietors of Robiestown. After the Sanborns Col. Jonathan Burnham occupied the place and kept a tavern here for many years, until he removed from the town about 1800. The place was afterward owned by Wells Healey, and is still in the possession of his descendants. The old Sanborn house which had become much dilapidated was removed about 1850.

Jeremiah Lane, born in 1732, was a son of Dea. Joshua Lane of Hampton, who was killed by lightning June 14, 1766. He lived in a house a little west of where George C. Healey now lives. He married a daughter of Lieut. Joseph Sanborn, and died in 1806. His son, Levi Lane, married Anna, daughter of Dea. David Batchelder, in 1798, and lived here for a time. He afterwards removed to the middle road, where his son, Levi E., now lives.

Just below the Unitarian meeting-house, on the same side of the road, lived Nathan Tilton, a blacksmith. He was son of David. He was born in 1709, and married Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Green. He was father of Benjamin Tilton, who lived where Albert S. Smith now lives, and of Stephen, who lived where Henry H. Knight lives. He died in 1793. The barn used by him was standing a few years ago and was called the Tilton barn.

James Prescott came from England in 1665, and settled where Newell W. Healey lives. This was the original Prescott homestead. When they settled here there were but few houses to the west of them in the town. They lived in a garrison house, which was called Prescott's fort. From their exposed position they were liable to depredations from the Indians. James Prescott married a daughter of Nathaniel Boulter of Hampton. He lived here for about thirty years. He was one of the grantees of the town of Kingston, where he removed in 1724. He died in 1728, aged eighty-five. His son, Dea. James, had a house on the south end of the farm upon the middle road. Ebenezer Prescott, grandson of James, 1st, succeeded to the homestead. He married Abigail Tilton, and died in 1750. His daughter Meribah married Samuel James, who was first rated here in 1765. He was a Revolutionary soldier from this town, and lived at or near the Prescott homestead. Aaron Wells came from Ipswich during or soon after the Revolutionary War and bought the farm. He was a brother of Capt. Joseph Wells who kept the Wells tavern at the hill, and was a man of property before he came here. He lived here until his death in 1819, at the age of seventy-five. He had one child, a daughter Eunice, who married Hon. Newell Healey of Kensington. She was the mother of Wells Healey, who succeeded Mr. Wells in the ownership of the farm. Mrs. Eunice Healey died in 1863 aged ninety-three.

Wells Healey became an extensive farmer. His farm, in addition to the Prescott farm, comprised also the Burnham, Lane, Tilton, and parsonage lands, all of which have been noticed. He was an energetic and progressive farmer, keeping well up with the times. He had the first horserake and the first mowing machine ever used in the town. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Pickering of North Hampton, and died in 1857. Wells Healey left four sons and three daughters. Of these Wells W. has been already mentioned. Charles N. is a large farmer in Stratham. He married Sarah P., daughter of E. W. Toppan of Hampton, and has a son and daughter. William P. was a sea captain. Newell W. lives upon the homestead. He married Nellie, daughter of John F. French of North Hampton, and had three daughters, Annie, Florence, and Mary. Florence was accidentally and fatally burned by her clothing taking fire November 2, 1898. Elizabeth, daughter of Wells Healey, married Samuel Small of Portland, Me. Mary married

William H. Hackett of Portsmouth. Eunice married John Hudson, a lawyer in Boston.

The land on the opposite side of the road from N. W. Healey's was probably included in the original Prescott homestead, as several families of the name lived there, until 1821, when Levi Prescott sold his farm to Thomas Brown. Mr. Prescott moved "up country." Mr. Brown sold the house to Joseph Perkins, Esq., who moved it to where Dr. Sanborn lived. He then built a new and commodious stand of buildings and continued to live here until he was murdered with his wife May 8, 1868. The buildings erected by Thomas Brown were destroyed by fire in June, 1885. His grandson, Clarence T., was living here at the time. The buildings have never been rebuilt. Thomas Brown was son of Jacob Brown. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Drake of Hampton, in 1817. He had one daughter, Abigail A., who married James W. Green and lived at the hill for many years. His son, Jacob T., lived in Hampton upon the old Drake homestead. He married Mary, daughter of William Brackett of Greenland, in 1844, and has two sons, Frank B. and Clarence T. He was engaged in the lumber business, and was prominent in town matters. He was representative in 1881, and died in 1898.

Charles T., son of Thomas Brown, built his house about one fourth of a mile below his father's in 1854. He married, first, Martha, daughter of Josiah Robinson of Exeter, second, Alice, daughter of Joseph Batchelder of Hampton. His daughter Helen F. married David F. Batchelder of this town, son of Emery. Mary E. married Bertram Janvrin, son of Edwin. He had two sons who died young. Charles T. Brown was representative in 1872 and 1873, and has been town treasurer since 1876.

Below the brook (Grape-vine run), about half way up the hill, lived Isaiah Lane, son of Joshua Lane of Hampton. He was born in 1730, and married Sarah, daughter of Moses Perkins. He was a shoemaker, and died in 1815. He was succeeded by Luke Averill, son of Molly Shaw, whom Mr. Lane had brought up. He married the widow of George Marshall. He and his family removed to Brentwood about 1842, where his descendants still live. Mr. Averill was much troubled by witches, who would remove his cart wheels from the axle without taking out the lynchpin, and do other things of a like character, which made it hard for him to accomplish much when he attempted to work.

Not far from where Isaiah Lane lived there was a family named Sillea, Silly, or Cilley, spelled in all three ways upon the record. Richard Sillea came from Watertown, Mass. He was a justice at the Isles of Shoals in 1653. He removed to Hampton Falls soon after, and had three children. Some of his descendants were among the grantees of Robiestown, afterward Weare. Some of the name are still living there. Joseph Cilley, son of Thomas, removed to Nottingham, and was the grandfather of General Cilley of Revolutionary fame. The name of Cilley appears upon our records from before 1747 until 1804.

On the same side of the road near the top of the hill lived Abraham McQuillan, who came from Henniker about 1800, and died in 1812. He had a son Robert. Father and son were both masons. Robert had three sons, Ira, John, and Elijah. Ira and John were ship carpenters, and lived in Newburyport. Elijah was a carpenter, and lived in Seabrook, where he died in 1868.

In another house near McQuillan's lived David Tilton, called "Little David," who married Mary Merrill in 1800. He was drowned while lying upon the marsh near the clam flats by the tide coming over him. His son David was drowned near Hunt's island in Seabrook about 1860.

Hugh McAllister, who lives on the north side of the road, came from the north of Ireland near the Giants' Causeway. He came to this town in 1857, and married Margaret Kane. He built his house in 1870, and has two sons and four daughters.

Where George A. Janvrin lives was the homestead of Malachi Shaw, probably son of Samuel and a brother of Hilliard Shaw. He was rated from 1753 until after 1773. Afterward the place was owned and occupied by Dearborn Lane, who came from Hampton. He married Hannah, daughter of Aaron Merrill, in 1808. He was a tailor. He died in 1865, aged eighty-three. His sons removed to Massachusetts. His daughter Cynthia married Levi E. Lane. The next occupant was John A. Merrill, son of Aaron, 2d. He committed suicide by hanging in 1872. He was succeeded by James Janvrin, who came from Seabrook. He married Louisa, daughter of Joshua Janvrin. He was a soldier in the Mexican War, and died suddenly while at work upon the salt marsh in 1881. His son, George A., is the present occupant.

Near where the town house stands lived Hilliard Shaw, son of Samuel and probably brother of Malachi. He was born in 1732, and was rated from 1753 until 1773, but disappears before 1787.

We know little of his family. Cornet David Shaw, son of Hilliard, lived in Chester, where he died in 1825.

The old house which stood where Emery Batchelder's house now stands was built by Peter Weare for his son Peter, who lived here for a time. He was born in 1698. He was succeeded by Lieut. Stephen Cram, who came from Salisbury, and was not a near connection of the Cram family who lived in this town. He married Ruth Ellard of Hampton Falls in 1743. He was rated from 1747 until 1778, and probably died about that time. Benjamin Pike, who came from Salisbury, lived here for a number of years. The next owner was Benjamin Cram, who came from the place now owned by Mr. Dalton, which was the original Cram homestead. Mrs. Cram was a relative of Grace Fletcher, the wife of Hon. Daniel Webster. Mr. Webster used to call here when he passed through the town. Benjamin had a son Jonathan who lived in Pittsfield. Another son, B. F., lived in Kingston. He had several daughters. Emery Batchelder bought the place, and moved his house, built in 1838, from near his brother John's house in 1887. He was the son of Reuben, and married Dolly, daughter of Simon Dearborn of Hampton. He was representative in 1868 and 1869, and died in 1897. He had three sons and four daughters. Charles was a freight conductor on the Eastern Railroad, and died in 1872. John lives west. David F. lives upon the homestead. Anna married Homer Crane of Amesbury; Ellen, Irving Lamprey of North Hampton; Abbie, Cyrus W. Brown who lives in Pittsfield, and Mary, John Brown of Seabrook.

The house occupied by Edward D. Pike was built by Jacob Pike, son of Benjamin, who afterward moved to Boston. Nathan Pike, brother of Jacob, lived here until his death in 1858. Richard C. Marsh, who married Mary, daughter of Nathan Pike, in 1831, lived here and owned the premises at one time. He was rated in this town from 1828 to 1846. He was a blacksmith. Alfred Marsh lived here from 1846 to 1855, when he removed to Minnesota. Of Nathan Pike's sons, James M. married Emily, daughter of Benjamin Shaw of Hampton, lived here, and died in 1870; William lived in Maine and was employed by the Eastern Railroad; Edward lived upon the homestead, and married, first, M. J. Collins of Danville, and second, a daughter of John C. Akerman of this town. He has one son, Charles, and two daughters, who are married. James M. Pike's sons, John S. and George, live in Newburyport. One daughter, who married Frank J. Childs, lives in Marlboro, Mass.



DEA. EMERY BATCHELDER.  
1812—1897,



The house occupied by Emmons B. Towle was built by John Pike, son of Benjamin, in 1804. He lived here a number of years. The premises had previously been owned and occupied by — Sanborn. Capt. Caleb Towle bought the place from Mr. Pike when his occupation as toll gatherer for the Turnpike company ceased. His wife's name was Swain. He was a shoemaker and did much custom work for the people of the town. He died in 1873, aged eighty-three. His son Oliver was a stage driver, and afterward a conductor upon the Eastern Railroad, running from Portsmouth to Portland. Elbridge A. was employed within a few days of fifty years upon the Eastern and Boston & Maine railroads, most of the time as conductor. He died in February, 1896, having taken his train from Portland to Boston on the day of his death. William was a successful farmer in South Hampton, where he died in 1894. Emmons B. lives upon the homestead. He married Lydia, daughter of Micajah Green of Seabrook, and is a market gardener. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1889.

Below Mr. Towle's house on the same side of the way, in the corner of the field next the brook, lived John Kenny. The first mention of him on the record is that in 1760 the constable was paid for carrying John Kenny out of the parish. He had been "warned out," which often happened to newcomers. He was a blacksmith. Evidence of his forge can be seen when the soil is disturbed. He was first rated in 1761, and continued until after 1773. Kenny brook takes its name from him.

On the other corner of Mr. Towle's field, opposite John Batchelder's house, lived Samuel Fifield. He was first rated in 1749, and was a Revolutionary soldier. After the war the family were quite poor and received assistance from the town. He died about 1800, at the age of ninety.

The house where John Batchelder lives was said to have been built in 1712 by Peter Weare for his son Ebenezer, who married Prudence Lock. He lived here for a time, and then disposed of the premises to Col. Jonathan Moulton of Hampton. Ebenezer Maloon lived here. He was rated from 1760 until 1772. He was an enterprising man and built vessels at Toppan's yard at the turnpike. After Maloon Maj. Benjamin Pike, who came from Salisbury, owned and occupied the place. He married Hannah Hook in 1767. He was a blacksmith and made axes, scythes, and knives. He was selectman from 1781 to 1785, inclusive. He had nine sons and two daughters. Benjamin, Joshua, Nathan, and Sewell lived

in Hampton Falls. Sewell was father of Rev. Daniel Pike of Newburyport. Moses was a blacksmith and lived in Exeter. John, after leaving this town, was a cattle dealer and lived in North Hampton. Caleb lived at Eastport, Me., and Josiah in Brentwood. Betsey married Joseph Tilton and lived in Exeter. Nancy was unmarried. Reuben Batchelder, son of David, bought the place from Mr. Pike. He married Betsey, daughter of Michael Tilton, in 1807, and had three sons and three daughters. David was a stage driver employed by the Eastern Stage Company, and afterward was proprietor of an express from Amesbury to Boston. He was postmaster of Amesbury during Lincoln's administration, and died in 1891. Emery has been already mentioned. John lived upon the homestead, and married a daughter of Stephen Green. He was representative in 1856 and 1857, and has also been prominent in town matters and in the management of the Line church. He has one son, Warren H., who lives on the homestead, and married Jessie Fogg of Deerfield. His daughter Sarah married George Fogg of this town. Helen married a Pollard and lives in Dover. Reuben's daughter Dolly married Stephen Brown of Kensington; Lucy, Daniel Merrill of Salisbury, Mass.; Rhoda, Sylvester Abbott of Andover, Mass. Reuben Batchelder died in 1868.

On the west side of the old mill road on land now owned by John T. Batchelder lived the Clifford family, who settled there soon after 1640. The name of Clifford appears upon our record until after 1772. They do not appear to have been prominent in town matters, as we find only two who held any town office,—John, who was one of the selectmen of Hampton in 1660, and Samuel, selectman of Hampton Falls in 1731. Nathan Clifford, who was judge of the United States supreme court and lived in Portland, Me., was a descendant of this family, as was Governor Clifford of Massachusetts. The Clifffords in other parts of the state appear to have descended from this family. The bed of lilies which was near the Clifford house has spread and now occupies a large space; although there have been no buildings there for more than a hundred years. There appear to have been houses on each side of the road occupied by the Clifffords.

Some distance east of the old mill road in Warren Brown's pasture lived Jacob Basford. The name of Basford appears upon the Hampton record for the first time in 1687, and disappears from our record in 1730. He married, second time, Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Cram, in 1708. His son James was of Dover in 1729.

and soon after removed to Chester. The Basford farm contained fifty-one acres and extended sixscore and two rods upon the old mill road, and forty-five rods upon the road leading by Warren Brown's house. It was sold in 1730 to Dr. Edmund Toppin of Hampton, who sold it, in 1735, to Lieut. Joseph Batchelder. The road on the south side of Basford's farm, forty-five rods in length, was given in exchange for land received elsewhere. Jacob Basford was reputed to have been a man of great physical strength. It was he who bound Sheriff James Thurston upon a horse and conveyed him out of the province to Salisbury with a rope about his neck, for attempting to collect rents from the land owners, by order of Mason and Cranfield. He was one of the grantees of the town of Chester, where he removed about 1730, at which time he was dismissed from Hampton Falls church. The name of Basford continued in Chester until within a very few years. Jacob Basford made over his property in 1729 to his son, James Basford, by the following articles, which are recorded upon the town records:

Articles of agreement, made and concluded upon this twenty-ninth of Dec., 1729, between Jacob Basford of Hampton Falls in the Province of New Hampshire in New England on the one part, and James Basford, his son, of the same town and Province on the other part: Witnesseth that the said James Basford shall have the improvement of all my estate, both real and personal, that I have in Hampton, unto him the said James Basford and unto his heirs, Executors, Administrators & Assigns so long as ye said Jacob Basford and his wife shall live, but only I the said Jacob Basford, reserving for myself, three acres of planting land, wherever I please in my best land, and the south east end of my house where I now live & ye south end of my barn, and I the said James Basford or his heirs, executors, administrators & assigns is to receive all his father's debts that are now due, and is to pay all his father's debts that were due before this agreement was made & ye said James Basford or his heirs, Executors, Administrators & Assigns, are to deliver to his father Jacob Basford & to his mother Sarah Basford such things as are hereafter mentioned, yearly and every year in yr proper season of the year so long as ye said Basford and his wife Sarah shall live, Viz, Sixteen bushels of Indian Corn, & four bushels of malt, and three hundred weight of pork and two hundred weight of beef, & one half the apples, and one half the cider that is made in ye orchard, & two cows wintered and summered. And a horse to use when he pleases, & a saddle and a bridle, & six sheep, & a great coat & a good hat once in seven years & other suitable clothing both woolen and linen & shoes and stockings and handkerchiefs and all sorts of suitable clothing for his wife Sarah, & two gallons of rum and two gallons of molasses every year, and I the said Jacob Basford bind myself in a two hundred pound bond in

current money of New England or passable bills of credit, to ye said James Basford his heirs, executors, Administrators, and assigns to perform as is above mentioned, and I ye said James Basford bind myself, my heirs, executors, Administrators & assigns in a penal bond of five hundred pounds in current money of New England or passable bills of credit to my father Jacob Basford and my mother Sarah Basford to perform and do yearly & every year as is above mentioned In witness whereof, I ye said Jacob Basford and James Basford have hereunto set our hands and seals ye day and year above mentioned.

The mark and seal  
JACOB x BASFORD (L. s.)  
JAMES BASFORD (L. s.)

In presence of us witnesses  
JABEZ SMITH  
SARAH SMITH

Mrs. Basford in her old age was supported by the town of Chester.

The farm occupied by Warren Brown comprises the Basford place, which had been owned at first by William Eastow, an early settler at Hampton, and the farm of Benjamin Batchelder. Rev. Timothy Dalton gave a portion of his farm to Nathaniel Batchelder, which was afterward divided between his two sons, Benjamin and Nathaniel, Benjamin having the west end of the farm. He was born in 1673, and married Susanna, daughter of Dea. Francis Page, in 1696, and died in 1718. He had eleven children. His daughter Susanna, born in 1713, married Ebenezer Webster, the grandfather of Hon. Daniel Webster. He was succeeded by his son, Lieut. Joseph Batchelder, who was born in 1699, and married Mary Goss in 1723. He acquired and added the Basford farm to his premises. During the visitation of the throat distemper in 1755 all of his children, twelve or thirteen in number, died. He sold the farm in 1764 to Col. Jonathan Burnham, who disposed of it in 1766 to Ralph Cross of Newburyport. Mr. Cross was a native of Ipswich, born in 1706. He was a ship builder in Newburyport; his yard was where Perkins's planing mill now is at the foot of Lyme street. He owned other property in this town, and was taxed here as early as 1748. He was a leading man, was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church in Newburyport and had charge of building the first bridge over Parker river in 1758. He died in 1788, and was succeeded by his son Stephen, who was also a ship builder, and was the first collector of the port of Newburyport, being appointed in 1790. He died in 1812. Both the Crosses were influential citizens of Newburyport. While they owned the farm it was carried on by tenants; first, by Francis Burnham, brother of



JACOB BROWN.

1767—1859.



Col. Jonathan, next, by Stephen Caldwell, who came from Ipswich about 1772. Ralph Cross polled the farm into Seabrook in 1768, and Mr. Caldwell, although coming here some time after, was considered to go with the farm and polled there also. Mr. Caldwell had a number of sons. One of them, Daniel, married Abigail, daughter of Dea. David Batchelder. All by the name of Caldwell who appear upon our record lived there. Mr. Caldwell was succeeded as tenant by Jacob Brown, son of Nathan, in 1800. He had owned a farm and had been living at East Kingston for a number of years, where his four sons were born. Mr. Brown married Abigail, daughter of Thomas Berry of Greenlaud, in 1792. After Stephen Cross died Mr. Brown purchased the farm in 1812, and lived there until his death in 1859, at the age of ninety-two. His wife died in 1833. After Mr. Brown's death the following notice appeared and was copied extensively in the papers in all parts of the country. We are unable to vouch for its truth:

The Portsmouth "Journal" records the death of Mr. Jacob Brown, at the age of ninety-two. At sixteen, his father gave him a yoke of steers, a start in life not unusual in that day in the neighborhood. Young Brown sold the steers for one hundred dollars. This sum he put at interest at the rate of six per cent, resolved to keep it distinct from his other property. He adhered to his determination strictly, and entered upon manhood a tenant on the farm of another, receiving one half of the crops for his labor and management,—not touching his one hundred dollars, but remaining a tenant until he became able to buy the farm. At the age of seventy-five his one hundred dollars had become three thousand, and at the time of his death it had reached seven thousand. His entire property, accumulated during seventy years of active life, amounts to about fifty thousand dollars, which, in his own language, is "the result of temperate and frugal, but not parsimonious, habits, and looking carefully after those little leaks through which property frequently disappears."

Of the children of Jacob Brown Thomas has already been mentioned. Nathan W. was a merchant in Newburyport, and married Sarah Chase. He had four sons, and died in 1836. Joseph C. lived in Hampton Falls and was killed by a rock falling on him in 1838. He married Hannah Berry. John B., born in 1799, lived upon the homestead, and married Sarah M., daughter of Thomas Leavitt, Esq., of this town. He died in 1858. At the time of his death he was president of the Weare bank. His wife died in 1896, aged eighty-seven. John B. had one son, Warren, born in 1836.

He married Sarah G., daughter of Daniel L. Norris of Dover, in 1867. His eldest son, Harry B., born in 1870, lives at Hampton. Arthur W., born in 1873, graduated from Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass., in 1890, and lives at home. Gertrude Norris, born in 1878, was a member of the class of '96 at Robinson Seminary, Exeter, and died just before graduation. Mildred L., born in 1880, graduated from Sanborn Seminary, Kingston, in 1898. Warren lives upon the homestead; he built his house in 1879, and has made extensive improvements upon the farm during his occupancy. Warren Brown was a member of the state senate in 1872 and 1873, and of the executive council during Natt Head's administration from 1879 to 1881; also, a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1884, and representative in 1887. He was president of the New Hampshire State Agricultural Society eleven years, treasurer of the New England Agricultural Society since 1893, and trustee of the State College twelve years.

The house now owned and occupied by Fred P. Sanborn was built in 1851 by Moses E. Batchelder, son of Moses. He married Sarah, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Batchelder of Pittsfield, in 1851. He lived here until 1864, when he and his four sons removed to central Illinois, where he became a successful and well-to-do farmer. The house which had been occupied for many years by tenants was sold to Fred P. Sanborn, son of George B., in 1897. He has since made extensive repairs and improvements upon the premises.

Where John T. Batchelder lives was the original Batchelder homestead in this town. It was a part of Rev. Timothy Dalton's farm which he gave to his nephew, Nathaniel Batchelder, grandson of Rev. Stephen Bachiler. He died suddenly in 1710. The following is a copy of the deed given Mr. Batchelder by Rev. Timothy Dalton, and is copied from the original deed written upon parchment now in possession of John T. Batchelder:

Know all men by these presents That I Timothy Dalton of ye town of Hampton in ye County of Norfolk in New England & hereto, Doe, upon Due & Waty & mature consideration freely give & bequeath unto Nathaniel Batchelder of Hampton aforesaid, All the remainder of my farme as yet undisposed of unto Manuel Hilliard & Jasper Blake, both of Hampton seamen. Viz, both of my lands & meadows lying between the comons of Hampton, North & South, one head butting upon ye hither end of ye said farme formerly given towards ye east, the other head butting uppon the land Sometime Will Esto<sup>s</sup>, towards the west, to have and to hold all the remainder of said farme undis-

Know all men by these presents that Timothy Dalton  
of Frampto in County of Northampton Enclosed  
unto Nathaniel Batchelder Esq: his wife & children freely  
gives & doth grant unto Nathaniel Batchelder in manner following  
all that is in his farm of 250 acres of land wherein  
there is also a house & garden thereon for son or son  
lands & meadowes by 6 furrows & 10 rods on North side  
so named in no account above 100 acres & lands formerly  
formerly held towards East the other half being upon a  
lot of land called Wind Eft to the westward

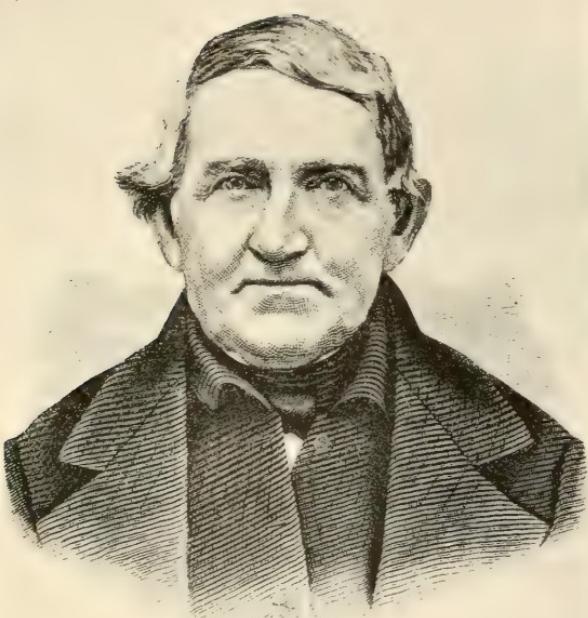
With all rights & appurtenances thereto belonging & to have &  
to hold and to let and to have and to let my house & lands above  
written unto him for the sum of £ 100 per annum  
to pay on 11th of Decemr 1657.

Signed Sealed & delivered this 11th day of Decemr 1657 was acknowledged  
before me this 11th day of Decemr 1657 by Timothy Dalton of  
Eliot Rishworth Esq: his wife & children

This book of account was made by John Scrobbell Compt for Nathaniel  
Batchelder Esq: of Frampto 1657 as aforesaid

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ORIGINAL DEED GIVEN BY REV. TIMOTHY DALTON  
TO NATHANIEL BATCHELDER, 1657.





MOSES BATCHELDER.

1782—1861.



posed as aforesaid w<sup>th</sup> all privileges & apurtenances theron belonging to the said Nathaniel Batchelder his heirs and assigns forever In Witt. ness wheroft, I have hereunto Sett my hand & seal this 10<sup>th</sup> Day of the 8<sup>th</sup> mo 1657.

TIMOTHY DALTON (L S)

Signed Sealed & dd in ye presence of  
EDWARD RICHWORTH  
HENRY PALMER

This deed was acknowledged by  
sd Timothy Dalton to be his act  
& Deed before me ye 10<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> mo. 5<sup>r</sup>  
THO. WIGGIN.

This Deed of gift was ent. & recorded in ye County records of Norfolk page 61 ye 4<sup>th</sup> day ye 9<sup>th</sup> m

as attest THO. BRADBURY, rec.

This deed covers the homestead of John T. Batchelder and the east end of Warren Brown's land.

Nathaniel Batchelder, son of Nathaniel above mentioned, was born in 1666, and settled here about 1690. He married Elizabeth Foss, and died in 1746. His sons, Ebenezer, Nathan, Nathaniel, John, and Phineas, settled in Kingston. Josiah, born in 1695, married Sarah Page, lived upon the homestead, and died in 1759. He was selectman in 1735, 1738, 1745, 1747, 1751, 1755, and 1759; moderator in 1754. David, son of Josiah, lived upon the homestead. He was born in 1736, and married, first, Elizabeth Swett, and second, Mary Emery of West Newbury, Mass. He had two sons, Reuben, already mentioned, and Moses, who succeeded to the homestead. David Batchelder was selectman in 1770, 1780, 1787, 1797; moderator, in 1779 and 1789; town clerk, in 1778, and from 1792 to 1805. He died in 1811. Josiah and David Batchelder were men prominent both in town and church matters. Elizabeth, daughter of David Batchelder, married Theophilus Sanborn; Anna, Levi Lane, Esq. Abigail married Daniel Caldwell and lived at Augusta, Me. Moses Batchelder married Abigail, daughter of Samuel Drake. Of his children, Mary, unmarried, died in 1894, aged eighty-two; Josiah lived in Amesbury; Samuel married Abigail Noyes of Seabrook, and died in 1858; Aaron, unmarried, died in 1848; Nancy married Silas Green, son of Stephen; Moses E. lives in Illinois; Elizabeth, unmarried, lives upon the homestead; John T. succeeded to the ownership of the farm, married Emma Miles of Patten, Me., and has five daughters and one son, Nathaniel, who married Minnie Brown of Kensington. Moses Batchelder died in 1861. From the first settlement until the present time this place has descended

from father to son. It was never deeded until Moses E. conveyed his part to John T. in 1864. For one hundred and eighty years after the family came here honey-bees were kept successfully. They died in a hard winter about 1868. Many by the name of Batchelder in other parts of the state are descended from this family. Moses Batchelder built the house in 1837. He was representative in 1834. Six generations have been deacons of the Congregational church,—Nathaniel, Josiah, David, Reuben, Emery, and David F. A part of the old house occupied by Josiah Batchelder is still standing. This was one of the two places in this town where there were no deaths from the throat distemper. Remains of an Indian habitation are still visible near the sawmill. Clam shells and other evidences are to be seen. There is a tradition that Nathaniel Batchelder, soon after coming here to live, was awakened in the night by cries of distress which came from a man who was on the string piece over the river at some distance back of his house and was surrounded by wolves. Mr. Batchelder answered with so much vigor that the pack ran away before he came to the rescue.

Rev. Timothy Dalton gave a deed of gift to his kinsman, Manuel Hilliard, of one hundred acres of his farm, under date of January 20, 1654. The following is a copy of the original deed now in possession of John T. Batchelder:

This Present obligation witnesseth by Mr. Timothy Dalton of Hampton in ye County of Norfolk, Doe upon due and mature consideration freely give and bequeath unto Manuel Hilliard of ye aforsd county viz, One hundred acres of land that is to say sixte acres in fresh meadow & forty in uplands & to be on ye north side of Sagamore hill, lying between Taylors river and ye house & another pt of ye said Farme on ye south butting upon Taylors river toward the east, & pt upon pt of ye sd farme towards ye west, to give and to grant ye aforesaid premises to him his heirs & assigns forever. In confirmation wherof ye s<sup>t</sup> Mr Dalton has set to his hand & seal this twentieth day of ye First month in ye year One thousand fifty four currant

TIMOTHY DALTON (L S)

Signed Sealed and Delivered in ye presence of,

JOHN WHEELWRIGHT

SETH FLETCHER

This deed, unlike the one given Mr. Batchelder, shows no evidence of having been recorded. A short time after this deed was given, October 20, 1657, Manuel Hilliard, who was a mariner, was lost at sea with seven others in the wreck at Rivermouth, made memorable in a poem of that name written by John G. Whittier.

This present 6th day of January A.D. 1857, between  
Champlin, of Newville, State upon his premises,  
and Deacon Fredrick Chapman, unto Plaintiff himself  
of yore, for One hundred dollars worth of  
Linen: That is to say digital clothes in first and poor condition  
of land & labor and Turkey bed at usual wages, also wages of  
men and horses, or other labor as above mentioned, by the  
same on y behalf. Outlyng wages, expenses & other losses  
upon account of the several services rendered to Plaintiff  
as aforesaid, summing up to one thousand dollars.  
Also a long sum of money due him of five months wages  
and all costs, his reasonable sum of five hundred dollars per month  
for one year, and for board for himself and his wife  
Signed Champlin, Deacon, his wife, Champlin  
in presence of



This farm was situated at Sagamore hill, which is the elevation just east of Fred Sanborn's barn. Timothy Hilliard, son of Manuel, settled here. He married a daughter of James Philbrick in 1674, and was succeeded by his son Benjamin, who married a daughter of Nathaniel Weare in 1703, and second, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Chase, in 1706. His son Jonathan was the next occupant. He married, first, Hannah Cooper in 1732, and second, Mary Green in 1746. His daughter Elizabeth married Samuel Melcher, 3d. His son Benjamin had a house near the road on the elevation in David F. Batchelder's orchard. Benjamin's farm was the land owned by D. F. Batchelder, and is still called the Hilliard land. The Hilliards continued to live upon the homestead more than a hundred years, or until 1791, when the place was sold to William Brown, son of Nathan. The Hilliards in Kensington are descended from this family.

William Brown, commonly called "Uncle Billy," married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Berry of Greenland. He was prominent in the Baptist church. He was one of the seceders from the parish church, and did much to build and carry on the church built in 1805. He afterward became identified with the Baptist church at the hill. He was representative in 1820 and 1828. He was exempted from the highway tax in 1795 provided he kept the way in repair from his house to the road. He died in 1856. He had one son and two daughters. Nathan married Rosamond, daughter of Joshua Pickering of North Hampton, and had two daughters, Mary A. P., who married Joseph T. Sanborn, and Elizabeth G., who married Dr. Charles H. Sanborn. Nathan died in 1866. William's daughter, Mary A., married Joseph Moulton of this town. Abigail married Dea. Greenleaf Brown of Stratham. George B. Sanborn bought the farm in 1878. He was son of Levi, and married Susan Pickard of Rowley, Mass. He was representative in 1874 and 1875, and died in 1893. He had three sons, Perley A., who lives in Amesbury, George L., station agent on the Stony Brook Railroad, and Fred P., who succeeded to the homestead. The house built by William Brown in 1814 was burned on the night of June 7, 1897, and will not be rebuilt, Mr. Sanborn having purchased and removed to the house where Moses E. Batchelder formerly lived. Fred P. married Gertrude, daughter of Oliver Lane of Hampton.

Below the house above mentioned, formerly occupied by Fred P. Sanborn, on the path to the road, once lived a man named Harts-

horn. His name does not appear upon the invoice book, so we are unable to tell when he was living there. We find among the marriages, July 3, 1734, that Ebenezer Hartshorn married Martha Whipple. Tradition says he was a basket maker.

On Ordination hill in Warren Brown's field probably lived Joseph Shaw, son of Benjamin of Hampton. He married, in 1705, Hannah, daughter of James Johnson, and had eight children. He appears to have left here about 1740.

On the same field, not far from John Batchelder's house, lived Theophilus Batchelder, son of Benjamin, born in 1715. He married Maria, daughter of Moses Blake. He was rated for the last time in 1764.

Not far from where Theophilus Batchelder lived was a house built, in 1838, by Sarah Marston, who came from North Hampton, and had lived for many years in the family of William Brown. She died about 1860. The house was for many years after occupied by tenants. It was removed to the middle road in 1888, and occupied by William Irving.

Rev. Timothy Dalton gave one hundred acres of his farm to Jasper Blake, who married his sister. This land was situated between that given Manuel Hilliard and the turnpike. The house stood upon what was known as the "ox pasture." Timothy, a grandson of Jasper, born in 1685, lived there. He was succeeded by his sons, Christopher, Samuel, and Timothy. The Blakes lived there until about 1790. Some of this family removed to Chester.

The house on the farm now occupied by Dea. John Brown, who came from Scotland, was built in 1852 by Samuel Palmer, who came from Hampton. He married a daughter of Walter Williams, and died about 1880. John Brown married Mary, daughter of William Tarlton and granddaughter of Samuel Palmer.

The Tarlton house near by was built soon after by William P. Tarlton, who came from North Hampton, and married Caroline, daughter of Samuel Palmer. Mr. Tarlton died in 1892. He had three sons and two daughters. Charles P. lives at Hampton. George and John occupy the homestead. Mary married John Brown, and Abbie, Charles H. Crosby.

The Marshall place was the site of a garrison house at the early settlement of the town. A covered well found a few years ago was probably used by the garrison. Mr. Bonus Norton seems to have been living here soon after 1700. He is said to have brought some choice apple trees from England in a box and set them upon his

farm. He died in 1718, aged sixty-one years. He was buried in the Quaker cemetery at Seabrook. He had six children. His son Joseph appears upon the record from 1747 to 1767. His daughter Elizabeth married Benjamin Swett, innkeeper, and lived at the hill. The family appear afterward to have lived in what is now Seabrook, as David and Moses Norton polled from Seabrook to Hampton Falls in 1768, and disappear after 1793. Peter Russell, who married Mary Weare, daughter of Meshech, in 1785, lived here a short time. The name of Russell had before appeared upon the record from before 1747 till 1758. After this Robert Marshall, son of Francis, lived here until his death in 1844, at the age of ninety years and upward. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and had a son, John, whose wife came from Hampton. Her maiden name was Perkins. He built the house in 1846, and died in 1858. He had two sons. John M., who lived upon the farm, died in 1886. With his death the name became extinct in this town. He was unmarried. Benjamin F. was a soldier, and was killed by the accidental explosion of a shell in 1864. A daughter married John E. Sanborn. The premises are now occupied by Arthur Chase, who came from Seabrook, and married a daughter of John E. Sanborn and a granddaughter of John Marshall.

Nearly opposite the house of Arthur Chase, on the lot where the gravel was removed for the construction of the turnpike, was a house occupied by William Blaisdell, a ship carpenter who came here from Salisbury Point. He was first rated in 1757. Some of his sons were ship carpenters. His son, Capt. John Blaisdell, was a Revolutionary soldier from this town. Some of this family were town charges for more than sixty years. The last of the name died in 1853. The Blaisdell house was moved over the line into Hampton near the bridge, and was used as a residence for the toll gatherer when the turnpike was built. It is the house now occupied by John Mace.

Robert Miller was a mulatto and a ship carpenter. His house stood near the one now occupied by Samuel Cockburn. He was said to have been a man of great bodily strength. He came from Salisbury and married Mehitable Stanyan in 1743. He was rated from 1750 till 1787, when the name disappears from the record. Jonathan Miller, probably son of Robert, was a Revolutionary soldier from this town. He married Mary Allen, June 25, 1784.

The Stickneys were ship carpenters and lived somewhere on Murray's row. They were rated in 1747 and probably before, but dis-

appear from the record in 1767. Jonathan and Levi Stickney were Revolutionary soldiers credited to this town.

The Leaches were ship carpenters and lived on the Toppan pasture just over the line in Hampton, near a well which can still be seen. John Leach lived in a small house which stood nearly opposite where Captain Cochran now lives. He was employed around the stable in stage times. He died about 1850, aged nearly ninety years. He was for many years supported by the town. He had one daughter, who married Theodore Knowles of Seabrook. The house was built in 1850 by John L. Perkins, son of Nathaniel. He kept a lumber yard for a number of years, and had a store for a time. He sent apples and other farm produce to his brothers, by schooner, who were engaged in trade at Eastport and Calais, Me. He died about 1886. Charles H. Crosby, a native of Brooks, Me., is the present occupant. He is an agent for the sale of farm implements, and is engaged in the sale of hulled corn, hominy, etc. He married Abbie, daughter of William Tarlton.

The next house south was built and occupied by Samuel Cockburn, who came from Scotland. He married Jane, daughter of Hans Hamilton, and works at the Farragut house, Rye beach.

A house was built and occupied by John E. Sanborn, who came from Exeter. He married a daughter of John Marshall, and has one daughter, the wife of Arthur Chase, who lives upon the Marshall homestead.

Next south of Mr. Sanborn's is the house built in 1850 by William A. Hopkins, who came from England and had been in this country for a number of years previous to his coming to this town. He was engaged in ditching the salt marshes during his residence here. He died about 1874. His wife was Lydia A. Bailey of West Newbury, Mass. She was noted for her remarkable conversational powers, and died in 1879. William Brown, who came from Scotland in 1872, is the present occupant with his son Andrew. His other sons, John, Robert, and William H., are residents of this town.

The house once occupied by Sally Healey and Polly Dow, near Mr. Bentley's, was moved to Murray's row in 1874, and is owned and occupied by Robert Brown, son of William, who came from Scotland about 1870.

The old house which stood where John H. Hamilton's house now stands was built by George Marshall, son of Robert. He married Sally Chase of Hampton Falls, and died soon after. His widow became the wife of Luke Averill. Lieut. Joseph Akerman lived

here for many years previous to his death in 1850. He married, first and second, daughters of Meshech Sanborn; third, Ruth, daughter of Walter Williams. His son Meshech S. was station agent at Hampton for many years. John C. was a shoemaker. Charles E. was a physician, married Rosa Brown of Kensington, and died at North Andover, Mass. Issachar died in 1867. Mr. Akerman's family continued to live here for several years after his decease. John H. Hamilton, son of Hans Hamilton who came from Scotland in 1855, built the present house in 1880. He married a daughter of John Tuttle of Seabrook, and continues to reside here. He is a shoemaker, and has one daughter. Hans Hamilton died in 1879.

The house occupied by Joseph Drysdale formerly stood near Lewis F. Prescott's, and was there occupied by Mrs. Sally (Melcher) Sanborn. The house was moved to its present location in 1875. Mr. Drysdale came from Scotland, and married a daughter of William Brown.

On the east side of the road on land which once belonged to the Wells farm, and now owned by John H. Hamilton, lived Andrew Webster, who married Prudence Weare in 1743. He was engaged in building vessels, and was rated from before 1747 till 1761.

The house on the east side of the road, part way up the hill, was built, in 1876, by Captain and Mrs. Cochran, who came from Scotland in 1873. Mrs. Cochran died in 1895. The house is still occupied by the family.

Near where the late John C. Akerman's house now stands was where Daniel Tilton lived. He had a grant of land from the town of Hampton, in 1667, in case he would "sit down as a blacksmith." He was born in 1648, married Mehitable Sanborn in 1669, and died in 1715. He had five sons and five daughters. There is no knowledge of how long the business was carried on here, but the debris resulting from a blacksmith shop is still visible. He and some of his descendants named Tilton carried on the business of blacksmithing continuously for one hundred and fifty years until the death of Capt. Stephen Tilton in 1821. Nathan, father of Stephen, carried on the business near the Unitarian church. His son Benjamin, who lived where Albert S. Smith lives, was a blacksmith. The Tiltons became numerous and were influential in town matters. They owned much land on the Exeter road, and were influential in getting the road built in 1700. The premises were conveyed by Jethro Tilton, in 1719, to Zachariah Philbrick, who lived here for a

number of years. He was born in 1689. His daughter Sarah married Francis Marshall, ship carpenter, who came from Salem, Mass., in 1750. Mr. Marshall died soon after 1800. Mr. Marshall lived here and had two sons, Gideon and Robert, both of whom were Revolutionary soldiers from this town. Gideon married Abigail Randall of Rye, and died in 1807. His widow died in 1850, in the one hundredth year of her age. Gideon had two daughters, Abigail, who married Walter Williams, and Eliza, who married John Falls, both of this town. Gideon, Jr., married Nancy Blaisdell. The name of Marshall became extinct in this town upon the death of John M. Marshall in 1886. The place was occupied by Currier True from 1814 to 1821, and at some time had been occupied by a man named Hart. John C. Akerman, son of Lieut. Joseph, built the present house in 1848. There were no buildings here when he came. He was a farmer and shoemaker, and carried the mail from office to station for many years. He died suddenly in December, 1895. His grandson, Charles I., lives here and is the present mail carrier.

The Green place was the homestead of Caleb Sanborn, son of Abner, born 1716. He married Mehitable, daughter of Nathaniel Weare, in 1740, and died in 1794. He was town clerk from 1761 to 1772. He had one son, Meshech, and five daughters. A tavern was kept here for a time. Lieut. Joseph Akerman married two of the daughters of Meshech Sanborn, and lived here for a number of years. He sold the premises to George Janvrin, who came from Seabrook, and built the present house in 1826. He kept a store on the corner near Jack Sanborn's house, and was rated here from 1824 to 1835. The place was afterward owned by Rev. Otis and Mrs. Wing. He preached in the Baptist meeting-house. He was representative in 1844, and died at Newton Junetion in 1897, aged ninety-nine years. Woodbury and John M. Masters, sons of Mrs. Wing by a former marriage, lived here. Woodbury went to California in 1849, removed with his mother to Chester in 1853, and died in 1887. John M. graduated from Harvard College, was a Unitarian minister, and lived in Cambridge, Mass. A sister married William Wadleigh of Kensington. James W. Green came from Chester, married Abigail A., daughter of Thomas Brown, in 1845, and moved here in 1853. He had a store connected with his house, and was postmaster from 1853 till 1861, and from 1866 to 1869. He died in 1883. He had two sons, Thomas J., who died in 1872, and Charles C., who succeeded to the store and was post-

master from 1876 till his death in 1885. He married Nellie, daughter of William Wadleigh of Kensington, and had two sons. Mrs. Green has since married Frank H. Lord of Salem, Mass., and they are the present occupants of the premises.

The house on depot road occupied by James Truesdale, who came from Scotland, was moved from Hampton beach about 1890.

The house just below was built by Alexander Cochran, son of Captain Cochran, about 1890. He came from Scotland and was a carpenter.

Near where the lane from the Sanborn place comes on to the depot road was the house of Abner Sanborn, son of Ensign John. He was born in 1694, married Rachel, daughter of Caleb Shaw, in 1715, and died in 1780. This is the original Sanborn farm where Lieut. John settled, and has been owned by his descendants ever since. Abner Sanborn was succeeded by his son, Dea. Abner, born in 1727. He married Lucy Lowell and died April 18, 1811. His wife died three days later. His son Theophilus, born in 1761, married Elizabeth, daughter of David Batchelder, and died in 1826. Dea. Abner and Theophilus were both soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Abner was representative in 1783 and 1785. Thayer S., son of Theophilus, was born in 1797, and married Deborah, daughter of Capt. Thomas Ward of Hampton. The Sanborns bought the parsonage land (five acres) which lay between their house and the post road. They removed the old parsonage house, built in 1749, and erected the present house in 1837. Thayer S. was representative in 1841 and 1842, and died in 1874. His son Thomas built the house now occupied by Jack Sanborn, in 1857. He was representative in 1858 and 1859. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Micajah Green of Seabrook, and died in 1866. Joseph T. was engaged in trade in the store for a number of years previous to 1854, when he went to California, where he remained until 1869. He married Eliza, daughter of Jefferson Janvrin, and had one daughter, Fannie W. He was representative in 1878, and continued to live on the farm until his death in 1890. James H. was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. He married his brother Thomas L.'s widow, and has one daughter, Lillian T. He died in 1878. Harriet, daughter of Thayer S., married Dr. Edwin Grosvenor, and had one son who was for many years a professor in a college in Constantinople, and is now connected with Amherst College. Marcia married Rev. Daniel Phillips, and died in 1896. Helen, unmarried, died in 1854.

Thomas L. had two sons, Charles, who lives in Pittsfield, and Jack, who was principal of Hampton High School for twelve years. He lives upon the homestead and was town clerk from 1885 to 1898.

Green Sanborn, son of Theophilus, was born in 1785. He was a seaman. His wife's name was Harrod of Newburyport, and she was a sister of Miss Phœbe Harrod who lived to be more than a hundred years old, and died at Newburyport. Lowell, born in 1787, was a seaman, and died of yellow fever at St. Thomas, West Indies, in 1811. He was unmarried. Adna, born in 1801, was a seaman in early life, and married Polly Barnard of Salisbury, Mass. He bought from the heirs of Maj. Joseph Dow their interest in the Governor Weare farm, and lived there for a time. His children were all born there. The oldest, Theophilus, was born in 1829. He married a daughter of Samuel Dow of Salisbury, and has one son, Wallace, who lives in Salisbury. Theophilus was a man of great bodily vigor and endurance. He enlisted as a soldier from Salisbury under the first call for volunteers in April, 1861, and became a member of Company D, Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment. He was taken prisoner at New Berne, N. C., in the spring of 1863 and was confined in the prison at Andersonville, where he died of starvation, April 6, 1864. He was buried in a cemetery near there, and his grave numbered 392. John lived in Salisbury, and was selectman for a time. He is now deceased. David B., contractor and building mover, lived in the house with his brother John. His wife's name was Morrill, and she came from Dover. David was shot down in his doorway for the purpose of robbery by an assassin named Brown, who is now serving a thirty years' sentence in the Massachusetts state prison for murder. He left one daughter, Mrs. H. B. Currier of Amesbury. Charles, the only brother who survives, lives in Salisbury, is a well-to-do farmer, and has been selectman. A sister married Elias P. Collins of Amesbury, and is now deceased.

The tavern house was built in 1808 by Moses Wells, and was the stage house as long as the stages continued to run. It was kept by Edward Langmaid from the time it was opened until he removed from the town in 1823. He was the first postmaster of the town from the time it was established until 1823. After Langmaid the house was kept by a number of different landlords,—Towle, Leavitt, Matthew Merriam, and lastly, by Newman Brown. After it ceased to be a public house it was occupied most of the time by two or more families. A boarding-house had been kept by a Mr. Lovering for

a number of years at the time Mr. Whittier took his meals here just previous to his death. The house was extensively repaired in 1894 and 1895. The house was then called the Wellswood, and was kept for two seasons by Mr. George W. Jacobs of Somerville, Mass. It has not been opened to the public since 1895.

Capt. Benjamin Swett lived upon the place now occupied by Miss Sarah A. Gove. He married a daughter of Nathaniel Weare. Tradition says that Nathaniel Weare brought the big elm tree with two others from England when he returned from his mission to the king. Captain Swett was engaged in the Indian wars and was killed at Blackpoint in the town of Scarboro, Me., in 1677. His son, Lieut. Joseph Swett, was born in 1659, and succeeded to the homestead. He was representative in 1693 and for several succeeding years. His son Benjamin, born in 1710, married Mrs. Elizabeth Jenness, daughter of Bonus Norton, in 1732. He kept what was known as Swett's tavern for many years, and owned considerable land in the vicinity. He died soon after 1760. His daughter Elizabeth married Dea. David Batchelder. The name of Swett appears upon our record from the beginning until 1772 or later. After Mr. Swett's death he was succeeded by Col. Jonathan Burnham, who came from Ipswich, and kept the house for a number of years, until he disposed of it to Capt. Joseph Wells, who came from Ipswich and kept what was known as the Wells tavern. He was first rated in 1771 and until his death in 1791. The house was then kept by his wife, Mrs. Eunice Wells. Under the management of Captain Wells and his wife the house was noted far and wide for its excellence. The first Wells tavern stood back of the big elm. Moses Wells, son of Capt. Joseph, married Hannah Dow of Seabrook and kept the house until the tavern house was built in 1808. The house now occupied by Miss Gove was built in 1787, and used as a public house until the other was occupied. This house has been made memorable by being the place where the poet Whittier died. John H. Gove, a native of Weare, married Sarah, daughter of Moses Wells, in 1856. They had one daughter, Sarah Abbie, who is unmarried. He died in 1887. Moses Wells died in 1825.

On land of Sarah A. Gove, between Morton hill and Swett's bridge, was the malt house of Daniel Swett, the site of which can be seen at the present time. Mr. Swett was rated from 1754 till 1758. How long before and after this date the business was carried on here we have no means of knowing, but probably for many years. The lot on which the malt house stood (forty by forty-five feet) was

conveyed by deed in 1784 by Abner Sanborn to Dr. Joshua Chase for twenty shillings. Beer was considered in those days to be indispensable in the family, and was made in considerable quantities. We do not know how it compared with modern XXX. Malt, like some other products, had a legal tender value and was to be received at a stipulated price in the payment of taxes and of the minister's salary. Rev. John Cotton settled in Hampton in 1696, and was to receive malt if offered at four shillings per bushel. This would not be thought proper at the present time, although money from the sale of beer may in some rare instances find its way into the church treasury. As it bears a close resemblance to other money its presence is hard to detect.

Dr. Samuel Smith, whose name appears upon the record from 1794 until 1815, lived with Moses Wells. He was a regularly educated physician, but from ill health or some other cause he did not practice a great deal.

Near the top of the hill toward the Falls river, on the east side of the road, back of the lilac bush on the roadside, was a house occupied by a man named Morton, for whom the hill was named. We find that John Morton married Isabella Anderson in 1746. John and Matthew Morton were rated in 1747, which is the only time the name appears upon the record. They were probably employees of Mr. Swett. When the parsonage house was burned in 1749, the Rev. Mr. Whipple moved into a house owned by Benjamin Swett, innkeeper, formerly occupied by Mr. Morton.

Where Edwin Janvrin built the cottage in 1896, near the bridge on the south side of Falls river, now occupied by David Simpson, was the homestead of Henry George Seaman, commonly called "Skipper" George. He was rated from 1791 till 1825. The place remained in possession of his descendants for many years, and was rented. A family named Fairbanks lived here from 1850 to 1860 who were shoemakers. The house was removed to Seabrook a few years ago and is now used for a stable. Mr. George owned a vessel and was engaged in the coasting business. He was said to have been a smuggler at times.

What now comprises the premises of George L. Brown, John A. Dow, heirs of Jefferson Janvrin, Henry McDevitt, Joseph Brown, and Hugh Brown was the farm of Christopher Hussey, and was one of the five farms spoken of in the early history of Hampton. Deacon Hussey was a captain in the militia, a magistrate, town clerk, selectman, and representative. When New Hampshire became a

royal province he was one of the councilors named in the royal commission. He moved to the farm about 1650, and died in 1686. His descendants appear to have lived here for some time after his death. John G. Whittier was a descendant of Christopher Hussey. Mr. Hussey married, first, a daughter of Rev. Stephen Bachiler. Joseph Worth occupied the premises soon after 1730. He married Mary, daughter of Caleb Shaw, in 1733. He was dismissed from Dr. Colman's church in Boston and admitted to the church here March 3, 1736. He was prominent both in church and town matters; he was deacon of the church for many years, and selectman in 1733, 1735, 1737, 1749, and 1757. His son Obadiah was selectman in 1755. The name of Worth appears upon the record until 1794. Philip Burns married Mary Worth in 1766. Nathaniel Healey, the ship builder, was the next owner. He built the house now occupied by Mr. Dow in 1794. He commenced suits against Aaron Wells and others for trespass in crossing his land in going to the marsh. The suits were decided against him. Capt. Joseph Hoyt succeeded Mr. Healey for a few years. He came from Amesbury; he was rated here in 1809, and a few years later. He appears to have owned the place some time before coming here to live. After Captain Hoyt came Abraham Dow, who had previously been a blacksmith in Seabrook. He was a Quaker, and lived here until after 1825. From that time until 1840 the farm had a number of owners. It was then purchased by James Brimmer, a Scotchman, who had been engaged as a contractor in building the Eastern Railroad. He moved the drift-road from the south side to the center of the farm. He was rated here from 1840 till 1854, when he sold the farm in lots and removed to Iowa. His daughter Helen married Enoch J. Tilton of this town, and now lives in Newburyport. His son William is a civil engineer living in the west.

Jefferson Janvrin bought a part of the original Hussey farm and built a substantial stand of buildings in 1855. He was a good farmer. He came from Seabrook, was representative in 1862, and 1863, and died in 1879. He had one son, George A., who was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion; he was wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, and died June 11, 1864. He had two daughters. Miranda married Henry McDevitt, and died in 1895; Eliza married Joseph T. Sanborn.

Jean Janvrin, a native of the Isle of Jersey, was a seafaring man. He sailed as captain of his own ship, the "Four Friends," August 6, 1696, from Lisbon to Portsmouth, N. H. The "log" of this and

subsequent voyages is in possession of the family of Jefferson Janvrin. He became a citizen of Portsmouth. His son John married Elizabeth Stickney of Newbury, Mass., and was schoolmaster at Hampton Falls from 1756 to 1762. Afterward he bought a farm and settled in Seabrook. His son George was father of Jefferson Janvrin. Another son, James, was father of David and Joshua Janvrin.

The cottage house on the west side of the road, nearly opposite the Janvrin place, was built by Henry McDevitt, who came from New Brunswick, and married Miranda, daughter of Jefferson Janvrin. He was a soldier in the Third New Hampshire Regiment, and is now at the Soldiers' Home in Togus, Me. He has one son, William H., who has been clerk at the Farragut house, Rye beach, for a number of years.

The house where John A. Dow lives was built by Nathaniel Healey in 1794, and has been since occupied by Capt. Joseph Hoyt, Abraham Dow, Dunklee, Brimner, and others. Stacy L. Nudd, who built and kept the Ocean house at Hampton beach, owned the place at the time of his death in 1865. He was succeeded by John A. Dow, son of George Dow of Seabrook. He built the shoe shop in 1868, and now operates a grist and cider mill. Mr. Dow married, second, a daughter of Charles F. Chase.

On the corner on the east side of the road lives George L. Brown, son of Lowell. He married Johanna Perkins of Hampton, and built the house in which he lives in 1862. He is a successful farmer and market gardener and understands the raising of fruit. His house is on the spot once occupied by the Hussey house, the old cellar having been cleared out. On the road to the marsh, on the south side, are the buildings erected by James Janvrin about 1856. He afterward moved to the Dearborn Lane place, selling his place to Joseph Brown, who came from Scotland in 1856. Mr. Brown's son Hugh lives in Hampton; George H., in Pittsfield.

Below the railroad Charles F. Chase built a set of buildings after leaving the employ of the Eastern Railroad as station agent in 1874. He was very unfortunate, having his buildings burned soon after by tramps. After rebuilding, his barn again burned. He died in 1882. His house was burned soon after his death by fire set by the engine. Mrs. Chase was a daughter of Josiah Smith of this town. His son Josiah P. is engaged about the Union station in Boston, and Charles H. was killed in a railroad accident out west.

He had four daughters, all of whom are married. The place is now owned by Hugh Brown, who came from Scotland.

Michael Brown had a house on the island below Mr. Chase's. He lived there for a number of years. He was a grandson of Abraham Brown, 2d. He married Ruth Ellard of this town, and died in 1797. The island has since been called "Mike island." His widow was supported by the town. He had a son Michael.

The house now owned by Charles Fogg on the west side of the main road was built in 1787 by Christopher Toppan Chase, commonly called Capt. Toppan Chase. He was born in Hampton in 1763, and rated here for the last time in 1832. The house has been owned for many years by Charles Fogg, son of Richard, and rented at times.

The house on the east side of the road opposite the Chase house was built by John Marston Brown, son of Isaac. He married Joanna Clifford, and was a tanner. He was rated from 1806 to 1811, when he removed to Maine. Charles Chase, son of Capt. Toppan Chase, succeeded him. He married a sister of Elisha Johnson of Hampton. He was a blacksmith and worked with his son Charles in a shop near the house: father and son were reputed to have been good workmen. He had four children. Charles removed to Lawrence, Mass.; Adna S., shoemaker and musician, died in 1890; his daughter Harriet married Richard Fogg of this town, and Hannah died unmarried. The premises were sold a few years since to John A. Brown, and are now rented.

Charles Stewart came here from Wenham, Mass., soon after 1727. He was a blacksmith, and lived and carried on the business not far from where Christopher T. Chase afterward lived just south of the Hussey farm on the country road. His daughter Mehitable married Abner Philbrick in 1731; Susannah married Jacob Satterby in 1739, and his son Jonathan married Anna Correy in 1740. Charles Stewart was rated for the last time in 1747. Jonathan Stewart was a blacksmith. He was a Revolutionary soldier from this town, and a selectman in 1774. His daughter Lydia married Nathan Robie in 1794. The name of Stewart (sometimes written Steward) disappears from the record after 1787.

Where John A. Brown lives was the homestead of Jacob Brown, son of Benjamin, born in 1691. He married, first, Mary Green, and second, Mrs. Jemima Rowell, in 1737. He had two sons, and died in 1762. Nathan, already mentioned, lived where George C. Brown now lives. Isaac, who succeeded to the homestead, was

born in 1739, and married Agnes Fifield in 1765. His sons were Isaac, Jacob, Jonathan, John Marston, and Levi. They sold the farm to Lowell Brown, son of John, who lived in Seabrook and removed to Chesterville or Sandy River in Maine. Jacob's daughter Mehitable married Daniel Brown and lived where Charles Johnson now lives. Martha married Benjamin Cram of Exeter. Mary married Henry Thresher and removed to Raymond. Abigail married John Marston of Hampton. The barn struck by lightning a few years ago and burned was the one used by Jacob Brown. His house stood near it. Lowell Brown was a farmer and dealer in live stock. He was at one time engaged in the Labrador and other fisheries, fitting out vessels for this purpose at Newburyport, Portsmouth, and Hampton Falls. He was also interested in the mackerel fishery to some extent. He had a vessel, called "The Peace and Plenty," captured by the French in the bay of Naples, together with her cargo of fish. This was during Napoleon's wars. He was afterward paid in part by the French government, but not fully compensated for his loss. He married, first, a daughter of Benjamin Green, and had one daughter that married Benjamin F. Brown of Seabrook; married, second, Lorana Janvrin, and had three sons and two daughters. Of these, George L. has already been mentioned. Moses went to California in 1849, and is now living in the state of Washington. John A. lives upon the homestead. He married Clara Hatch of Wells, Me., and they have four children: Rufus married Emma Littlefield of Wells, Me.; Albert J. married Lizzie Hurd of North Berwick, Me.; Charles Bell married Marietta Dow of Seabrook; Harry Porter is unmarried. Isaac Brown polled into Seabrook in 1768. He built the present house, and died about 1800.

The house which stands at the top of Butler's hill was built by John A. Brown for his son about 1886, and sold, in 1895, to Nelson Copeland, the present occupant. Butler's hill was named from Ralph Butler, who lived here as early as 1727. He was a royalist, and at the commencement of the Revolutionary War removed to the British provinces, where he died. Robert H. Butler, who lives at Fogg's corner, is a descendant of Ralph Butler.

The house fitted up in 1896 by Clarence Brown, near the Line meeting-house, was the homestead of Benjamin Green, who was the son of Jonathan, the grandson of Benjamin, the great-grandson of Abraham, and the great-great-grandson of Henry. Benjamin Green was rated for the last time in 1814. He had a large farm

extending back to the road leading from Ram hill to Fogg's corner. The house was built about 1790. He had two daughters. One married Lowell Brown and had one daughter, who married Benjamin F. Brown of Seabrook. She succeeded to her mother's portion. Clarence Brown is her grandson. The other daughter married Isaiah Page, a Quaker who came from Haverhill and was rated here for the first time in 1829. They had no children. Mr. Page died about 1861. The house had been occupied by tenants for many years previous to Mr. Brown's purchase.

The house on the opposite side of the road at first stood just over the line in Seabrook, and was a Dow homestead, afterward occupied for a time by John G. Chase. It was moved across the line into Hampton Falls and repaired by Stacy L. Nudd, who came from Hampton. This was a part of the Dow farm. His wife was a Dow. The premises were sold in 1853 to Newell Brown of Seabrook. His son Frank lived here for a number of years. It was sold in 1864 to David M. Whittier, who came from Scotland. His son David A. is the present occupant.

Henry Thresher lived on the road leading from the Line meeting-house to Fogg's corner. His house was very near where the Abbott house is now located. On the early records this road was called "Thresher's lane." He married Mary, daughter of Jacob Brown, in 1750. He, and his sons who were minors, polled into Seabrook in 1768. About 1776 he and his family removed to Raymond, where the descendants continue to reside. Rev. Sereno T. Abbott was born in Andover, Mass., and was for many years pastor of the Line church. About 1848 he built the present house and buildings. He died in 1855. The place was afterward owned by Moses Brown, son of Lowell, and has since changed owners a number of times. It is at present owned and occupied by a Mr. Milton.

On the west side of the road on Morton hill is the house built by Edwin Janvrin in 1867, where he lived for a time. It is now occupied by his son Bertram T. who married Mary, daughter of Charles T. Brown.

John F. Jones built the house next to the blacksmith shop in 1856. He lived there and carried on the blacksmith business until his death in 1889. He married a daughter of Charles Johnson, who came from Greenland, and had two sons, who were blacksmiths in Amesbury. Afterward they removed to Connecticut. John F. Jones was representative in 1876 and 1877, and was one of the charter members of Rockingham Lodge of Odd Fellows at its organ-

ization in 1848. He was son of Moses, who came from Seabrook, and grandson of John Falls.

The house and land where the Gove house now stands was at one time a part of the Swett property. Walter Williams lived there, and married Rachel Hilliard in 1734. He was a seaman and owned a coasting vessel. His son, Edward Williams, was captain of a company who went to Louisburg in 1745, and died there. Walter Williams, who died here fifty years ago, was a grandson. When the Williams family left here we have no means of knowing. Chase Williams, son of Walter, 1st, appears to have lived here. John Falls, who married Eliza, daughter of Gideon Marshall, lived here and owned the place. He was rated from 1796 to 1819. Charles C. Gove, carpenter, son of Jeremiah, lived here until his death in 1893. He built the present house in 1846. His shop was burned in 1840. It was set on fire by varnish boiling over upon a hot stove. Alexander Cochran occupied the shop after Mr. Gove's decease. The shop was burned again in 1896; it was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The Davidsons, rated a few years after 1764, appear to have lived there. William was selectman in 1771. The place is now owned by Charles Harrison, blacksmith, who came from New Brunswick.

Where the brick house occupied by the Browns stands is supposed to have been the site of the Georges tavern, where the legislature of New Hampshire met that of Massachusetts, in 1737, for the purpose of establishing the boundary line between the states. It was for many years afterward the home of Job Haskell, who united with the church here in 1737. He was dismissed from the church in Gloucester. He married Mercy Leavitt, daughter of Thomas, in 1738. He took care of the church at one time. He was a Revolutionary soldier from this town. Probably he kept a public house a part of the time, as he had a license from the selectmen to mix and sell spirituous liquors. He polled into Seabrook in 1768, but appears to have remained here as he continued to be taxed as a resident. His name disappears from the record before 1787. He had a number of children, but they do not appear to have lived in this town. Benjamin Brown came from Seabrook, married a daughter of John Brown, also of Seabrook, and settled here early in the present century. He built the brick house in 1823. The house removed was called the Banks house from a man who was a carpenter and had previously lived there. Benjamin's son John A. lived in Portsmouth. Newman was a coal dealer in

Newburyport. Lowell was a shoemaker, lived upon the homestead, and was postmaster for a long time. For many years he did not go away from home. He died in 1887. Cyrus kept a store and did a large business previous to 1846. He was also engaged in brick making. His store and barn were burned in 1866. A building upon the site of the store had been burned many years before. Cyrus married Mary Weldon of Providence, R. I., and had three sons. Cyrus W. married Abbie, daughter of Emery Batchelder, is a shoemaker, and lives in Pittsfield. Benjamin, a shoemaker, lives in Lynn. Stanton L., a shoemaker, lives upon the homestead. Cyrus Brown was postmaster from 1848 until 1853, and died in 1889.

What is known as the Weare farm appears to have been owned by John Crosse, and then by Roger Shaw. It was one of the five farms. Joseph Shaw, son of Roger, lived there. He was born in 1635, and married Elizabeth Partridge. He was succeeded by Samuel, his son, who married Esther, daughter of Nathaniel Batchelder. He was chosen deacon of the Hampton church, when the new church was formed at Hampton Falls. He resigned the office to become deacon here. He died about 1723. His brother Caleb, who had a large family, lived here also. Samuel's daughter Elizabeth married Hon. Meshech Weare in 1738. He appears in this way to have become possessor of the landed property of Deacon Shaw, and lived here the remainder of his life. He had two children by his first wife. He married, second, Mrs. Mehitable Wainwright in 1746, by whom he had eight children. Meshech Weare died in 1786; his wife, in 1781. The house was built in 1735, probably by the Shaws, as Mr. Weare did not come here until three years later. Maj. Joseph Dow, who came from Kensington, was a Revolutionary soldier. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Governor Weare, in 1784, and lived here until his death in 1829. Major Dow was an eccentric man whose sayings were often quoted fifty years ago. John Porter married Hannah Weare, and occupied the homestead with Major Dow. John Porter died in 1847, aged seventy years. His wife died in 1849, aged ninety-five years. Nabby Lang, daughter of Stephen Lang and Abigail Weare, lived here and died in 1864, aged ninety years. She was the last lineal descendant of Meshech Weare who lived in the town. Zebulon Dow, who came from Seabrook, bought the place from the heirs of Major Dow and the Porters, and lived here until his death in 1858. William H. Brown, who came from Scotland, son of William, married Ellen,

daughter of Zebulon Dow, and is the present occupant. They keep a sanitarium for the treatment of nervous diseases. The barn was destroyed by fire in 1879. There is a well authenticated tradition that Washington once passed a night at this house in consultation with Governor Weare, coming down from Cambridge for that purpose in 1775. He took command at Cambridge July 2, 1775.

In a house which stood near where the schoolhouse now stands on the common lived Joseph Pervear, son of Philip. He was baptized in 1727, married Lydia Noyes in 1748, and was rated here from 1758 to 1790. His sons, Noyes and Josiah, were Revolutionary soldiers. Josiah Pervear lived here and was rated from 1771 to 1801. He had eleven children, all but one of whom moved to Maine. His son Philip lived to be one hundred and five years old. Joseph Pervear owned the lot between the parsonage house and the Wellswood and exchanged it for a lot on the common where he lived.

In 1656, Anthony Stanyan lived on the place now owned by Charles N. Dodge. He had been given liberty and kept an ordinary or tavern. He was succeeded by his son John, and later by his grandson Jacob. They do not appear to have been prominent in town matters. Jacob was a selectman in 1723. The name of Stanyan disappears from our record after 1773 and before 1787. The present house was built by Caleb Sanborn for his son Meshech, who probably kept a public house for a time. Capt. Nathaniel Dodge, afterward Dodge & Quarles, kept tavern here for a number of years after 1790. Capt. Nathaniel Dodge was a Revolutionary soldier, and was rated for the last time in 1805, when he removed to Ohio. His brother Stephen afterward kept tavern here. He married Mary Diman, and died about 1843. His son James D. occupied the place until his death in 1887. He was succeeded by his only son, Charles N., who has been engaged in trade at the store for a number of years. Stephen's son Stephen was a soldier in the Mexican War. Capt. Nathaniel and Stephen Dodge were sons of Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge.

The house where Horace A. Godfrey lives was built by Aaron M. Gove, son of Jeremiah, about 1835. He was a blacksmith and his shop stood upon what is now Mr. Godfrey's lawn, near where there had been a blacksmith shop for many years before. Mr. Gove had previously lived on the south road where Warren B. Pervear now lives. He died about 1850. John W. Dodge owned and occupied

the place for a number of years. Horace A. Godfrey, son of Jeremiah, has lived here since 1868. He has been a postal clerk since 1876, running much of the time from Boston to Bangor. He married Emelena, daughter of John Philbrick of Seabrook. One of the stables where the stage horses were kept was situated between Mr. Godfrey's house and the house now occupied by Albert Elkins. It was demolished about 1850.

South of the stable seem to have been one and probably two houses, where a number of different families lived. Archelaus and Tobias Lakeman were carpenters and lived there. Men of this name were rated from 1747, and perhaps before, until 1761. Soon after leaving Hampton Falls Tobias Lakeman kept the Portsmouth jail. He showed some Quakers who were imprisoned for heresy a great deal of kindness, allowing them to go home on their promise to return in season for trial. They kept their word. Emboldened by this he let a "gentleman" debtor go on a like promise. He did not come back. The debt was large, and the jailer was stripped of his property and dismissed from office. He and his family were reduced to penury. He became insane, but was harmless, and wandered about, going a number of times each year to Ipswich, his native place, where he had relatives. He was shown a great deal of kindness by every one, especially by the Quakers, whom he had once befriended. He was not allowed to suffer, and lived to be ninety years old. Tobias Lakeman ceased to be rated here after 1756. Lieut. Joseph Raymond, also a carpenter, lived there, and married Hannah Dodge in 1784. He was rated for a few years previous to 1791, when the name disappears. Jacob Satterly, a carpenter, lived here, and married, in 1739, Susanna Steward, probably sister of Jonathan. He was rated here from 1765 till 1789. He removed to Newburyport, where he died of yellow fever in 1796. At that time forty-four persons died of yellow fever in Newburyport. In Portsmouth, there were ninety-six cases, fifty-five of which proved fatal. Catherine Satterly married Nathan Sanborn of this town in 1733, and removed to Epping about 1750.

The house occupied by Albert W. Elkins was built by Caleb Tilton, who came from Chichester and had charge of the stables. He was a descendant of the Tilts of this town. He married Lucy, daughter of James Sanborn, kept a tavern here for a number of years, and was the last one that did business about the hill. He died in 1876, aged eighty-one years. He had three sons, all deceased. Otis W. married a daughter of Eli Lamprey, lived in Sheffield, Ill.,

and was engaged in buying horses for the government during the war. Enoch J. was engaged in trade in the store for a number of years previous to 1870, was postmaster from 1861 to 1866 and from 1869 to 1870, and afterward engaged in the grocery business in Iowa. On his return he was for many years in business in Newburyport. He married Helen, daughter of James Brimner, and died in 1885. His family live in Newburyport; John S. lived upon the homestead, and married Annie, daughter of Nathan Fellows of Kensington. He died in 1875. His family live in Kensington. Albert W. Elkins, who is a carpenter, now owns and occupies the premises. William O., son of John S. Tilton, was killed in a bicycle collision in 1898.

A house was built in 1837 by Warren Dockham, who came from Barnstead. He lived here for a number of years, and afterward lived in Newburyport, where he died a few years since. His son David W. lives in West Newbury, Mass. The house was owned and occupied by George S. Merrill, son of Aaron, who married a daughter of Charles Johnson, and died in January, 1897. He had a daughter who married Nahum Swain of Exeter.

The house built by George H. Dodge, and at times occupied as a parsonage by the Baptist society, was afterward owned and occupied by James D. Janvrin, son of Joshua. He died from injuries received from being run over by a loaded team in 1887. The house is now occupied by his son C. E., who is a butcher.

A house was built in 1812 by Dudley Dodge, son of Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge. He died in 1835, and was succeeded by his son George H., who was an enterprising business man. He was engaged in the manufacture of cotton batting. His mill was destroyed by fire in 1847, and was quickly rebuilt. He was a director of the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad for many years, and its president for a time, and was also president of the Weare bank at the time of his death. He was a prominent member of the Baptist church, and paid much of the expense of repairing the house in 1859. He was a man of much public spirit. He was a representative in 1839 and 1840, member of the state senate in 1846, delegate to the constitutional convention in 1850, and died in 1862. His son George D. lives in Hampton Falls, and was a candidate for governor on the temperance ticket in 1880. Oliver and William H. were lawyers in Dover. John H. lived in Madbury. Three daughters who were unmarried lived in Philadelphia. The premises were sold in 1880 to Mrs. Mary E. Elkins, whose son Ben-



RESIDENCE OF MRS. JOHN A. COOKE.  
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jamin W. is the present occupant. He married Isabel, daughter of George C. Brown.

The house now occupied by George D. Dodge was built in 1836, and occupied by Mrs. Eliza Dodge, daughter of Dudley Dodge and widow of Isaac Dodge of Waterville, Me. She had one daughter, who married Wells W. Healey. Mrs. Dodge afterward married Simon Winslow, who came here from Newmarket. He was representative in 1850 and 1851, and died in 1864.

A house was built about 1840 by Rev. J. W. Poland, who preached at the Baptist church. He married a sister of Richard Dodge. He afterward preached in Massachusetts; in his later years at Goffstown, N. H., where he died in 1880. He was much interested in agricultural matters, and a frequent contributor to the agricultural press. John W. Dodge lived here for a number of years. Lowell F. Merrill, son of Aaron, has lived here for thirty years. He married a daughter of David M. Leavitt of Hampton, and has two sons and one daughter. She married Charles J. Merrill, who came from Newburyport. Lowell F. Merrill died October 4, 1899.

The house now occupied by Mrs. J. W. Dodge, and built about 1787, was the homestead of Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge, who came from Wenham, Mass., in 1768. He bought the mills of Col. Jonathan Moulton, and built the dams, which after a hundred years' service are now in good condition, having needed little repair during that time. He was representative in 1793, and a member of the first constitutional convention. He died in 1830, aged ninety-two. His son John married Sarah Dodge, and died in 1816, aged forty-five. Richard Dodge, son of John, succeeded to the ownership and operated the sawmill. He married Clarissa Lock. He was engaged in the Labrador fisheries and other enterprises. He was prominent in the Baptist church, and died in 1864. His only son, John W., was a graduate of Brown University. He spent a number of seasons at Labrador in the fisheries and carrying of passengers. He was the first cashier of the Weare bank. For several years he was conductor on the Mt. Washington Railroad, and afterward landlord of the Tiptop house. He died in 1875. His wife continued to keep the house for a number of years after his death. She now lives upon the homestead. His son Arthur M. was engaged in the hosiery business at Tilton and Hampton Falls, and afterward studied medicine at Harvard Medical School. His daughter Mary married Walter Aiken of Franklin; Clara, Prof. Charles R. Brown of Newton Theological Seminary; Hattie, George

C. Healey of this town; Daisy, Rev. Mr. White of Nashua. Jessie is unmarried. John W. Dodge married Harriet Dunklee of Concord. He was representative in 1846 and 1847.

Between the houses of Lowell Merrill and Mrs. Dodge, upon the land of Edwin Janvrin, was a house in the early settlement of the country, the site of which is still to be seen. We have no knowledge as to who lived there. Tradition says it was a tavern, as it was situated upon what at that time was the main road. This seems quite probable. It may have been the Georges tavern, whose location has been in dispute.

Nearly all the land in the triangular piece bounded by the Newburyport road on the east, the Dodge road on the west, and the Falls river on the south, was owned by Benjamin Swett. In 1763, his daughter Annie married Dr. Joshua Chase, who was rated from 1764 till after 1773. Dr. Chase's daughter Polly married James Janvrin in 1786. James Janvrin was son of John, who was the schoolmaster here. He rated from 1757 to 1767. In 1756 he was paid sixty-three pounds to keep the grammar school in this town. No one at that time could keep the grammar school who was not qualified to fit scholars for Harvard College. John Janvrin afterward lived in Seabrook. The name of James Janvrin appears upon our record in 1812 and not after 1822. He had two sons, David and Joshua. David lived upon the homestead, married Mary Towle of Hampton, and died in 1878. He had one son, Edwin, who with his son Bertram is engaged in the lumber business. Edwin Janvrin was representative in 1883. Joshua Janvrin built a house on the south end of the farm next the Falls river. He married a daughter of Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge, and died in 1875. His wife died in 1888, aged ninety-two. Nathaniel Hubbard Dodge was born in 1738. His daughter, Mrs. Janvrin, died in 1888, making a span of the two lives of one hundred and fifty years. Joshua had one son, James D., already mentioned, and three daughters. This place was sold to David M. Whittier, who came from Scotland. After his death the place was owned by John Bishop for a number of years. Mrs. Aiken purchased the place and presented it to the Baptist church for a parsonage in 1894. Joshua Janvrin's barn was burned in 1845.

The house just over the bridge, known as the "mill house," was built by Dudley Dodge and intended for the residence of those who operated the clothing mill. It was occupied by Johnson, Ham,

Goodhue, and others. It has been occupied by tenants for many years. A small out-building was burned there in 1885.

On the south side of the Falls river and near the top of the hill lived Judge Henry Green. He was the ancestor of the Greens, who have since lived in the town. He was here as early as 1653. He received a grant of land in 1648 in consideration of his building a water mill. He built the first mill at the place since known as "Dodge's mills." He was a prominent man in his time, having been a member of the council from 1685 until 1689 and from 1692 to 1698; chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1697 and 1698. As a judge he was unpopular, having acted in the interest of Mason and Cranfield against the land owners. He died August 5, 1700. Capt. Jacob Green, in 1700, took down the old mill and built a new one, the town granting him the same privilege his father had had. In 1679, Henry Green had permission to put in a second dam above the mill. Jacob Green died in 1726. Nathan Longfellow came from Newbury in 1712, married Mary, daughter of Capt. Jacob Green, in 1713, and probably lived here. Capt. Jacob Green gave his property to Nathan Longfellow, his grandson and son of Nathan Longfellow, 1st, who continued to own the mills until 1764, when he sold them to Col. Jonathan Moulton. Green Longfellow, son of Nathan, 1st, died of small-pox in 1760. Jonathan, another son, married Mercy Clark in 1731 and moved to Nottingham. Abigail, daughter of Nathan, 1st, married Benjamin Brown and lived in South Hampton; Anna married Nehemiah Brown of Kensington.

Near Ram hill lived a family named Lang. The slight rise in the road has since been called Lang's hill. The name of Lang appears as early as 1743 and disappears before 1787. We do not find that any of the name ever held any office in the town. Stephen Lang married a daughter of Meshech Weare, and among his children was Nabby, who lived at the Weare place and died in 1864. Other children lived in North Hampton or Stratham.

In a house which stood near Merrill's slaughter house lived John Hardy, son of Bradbury. He was rated from 1801 to 1825. He was one of the soldiers who went from this town to Portsmouth in the war of 1812 and 1814.

William and Gyles Fifield, supposed to have been brothers, came from Newbury to Hampton in 1639, and settled upon what is known as Sandy lane. Gyles married Mary, daughter of Abraham Perkins, in 1652, and removed to Charlestown, Mass., in 1757. In

1713, Mary, daughter of his son Richard, married Samuel Adams, a rich merchant of Boston. She was the mother of Gov. Samuel Adams, the patriot. William became prominent in Hampton, and owned what has since been known as the Fifield farm on the south road. His son Benjamin married Mary Colcord and succeeded his father. Early in August, 1706, upon a Sabbath morning, as he was coming from his pasture on horseback, he was killed by some Indians who were lying in ambush, and a lad, who was his kinsman, was carried away. He was killed near a large rock, and the farm is now called "Indian Rock farm," because of this event. He was about sixty years old. His son Jonathan lived here, and married Hannah Wait. He was town clerk from 1735 to 1759; selectman, in 1720, 1723, 1728, 1732, 1737, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1745, 1747, and was prominent in all town matters. He was not less prominent in the church, where he was deacon for many years, and was succeeded by his son Lieut. George, who married Mary, daughter of Elisha Marston of Hampton. He was selectman in 1789, 1792, 1795, and rated for the last time in 1805. His son Richard, first rated in 1795, married a daughter of Samuel Lane, and lived where Levi E. Lane now lives. He removed to Piermont about 1819. Some of his descendants live in that vicinity and in Vermont. His son Jonathan lived upon the homestead, and was rated from 1799 until his death in 1818. He married, first, Sarah, daughter of John Brown of Seabrook, and had one daughter, Mary, who married Joshua Janvrin of Seabrook. She had one daughter, Josephine, who married William Beckman. His second wife was a Fogg, and had three children, George and Sophronia, who were unmarried, and Clarissa, who after her sister's death married Joshua Janvrin, and had one son. Lieut. George had three daughters. One married David Garland of Hampton; another, David Chase of this town; a third, Betsey, married Dudley Dodge. She was the pioneer of the Baptist church in this town, and died in 1855. John Fifield, son of Benjamin, was living in Kingston in 1726. The name became extinct in this town in 1844. Samuel Batchelder, son of Moses, bought the farm in 1846, made extensive improvements upon the buildings, and brought the land, which was badly run down, to a high state of cultivation. He married Abigail, daughter of Jacob Noyes of Seabrook. He was largely engaged in handling ship and other heavy timber, and died in 1858. He had a son Samuel, who died in Kensington in 1896, and a daughter, who married John Boody. After Samuel Batchelder's death the farm was owned by his brother, John T., for a number of years, and sold in 1886 to George F. Merrill of Newburyport, who was son of Enoch,

who married Hannah Moulton of Newburyport and has four children. Samuel Batchelder was an original abolitionist, and was firm and steadfast in that belief until his death.

In a house which stood near the gravel pit at Bennett's bridge lived John Smith, who came from Rye and married Nancy, daughter of James Sanborn. His name does not appear upon the record. He died in 1846. The house was removed in 1851. He had four daughters, one of whom married Benjamin Henderson; one, Walter Dow, and one, John C. Gove. Lucy was unmarried. All are deceased.

A family named Bennett lived near the bridge where the Falls river crosses the road. The name of Bennett appears as early as 1747, and continues until 1841. Caleb, Jeremiah, and Edward lived here.

Where Andrew J. Chase lives was the homestead of David Perkins, who died about 1810. Two of his sons lived in this town. Capt. Nathaniel, who lived upon the homestead, built the house about 1806. He married a daughter of James Janvrin. His brother Joseph lived where Dr. Sanborn lives and was prominent in town affairs. John L., son of Captain Perkins, lived at the turnpike. Other sons removed to Maine. His daughter married Gen. C. A. Nason. The premises were afterward owned by Chevey Chase, son of Daniel. His wife was a Fogg. He had two sons and several daughters. Andrew J. lives upon the home place. He went to California in 1849. Chevey P. lives at Fogg's corner.

The house where the Blatchford family live was built by Andrew J. Chase, and occupied by him for a number of years. He sold it in 1870 to Nathaniel Blatchford, who came from Massachusetts. He was a butcher, did a large business, and died in 1888.

The house on the opposite side of the road was built in 1880 by Laroy Eaton, who came from Seabrook and married a daughter of Nathaniel Blatchford.

On the corner was the homestead of Jeremiah Gove, who married a daughter of Philip Pervear. His wife kept a store and did quite a business. They had a son, Jeremiah, who was father of Aaron M. and Charles C. Gove and of Mrs. Ezekiel Gove. He died in 1846. Ezekiel Gove came from Weare, and lived here until his death in 1875. His son John C. lived upon the home place, was a veterinary, and died in 1895. Another son, Charles H., lives in Exeter. Two of his daughters married Samuel Pervear. Another daughter married Charles W. Durgin, who was a soldier from this

town in the war of the Rebellion. S. B. Pervear, son of Samuel, now lives here.

Where Warren B. Pervear lives was the homestead of Aaron M. Gove, who married Sarah Hilton. He was a blacksmith, and removed to the hill about 1836. He had a son Daniel, who died in early manhood. His son Frank married Sarah Wadleigh, and at one time kept a store in Hampton. Afterward he removed to New Rutland, Ill. Bradbury Hardy occupied the place until his death in 1866. He married a daughter of Daniel Pervear. Warren B. Pervear, son of Joseph, is the present occupant. He has three sons. Norris B. has been a blacksmith in Seabrook for many years; W. H., a blacksmith in Salisbury. Edwin, who married a daughter of Nathaniel Blatchford, lives in a cottage house built on the homestead situated upon the cross road. One daughter married Charles P. Coombs. Norris B. and W. H. married daughters of William Boynton of Seabrook.

The next house above was built in Kensington by Samuel Lamprey, and moved to its present location by George Sherburne, who married a daughter of Jonathan Weare, in 1880. It is now occupied by Stephen Perkins, who came from Lebanon, Me. He married a daughter of Benjamin F. Weare.

In a small house which stood just above lived Green Hoag and his sister Ellis. Their father, Hussey Hoag, was a Revolutionary soldier. Green Hoag went with the company to Portsmouth in the war of 1812, and died about 1874. The boys used to annoy them by rolling rocks off the hill which came down against the house.

Homestead of Billy Dodge. He was son of Nathaniel H., and married Jemima Eastman of Kensington. He died in 1818. His widow married Dr. John True of Pittsfield, who lived here until his death in 1838. Josiah Smith came from Seabrook, and lived here until his death in 1870. He had three daughters, Mrs. Charles F. Chase, Mrs. Benjamin F. Weare, and Mary A., who was unmarried. Harrison G. Prescott from Newburyport lived here for a number of years. Charles P. Coombs, a native of Amesbury, married a daughter of Warren B. Pervear, and is the present occupant. Josiah Smith was rated from 1836 to 1870; John True, from 1821 to 1838. Mrs. True died in 1858, aged eighty-seven.

Homestead of David Chase, son of Daniel. He was selectman in 1824 and 1825; representative in 1829 and 1831, and died in 1840. His son John lived upon the home place for many years,

and afterward moved to Hampton, where he died. Charles F. was for twenty-five years railroad station agent at Hampton Falls. He died about 1885. George A. was a blacksmith, and lived in Kensington. His daughters are Mrs. Newell Dow of Kensington, Mrs. Retire H. Parker of Exeter, and Miss Abigail Chase. John L. Chase, a grandson of Capt. Toppan Chase, came from Seabrook, and has lived here for many years. He died in 1899.

On the opposite side of the road, a house was erected by L. L. Chase, son of John L. He was a blacksmith and worked in the shop near the house.

Homestead of Reuben Hardy, deceased. His son Charles A. occupies the premises. He married a daughter of Richard Fogg, and has a son John engaged in trade at Exeter. Jerome lives in Newburyport. His daughter Edna has taught school in this town for many years. George L., son of Reuben, lived in Raymond. He was "boss" of a section for a long time on the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad, and died in 1895.

On the lane south of C. A. Hardy's house is the residence of Daniel E. Pervear, son of Samuel. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion. He married a daughter of John C. Kenniston. She died in 1888. He was representative in 1892.

Where Frank Pervear lives was the homestead of Daniel Pervear, who came here from Exeter early in the present century. Daniel Pervear died in 1836. His widow died in 1859, aged eighty-three. He had six sons, Daniel, Joseph, Samuel, Burnham, Bradbury, and Meshech, and one daughter, Mrs. Bradbury Hardy. Samuel Pervear lived here until his death. His sons were Daniel E., Samuel L., Sylvanus B., and Frank, who lives on the homestead. Samuel Pervear was twice married, to daughters of Ezekiel Gove. Frank Pervear married a daughter of Albert Young.

Homestead of Joseph Pervear, son of Daniel. He died about 1880. His sons, Mark, Stephen, and Sewell, are residents of Lynn, Mass. Warren B. lives in this town. Sylvester lives in Brentwood. Sewell and Sylvester were soldiers in the Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment of Volunteers. Sylvester was severely wounded and lost an eye in the service. After Joseph Pervear's death the premises were occupied by Samuel L. Pervear, son of Samuel, for a number of years. He sold the place to Alexander Short, who came from Newburyport, and is the present occupant.

The house on the side of the hill was built by Ezra Fogg, son of Richard. He married Sarah, daughter of Reuben Hardy. He is

a manufacturer of essences and extracts, a noted fox hunter, and is commonly called Dr. Fogg.

The old Hardy house was the residence of Bradbury Hardy and Jonathan, his son, who died in 1817. His sons were Green, Reuben, Charles, Bradbury, and George. Green Hardy lived here for many years, and died about 1882. The house has been used as a place for holding religious meetings, which were largely attended by those living in this part of the town and in other places. Jonathan's daughter Lydia married Levi Jenness. George, son of Jonathan, lived in Exeter near Newfields line. He had one son.

Above the old Hardy house on the same side of the way was the residence of Charles Hardy, son of Jonathan. He married an Ordway from Newburyport, and died about 1885. An adopted son enlisted in the English army during the Crimean War and served ten years, returning in 1868. His name was Charles L. Hardy. He lived in Exeter for a number of years, and died about 1886.

Going down the Crank road the first house we come to was built by Burnham Pervear about 1855. In early life he was a morocco dresser and lived in Waltham, Mass. His sons were engaged in the morocco business at Lynn and became wealthy and influential citizens of that city. His son Burnham E. was a soldier from this town in the Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment. Horace lives in this town. John E. Hardy, son of Charles A., bought the place and repaired the buildings in 1892. A small barn was burned here about 1874. The buildings were all destroyed by fire in July, 1897.

The next is the homestead of Levi Jenness, who came from Rye and was rated here for the first time in 1835. He married Lydia, daughter of Jonathan Hardy. He built the buildings and occupied them until his death in 1896, at the age of eighty-three. Mrs. Jenness kept and cared for the town's poor; during the later years the poor were cared for in the towns. Mrs. Jenness died in 1894, aged eighty years. An adopted son, Edwin A., is the present occupant of the premises.

The next house was built and occupied by Dr. John C. Gove for many years previous to 1880. It is now owned and occupied by the Young family. Albert Young came from Aroostook county, Me. In summer the family pick and market a great many berries; in winter they make and sell husk mats.

At the corner below Mr. Young's house lived the Rollins family. They were rated from 1768 to 1808. Eliphalet and John Rollins were Revolutionary soldiers from this town. Some of the family

moved "up country." There is no trace of the house in which they lived. The name is written "Rawlings" in some places on the record.

Not far from the Rollins house lived Jonathan Hardy, rated from before 1747 until 1768, when he polled into Seabrook. He was a large land owner. What is now known as Great hill was then called Hardy's hill. Having in his later years become dependent, the selectmen of Seabrook came up and disposed of his remaining property and used it for his support.

The house on the road from Crank to south, on top of the hill, was built by George A. Wright, who came from Seabrook in 1876. He moved to Newburyport in 1894. The premises are now owned by Edwin Janvrin.

The next house on the other side of the road was built by Daniel Pervear. It is now occupied by George Goodwin, who came from East Kingston and married a daughter of Richard Fogg. He is a shoemaker and a successful grower of strawberries.

Where Ladd and Harris live was the homestead of Samuel S. Lamprey, son of Dea. John Lamprey of Kensington. He built his buildings upon the east end of his father's farm. He was rated from 1815 to 1826, and removed to Salisbury, now Amesbury. He was succeeded by Richard Morrill, who came from Salisbury and was rated from 1827 to 1856. His son Jonathan invented a machine for ditching the salt marshes. The family returned to Salisbury. John Wiggin was the next owner. He was a native of Exeter, but moved here from Brentwood, and lived here until his death. He was rated from 1858 to 1886. Ladd and Harris, the present occupants, came from Haverhill.

The Nason family came from Rainsford county, Eng., in 1648, and settled in South Berwick, Me. Richard Nason was killed there by Indians about 1675. His son Jonathan, born in South Berwick, moved to Dover. After residing there for several years he moved to Hampton Falls about 1700. Jonathan Nason became prominent in the management of town matters. He was moderator in 1745, 1748, and 1749; selectman in 1721, 1722, 1729, 1736, 1745, and 1747. He was a surveyor, and helped to survey and lay out townships in New Hampshire. He lived where Levi E. Lane now lives. His son Richard moved to the south road, onto a part of the present Nason farm, his house being near the Kensington line. He was also prominent in town matters, was selectman in 1748, 1758, and 1760, and representative in 1758. His son Jonathan was

selectman in 1820, 1826, and 1827. He moved the house from near the Kensington line to its present location. It took ninety yokes of oxen to take it up the hill. He died in 1846. His wife was Mary Gordon of Exeter. He had two sons, Charles A. and George W. George W. married Mary, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Perkins, and died in 1852. Charles A. married his brother's widow and has three sons and two daughters. Richard is employed in the Boston market. David is a musician, and lives in Newburyport. Jonathan married a daughter of James D. Janvrin and lives west. Mary married a Brewer and lives in Kensington. Martha married Ralph Blatchford and lives in this town. In militia times Charles A. was prominent in military matters, holding a general's commission. He was selectman in 1850 and 1851; representative in 1860 and 1861.

On land now owned by Ladd and Harris, very near the Kensington line, lived Nathan Brown, who married Hannah, daughter of Richard Nason. Mr. Brown probably came from Kensington. He was rated from 1789 to 1814. Mr. Brown's children lived in Amesbury and Haverhill. Some of them are buried in the Nason cemetery. Afterward a family named Fulford, from Salisbury, rented and lived in the house. The house was removed many years ago.

On the road to Weare's mills is the house occupied by Daniel Pervear, son of Daniel. This house was moved here from Seabrook and is said to have been the first Quaker meeting-house, built in 1701. Mr. Pervear had three daughters. Mary J. married Alpheus Pervear; Fannie married John C. Kenniston, who came from Effingham, and now lives in Lynn, Mass.; Lydia married Stephen M. Towle, who came from Salisbury. He was a soldier, and died near Covington, Ky., November 22, 1863. Mr. Pervear sold the place and lived in Vineland, N. J., for a number of years, until he died. Charles Blatchford came from Gloucester, lived here for a time, and then returned to Gloucester. Oliver Eaton came here from Seabrook and bought the place in 1880, and lived here until his death in 1892. He gave the place to Victoria, daughter of Albert Young, now the wife of George W. Scoones, during her lifetime; then the proceeds are to go to endow the Eaton High School in Seabrook.

About half-way from the south road to Weare' mills, on land belonging to the Green farm, lived Philip Pervear, the ancestor of the Pervear family in this town. Philip Pervear married Martha

Emmons January 1, 1723. He had nine children,—Joseph, baptized in 1727; Nathaniel, in 1728; John, in 1731; Daniel, in 1732; Elizabeth, in 1734; Susanna, in 1735; Mary, in 1738; John, in 1740, and Daniel, in 1742. Philip Pervear was rated the last time in 1749. Widow Martha was rated last in 1753. The ancestors of the Pervear family came from France, the name originally being La Pervear. We are unable to say when or where they first settled. They appear to have been people of means, as manuscripts and other things of value which they brought to this country are still in the possession of their descendants.

In a house which stood near Philip Pervear's lived a family named Davis. Samuel Davis was rated as early as 1732. Jonathan Davis, last of the name, was rated in 1808, when the name disappears from the record. They were nicknamed the "Didley Davieses." The Davis house was moved to the south road and is now occupied by Frank Pervear.

Above the sawmill on the road to Kensington is the house of Daniel Merrill, who came from Salisbury. He married a daughter of Jonathan Weare, and built here about 1870. Howard, son of Daniel, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in 1898.

A little above Daniel Merrill's was a house on the south side of the way, once occupied by Stephen Gove, who came from Seabrook and was rated from 1812 to 1816. His son Albert, who lived in Seabrook, was a soldier from that town in the war of the Rebellion. He is now living in Stratham. The premises were afterward owned by John Weare and occupied by Emery Page, who came from Kensington. He and his son Charles E. died about 1885.

Homestead of John Weare, son of Dea. Jonathan. He owned most of the mills, and was noted for making an extra quality of Indian meal and other products. He was representative in 1836 and 1838, and died in 1877, aged eighty-seven. His son Jonathan married a daughter of John French of Kensington. After his death his widow married Warren B. Pervear. His son John E. married a daughter of H. G. Prescott, and is engaged in the grocery business in Newburyport. One daughter married Daniel Merrill and lives near the mill. Another married William Dow of Kensington. Benjamin F., son of John, married, first, a daughter of Richard Fogg; second, Lucy, daughter of Josiah Smith. He has two sons and two daughters. One daughter married Stephen Perkins, who came from Lebanon, Me. Benjamin F. built a house about 1860, where he lives. This is the last house in town going toward Kensington.

## HOMESTEADS AT FOGG'S CORNER.

The house occupied by William E. Walton was built about 1854 by William Cummings, whose wife was a Fogg. They lived here for a time. The next owner was Crosby R. Edmunds about 1865. He removed to Greenland and was station agent for many years for the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad, at the station now known as Greenland Village. William E. Walton came from Seabrook about 1872, and is the present owner and occupant. His daughter Edith married David P. Simpson.

The next house west was built by Mr. Butler, a descendant of Ralph Butler who lived at Butler's hill. He was a royalist at the time of the Revolutionary War, and like many others of a like belief removed to the British provinces. Mr. Butler built the house now occupied by his son Robert H. about 1854. Robert H. was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion.

The house on the corner occupied by George A. Fogg was the homestead of Samuel Fogg, who came from a house on the opposite side of the road in Seabrook, which was the Fogg homestead. Samuel was a carpenter, and was rated from 1844 until 1868. He died in Brentwood. George A. Fogg was a son of David, and was born in Seabrook upon the Fogg homestead. He bought his present place when his uncle went away, and married Sarah, daughter of John Batchelder.

Residence of Richard Fogg. He came from Seabrook, was a brother of Samuel, and married Harriet, daughter of Charles Chase. He was first rated in 1833 and continued here until his death. His sons Charles and John live in Seabrook. James lives in Lynn, and Ezra in Hampton Falls. His daughters, Mrs. Benjamin F. Weare, Mrs. Charles A. Hardy, and Mrs. George C. Goodwin, all lived in Hampton Falls. The premises are now owned by Mrs. Lydia Parker of Seabrook.

In a house which stood upon what is now George A. Philbrick's pasture near Fogg's corner lived a family named Lock. Josiah and Levi Lock were rated here in 1789 and a few years later. The house was afterward occupied by Simon Lock, whose name does not appear upon our record. Some time after 1800 the house was moved to Seabrook, the family going there to live. Simon had a son Hubbard, who lived upon the Rocks road, and a daughter, who married Edward Gove of Seabrook.

The house now occupied by Chevey P. Chase was the homestead of John G. Chase, who originally came from Lynn, but had lived in Seabrook several years before coming here. He was first rated in 1842. He removed to Greenland in 1865, and died there a few years later. He was a man of pugilistic inclinations and attended musters and other gatherings where he could exercise his skill with others of like tastes. Chevey P. Chase is the present owner and has enlarged the house. He married a daughter of Enoch Chase of Seabrook, and has a son Ira M.

#### HOMESTEADS ON THE MIDDLE ROAD.

Aaron Merrill was a Revolutionary soldier, but not credited to this town. He came from Salisbury, and married Mercy, daughter of Amos Leavitt, in 1775. He was rated here in 1787 and probably before. He was a tanner and currier by trade. He used the gambrel-roofed house now occupied by the Creightons for a shop. He was prominent in town matters, having been selectman a number of times from 1794 to 1816, and representative in 1813, 1815, and 1816. He died about 1830. He had several sons. Aaron, Jr., succeeded to the homestead. One of his daughters married Moses Wells; another, Dearborn Lane. Betsey and Sally lived in their father's house after his decease, and were unmarried. This house was removed many years ago. Aaron Merrill, Jr., had a house a little east of where his father lived. He married Cynthia, daughter of Theophilus Sanborn. His son William T. was a physician and lived in Hampton, where he was a prominent citizen. He died in 1897. John A. committed suicide in 1872. George S. lived in the Dockham house at the hill, and died in 1897. Lowell F. lived in the Poland house. His daughter Elizabeth was unmarried. Martha married — Bacon; Augusta, John B. Shaw of Hampton. All are deceased. Aaron, Jr., died in 1858. The house he lived in was destroyed by fire in 1867.

Moses Wells came from Ipswich, Mass., and was first rated in 1800. He married a daughter of Aaron Merrill and lived in the grambrel-roofed house now occupied by the Creightons. He and his wife died within a day or two of each other, in December, 1858, and were buried in one grave. Their children lived in Massachusetts.

James Creighton came from Scotland to this town about 1857, and was engaged upon Mr. F. W. Atkins's farm and in collecting

milk. Mr. Atkins's farm is the one now occupied by Albert S. Smith. Mr. Creighton bought the house and lived there until his death in 1894. His family still occupy the house.

Joseph Durant came from Exeter, and married a daughter of James Creighton. He erected his buildings in 1876.

Mrs. McIllveen, a sister of Mrs. Creighton, came from Scotland, and built her house in 1879. She has two sons.

David Creighton, son of James, built the house now occupied by John Cannon, who came from Scotland. David Creighton married a daughter of Mrs. Zebulon Dow by a former marriage. He now lives in Maine.

William Irving came from Ireland in 1880. His house is the one built by Sarah Marston in 1838, near John Batchelder's. It was moved to its present location in 1888.

Lydia Staniel and her mother had a house which stood near the Creighton house. She was the daughter of an English woman, was well educated, and taught school. She was an adept at fine needlework, was an eccentric character, and died about 1820. She is said to have started from home Sunday afternoon and walked to Pittsfield, and commenced her school on Monday morning.

Near where Joseph Durant lives was a house occupied by Aaron Smith. He was rated in 1771 and for a few years after. We know nothing of his family. The field back of Mr. Durant's house is still called the Smith field.

At the corner formerly called Hoag's corner, near where John Cannon's house stands, lived Hussey Hoag, who was a Revolutionary soldier, and was probably a son of Jonathan Hoag, who was killed by a rock falling upon him. Hussey Hoag's mother lived to be one hundred and five years old, and died in Seabrook, where she lived with another old lady named Dow, who lived to about the same age. Tradition says that Mrs. Hoag sold Hussey when an infant for a quintal of fish. He is said never to have recognized his mother on this account. Mr. Hoag married a Stickney, and had two sons, Green and Joseph, and two daughters. He afterward had a house not far from Butler's hill, but it was probably in what is now Seabrook, as he polled from Seabrook to Hampton Falls in 1768. All by the name of Hoag are said to have been descended from a family who came from Wales and settled in Ipswich, Mass. Hussey Hoag was rated from 1766 to 1811.

In this immediate neighborhood lived Philip Burns, who married Mary, daughter of Joseph Worth, in 1765, when he was first

rated. His name disappears from the record before 1787. He was a Revolutionary soldier from this town.

On the north side of the road nearly opposite the mouth of the Crank road lived a family named Sleeper. They were rated from 1747 or before, and disappear previous to 1787. Those named Sleeper in this town are said to have lived here.

On land of John J. Brown, below the brook, lived Ephraim Green, son of Jonathan, baptized December 16, 1741. He was accidentally killed by a companion while gunning upon the salt marsh. This was about 1767, at which time his name disappears from the record.

Col. Ichabod Robie, son of Henry, was born at Hampton in 1664, and died at Kingston in 1757. He appears to have been buried at Hampton Falls. He lived in Hampton Falls for a number of years, and was a prominent man while here. He was selectman in 1719 and 1725; representative and moderator in 1751 and 1752. He married Lucy, daughter of Dea. Francis Page, and was dismissed from the church to that of Kingston in 1725. It is difficult to tell from the record whether he or Ichabod Robie, Esq., are meant in some cases where the name appears. We are unable to tell where he lived in this town. Ichabod Robie, Esq., was born in that part of Haverhill which is now Atkinson in 1682. He was son of John and grandson of Henry, who came from England. When a boy he was captured by the Indians who had killed his father. He came to Hampton in 1705 and settled upon what has since been known as the Robie farm. He married Mary Cass, daughter of Joseph, in 1707. He was a tanner and currier by trade, as was his son Henry who succeeded him. In 1749 Ichabod Robie and his associates were granted a township six miles square. It was called Robiestown, because his name was first mentioned in the grant. The town was afterward called Weare. He had three sons and four daughters. His son John married Ann Williams and settled in Chester. Gov. Frederick Robie of Maine was one of his descendants. Henry, born in 1715, married Abigail Butler in 1734. He succeeded to the homestead and was prominent in town matters. He was town clerk in 1759 and 1762; selectman in 1751, 1753, 1761, 1763. He polled into Seabrook in 1768. He was elected to the first convention at Exeter in 1774, and to the second, at the same place, in 1775, from Seabrook, although he was living upon the Robie farm in this town. He was representative from the two towns in 1776 and 1777, and died in 1807. He had six sons and

four daughters. His son John lived in Weare, and was town clerk thirty-three years; also selectman and representative. He married Mary Eastman, and died in 1824. Nathan, son of Henry, succeeded to the farm, and married, first, Lydia Stewart in 1794. He died in 1842. Abigail, daughter of Henry, died in 1839, aged eighty-nine. Anna died in 1841, aged ninety-three. Lucy, third wife of Nathan, died in 1855, aged eighty-nine. Nathan was succeeded by his son Henry, born in 1797, who married Sarah Towle of Chester. He had one son and one daughter, Abbie, who married John A. Lane of Pittsfield. Nathan Henry, son of Henry, born in 1835, married Sarah E. Noyes, daughter of William H. Noyes of Seabrook. He was an auctioneer, conveyancer, and trial justice, and died January 17, 1898. In 1865, all his children—three sons—died of diphtheria. He is survived by one son, Frank J., who lives upon the homestead, and three daughters. Josephine E. married Fred H. Wells of Amesbury; Lucy E. married Albert E. Day of Exeter; Ida F. married William C. Knight of Newbury, Mass. The old Robie house was burned in 1833, and the present house was built the same year.

The Brown place was the homestead of Samuel Lane, who was born in Hampton in 1698, and married Elizabeth Blake. He was a brother of Dea. Joshua Lane, who was killed there by lightning in 1766, and died in 1776. His son Samuel, born in 1741, lived here, and married Hepsibah Sleeper. He was a cabinet maker, and died in 1822. His son Jonathan, born in 1762, was commonly called "Cornet Lane." He married, first, Lydia, daughter of Benjamin Leavitt, and second, Polly, daughter of Samuel Towle of Hampton. He had seventeen children, and died in 1819. After his death his family removed to Piermont. Hannah, daughter of Samuel Lane, 2d, lived here until her marriage late in life. Afterward Theodore A. Coffin of Hampton owned the place for a time. Joseph C. Brown, son of Jacob, was the next occupant. He built the house and buildings up the hill a little further west than the ones occupied by the Lanes. He married his cousin, Hannah Berry of Chichester, and was killed in 1838 by a rock, beside which he was digging, falling upon him. His widow married William F. Towle in 1843, and removed to South Hampton in 1851. Joseph C. had two sons and one daughter. John J. married Mary G., daughter of Jonathan Robinson of Exeter, and has two sons and six daughters. James D. married Sarah Robinson, sister of his brother's wife, and has one son, James H., and two daughters. Ada mar-

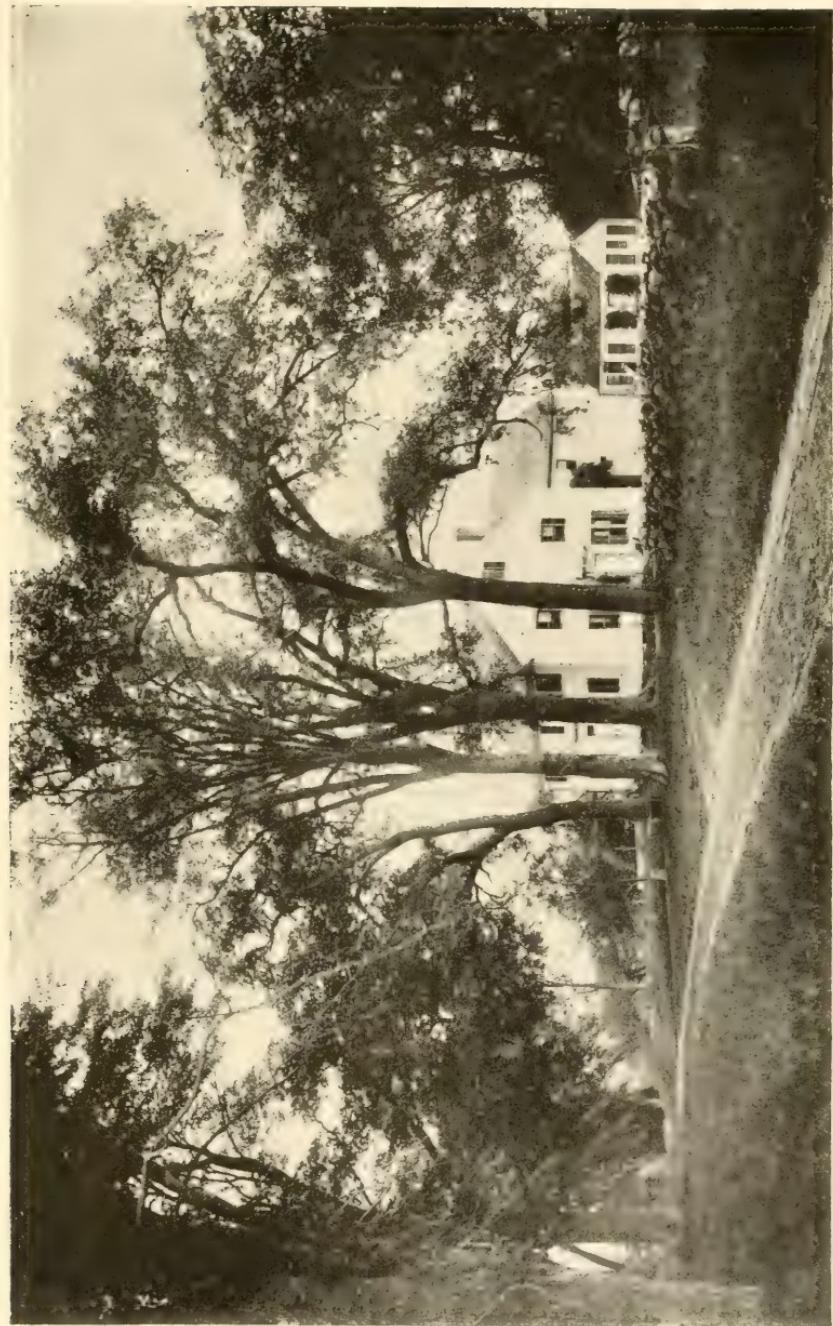
ried Dr. Francis A. Lane of Lynn, Mass. Edith, a teacher, is unmarried. Sarah A., daughter of Joseph C., married John Shaw, lives in Pittsfield, and has two daughters.

Jonathan Nason came from Dover in 1700, settled on what is now the Lane farm, and probably lived there until his death. He was the ancestor of the Nason family of this town, and was prominent in town affairs. He was succeeded by Richard Fifield, who continued here for many years. He began to be rated in 1794, and removed with his family to Piermont in 1820. Levi Lane, Esq., then came here. He had been living near where George C. Healey now lives, and was son of Jeremiah, before mentioned. Levi Lane, Esq., was prominent in town matters, and was town clerk from 1814 to 1822; selectman, in 1820, 1821, 1837, and 1838; representative, in 1826 and 1827. He administered the oath of office to the town officers elected for a great many years. In 1859, the town presented him with a cane in consideration of this service. He was for many years clerk of the Unitarian society, and much interested in its welfare. He married Anna, daughter of Dea. David Batchelder, in 1798, and died in 1864, aged ninety. His son Jeremiah married Adeline Baker, and removed to Candia, where he died suddenly in 1877. Levi E. lives upon the homestead. He has been selectman a number of times, and representative in 1866 and 1867. Levi Lane had two daughters, who married Samuel Batchelder and Isaiah Berry, and lived in Pittsfield. Two were unmarried; all are now deceased. Levi E. married Cynthia, daughter of Dearborn Lane, and had one daughter, who married Charles F. Wadleigh of Kensington. He lived upon the Lane farm, and died suddenly in November, 1896, leaving four children.

On the north side of the road, east of the west schoolhouse, on land now owned by the heirs of Aaron Sanborn, but at that time a part of the original Prescott farm, lived Dea. James Prescott, son of James Prescott, 1st. He was born in 1671, and married, first, in 1695, Maria, daughter of Capt. William Marston; second, he married, in 1746, Mrs. Abigail Sanborn, widow of Dea. Benjamin Sanborn and daughter of Edward Gove. He was deacon of Hampton Falls church, and had three daughters and five sons. One of them, Elisha, lived where L. F. and A. D. Prescott now live, and was the ancestor of the Prescotts now living in the town. He died in 1781, and was the first person buried in the cemetery on the cross road. The house where Deacon Prescott lived was removed before 1770.

Samuel Weare, son of Gov. Meshech, married Hannah Lawless and lived where John N. Sanborn now lives. He was town clerk from 1779 to 1791, and was rated the last time in 1795. He was succeeded in the ownership of the farm by Lieut. Enoch Blake, a brother of Henry and Jeremiah. He exchanged the farm with James Sanborn for another in Pittsfield, to which place he removed. James Sanborn, son of Benjamin, married Betty Blake, was a Revolutionary soldier, and died in 1825. Levi, son of James, lived here. He was a farmer and dealer in cattle, and died in 1874. His son Albert J. lived in Exeter, was deputy sheriff and jailer, and died in 1895. George B. lived in Hampton Falls, was representative in 1874 and 1875, and died in 1893. Levi T. died in Massachusetts in 1895. John N. lives on the homestead, and was representative in 1885. Levi Sanborn married Mary, daughter of Ebenezer Berry of Pittsfield. Albert J. married Sarah, daughter of Stephen Johnson of Seabrook, and had one son, Frank B., who is a civil engineer and lives in Massachusetts. Levi T. married Sarah, daughter of Lewis Perkins of Rye. John N. married Lucy, daughter of James Marston of North Hampton, and has two sons, Grant and Levi, and two daughters.

Thomas Leavitt was a grandson of Thomas Leavitt, who was one of the first settlers of Exeter, and settled in Hampton Falls, but probably not upon what is called the Leavitt farm. He was son of Aretas Leavitt of Hampton, who married Ruth Sleeper in 1678. Thomas Leavitt was born in 1686, married Elizabeth Lock in 1714, and died in 1761. His son Benjamin, born in 1732, married Esther Towle of Hampton in 1753, and had four sons and four daughters. Jonathan was a Revolutionary soldier, and settled in Eastport, Me.; Reuben married Ruth Norris, and settled in Pittsfield; Brackett married Mitty Prescott and settled in Pittsfield; Thomas married Hannah Melcher and lived on the homestead; Lydia married Jonathan Lane of Hampton Falls; Comfort married Moses Norris of Pittsfield; Patience married Tristram Cram of Pittsfield; Betsey married Oliver Jones of Canterbury. Benjamin Leavitt was a land surveyor, and was employed to lay out and lot off the town of Warren about 1764. Thomas Leavitt, Esq., as he is called upon the records, was born in 1774, married Hannah Melcher in 1795, and died in 1852. He was a land surveyor, and helped to lay out some of the towns in the upper part of the state. In 1805, he made a map of the town of Hampton showing the position of every man's house, a facsimile of which is reproduced in Dow's history of Hamp-



THE LEAVITT HOMESTEAD.

Now owned by Geo. C Smith



ton. He was one of the pioneers of the Democratic party in this part of the state, claiming to have cast the first vote ever cast for candidates of that party in this town. He continued to be a zealous member of that party until his death. He was prominent in carrying on the lawsuit to exempt the Baptists from paying to the support of the minister settled by the town. He was representative in 1824 and 1825. He understood the principles of breeding cattle. At the time of his death he had a fine herd of grade Short-horn cattle. He was a great reader and was well informed upon historical matters. His son Benson married Abigail Ward and Joseph M. married Eliza Yendell. They were engaged in trade together in Boston for a number of years. Benson was a number of times elected alderman, and was for a time acting mayor of Boston. He died in 1869. Joseph M. died in 1849. His family live in Concord, Mass. Anthony Brackett married Fannie Lamprey, lived in Illinois many years, went overland to California in 1849, and died near Sacramento in 1850. Lydia married Aaron Sanborn and died in 1883. Sarah M. married John B. Brown and died in 1896, aged eighty-seven. Hannah, unmarried, died in 1883. Benjamin Leavitt polled into Seabrook in 1768, and was a delegate to the convention held at Exeter in 1775. He died in 1805. Jonathan Leavitt was the second town clerk of Seabrook. Both lived at the Leavitt farm in this town while holding these offices. In 1875, the farm was sold to William Cannaway, who came from Scotland. He lived here a short time. In 1882, it was again sold to Merrill and Pike, who came from Salisbury. They lived here until 1886, when they sold to Louis Delacroix who remained until 1895. George C. Smith is the present occupant.

The farm now occupied by John Huff was the homestead of Amos Leavitt, son of Thomas. He was born in 1720, and married Elizabeth Varrel in 1744. His daughter Mercy married Aaron Merrill in 1775. She died in 1826. Amos Leavitt died in 1808. The premises were afterward occupied by Josiah Prescott, who married a daughter of Michael Tilton. His son Aaron succeeded his father. He was a man of push and energy, and built the sawmill which stood upon the opposite side of the road in 1842. He married a daughter of James Prescott, and died in 1853. Jeremiah was a stage driver; afterwards conductor on the Eastern Railroad, and then superintendent for a number of years. He died in 1895. Michael lived in Exeter. His daughter Eunice married Captain Woodbury of Newburyport. Mary, a school teacher in early life,

married a Mr. Guthrie of Missouri. Edwin, son of Aaron, married Ellen Thompson, and was at one time engaged in business at the oil country in Pennsylvania; afterward in the construction of the postoffice in Boston. He now lives in Arlington, Mass., and has done considerable business as an inventor and patentee. Emily, daughter of Aaron, married George W. Green and lives in Exeter. John Huff, who came from Cambridge, Mass., has occupied the farm for a few years.

The farm of Albert S. Smith was the homestead of Benjamin Tilton, son of Nathan, born in 1736. He was a blacksmith, and was succeeded by his son Michael, who married Lucy Burnham, a niece of Col. Jonathan Burnham, in 1777. One son, Benjamin, was never married. His daughter Betsey married Reuben Batchelder; another daughter married Josiah Prescott. Emery Batchelder, a grandson of Michael Tilton, lived here for a time, and built the house in 1846. Some years later Mr. Francis W. Atkins, a milk contractor from Massachusetts, owned the place, and it was occupied by a tenant of his for a number of years. He built an expensive barn in 1857. Frank B. Brown, son of Jacob T., lived here about 1867, at which time the house was repaired. He now lives in Hampton. About 1886, the place was sold to A. S. Smith and John Bishop. Mr. Smith is the present owner and has repaired and put the buildings into good condition. He has been very successful in raising apples from his large orchard.

On the other side of the road toward Kensington lived a family named Row. Robert Row married Apphia Sanborn in 1726. He was one of the selectmen in 1732. His son, Paine Row, was a Revolutionary soldier. He married Ruth Stevens in 1752, and was one of the selectmen in 1769. He was one of the men who helped, with Meshech Weare, to lay out and lot off the town of Robiestown about 1750, and was very active in the unsuccessful attempt to get families to settle there. Capt. Robert Row was last rated in 1757. Ensign Paine Row was rated here from 1749 to 1800.

The buildings were located upon the Drew place in 1851. Timothy P. Drew was a native of Hampton, and married Louis, daughter of Simeon Prescott. Mr. Drew died about 1880. Mrs. Drew died in 1889, aged upward of ninety years. Miss Abigail Prescott, a sister of Mrs. Drew, lived in the west end of the house. She died in 1886, aged ninety. Mr. Drew had two daughters, Sarah and Eliza, the latter unmarried. Sarah married Samuel Batchelder. He was a soldier, having been drafted in 1863, and he was the only

man drafted from this town at that time who went into the service. He was wounded, but continued until the close of the war. He was a member of Company D, Fifth New Hampshire Regiment. He was a native of Hampton, and died in 1896.

The Prescott place was formerly occupied by the Swain families. Some of them lived in a house which stood where Warren J. Prescott's house now stands. Another family, Dudley Swain's, lived in a house which stood near Kensington line. He was a wheelwright by trade. The name of Swain appears frequently upon the early records. Some of them moved to Raymond about 1765. The name disappears about 1800. James Prescott, 5th, was the son of James, 4th, son of Elisha, 3d, son of James, 2d, son of James, 1st. James Prescott lived here, and died in 1863. His father, James, was captain of a company in the Revolutionary War. The sword he carried is still in the possession of the family. He was for many years deacon of the Congregational church, and died in 1830. True M. Prescott, son of James, 5th, was born in 1804, and lived upon the homestead. He married Sarah A., daughter of Joshua Pike, and died in 1899, aged ninety-five. His son built the house he occupies on the site of the old Swain house, and is engaged in the garden and greenhouse business. He was representative in 1897. True M.'s daughter Harriet A. M. is unmarried. Rev. Elvin J. Prescott, son of Warren J., is a Unitarian minister, and has been settled in Littleton, Mass., Kennebunk, Me., and now in Salem, Mass. True M. Prescott built his house in 1833, on nearly the site of that occupied by Stephen Swain, who ceased to be rated here in 1800. John Swain lived where W. J. Prescott now lives, and ceased to be rated before 1787.

Where the cottage house now stands owned by L. B. Brown, on or near the Kensington line, was a house which stood in both towns. A family named Sanborn lived there. The ancestors of the Sanborns in Seabrook, Charles, James, and William, lived here. In the contested town meeting in 1770 in relation to the new meeting-house, objection was raised to receiving Henry Sanborn's vote because he lived in that part of his father's house which was in Kensington, and he was not allowed to vote. The old house was removed to make place for the present cottage. George B. Sanborn lived here when he represented the town in 1874 and 1875.

Where L. F. and A. D. Prescott live was the homestead of Elisha Prescott and his son, Capt. James Prescott. He cleared up the farm and lived here until his death in 1830. He was succeeded by

his son Simeon, who died in 1845, aged eighty. Elizabeth, daughter of James, died in 1849, aged eighty-nine. Lucy died in 1847, aged eighty-seven. Robert S., commonly called "Smith Prescott," succeeded his father. He married Almira, daughter of Joseph Melcher, and had nine sons and one daughter. Three of his sons were in the government service during the war. Joseph E., who enlisted from Exeter, died in the service. The house was built in 1862. Robert S. died in 1888, aged eighty-nine years. Lewis F. and Alvah D., sons of Robert S., are the present occupants. Lewis F. married Miranda Pendergast of Barnstead; Alvah D. married a daughter of Phineas Chase of Stratham. Samuel M., son of Robert S., lives in South Hampton, and has a son who is a teacher in the Massachusetts School of Technology. Thomas C. lives in Brockton, Mass.; Sereno, in Brentwood; George, in Merrimac, Mass. Almon R. died in Havana, W. I., about 1896.

The old Sanborn house now owned by John C. Sanborn was built in 1760 by Maj. William Prescott, son of Samuel, who was a grandson of James, 1st. The farm was afterward sold to John Wadleigh, who married Hannah, daughter of John Prescott of Epping, in 1780. John Wadleigh died in 1795. His widow married Abner Sanborn, son of Timothy, in 1798. Abner died in 1863, aged ninety years. He was succeeded by his son, John Prescott, who married a daughter of Lieut. Jonathan Cram. He died in 1881. Mrs. Sanborn died in 1897, aged ninety-four. Abner's daughter Sally married Joseph Cram of this town; Betsey married Capt. Jeremiah Brown of North Hampton. John C., son of John P., succeeded to the farm, and built the house in which he lives about 1857. He married a daughter of Aaron Coffin of Hampton, and has three sons and four daughters. He has been selectman a number of times and representative in 1879.

Half-way down the road toward John Huff's lived William Page, commonly called "King Page." From this fact the road has since been called "King street." He was rated from 1757 until before 1787. One of his sons lived in Salisbury, Mass. Tradition says Mr. Page was much annoyed by boys who played pranks upon him, which pleased the boys but did not amuse him to an equal extent. William Page married Abigail Swain in 1763.

Just above the Curtis place, near an old barn now standing, lived Henry Blake, son of Jeremiah. He married Sarah Tilton in 1787, and was rated from 1768 to 1803. After his death a family named Dow, who came from Kensington, lived here. Caleb and Elijah

Dow were rated in 1809 and a few years later. They were nicknamed "Woodchuck Dows."

Where Dr. Curtis lives was the homestead of the Blakes. Jeremiah Blake, son of Jeremiah, who was the son of Joshua, who was the son of Philemon, who was the son of Jasper, was commonly called "Mr. Blake," and was prominent in town matters, having been selectman not less than fifteen years at different times, and representative in 1817, 1819, 1821, and 1822. He married Molly Rand of Exeter, built the house about 1796, and died in 1825. He had no children, but left the farm to his nephew, Jeremiah Blake, and to his wife's nephew, Sherburne W. Rand. Mrs. Blake died here in 1861, aged eighty-seven. With her death the name of Blake became extinct, people of that name having lived here since the early settlement of the town. Enoch Blake, nephew of Jeremiah, lived here with Mrs. Blake, and carried on the farm for many years. After her decease he removed to Pittsfield, where he died a few years since at the age of ninety years. The farm was sold to George Janvrin, who with Dr. Curtis, his son-in-law, occupied the farm. William W. Curtis was a native of Vermont and has lived here since 1861. He has one son, George J., who was representative in 1895, and a daughter, Sarah, who married Dearborn Marston of North Hampton.

In a small house which stood in the pasture south of the old cemetery on the cross road lived Benjamin Hilliard, son of Jonathan. He married Hannah Sleeper in 1759. He had, previous to coming here, sold his farm to Dea. David Batchelder. He was rated for the last time in 1791, and probably died about that time.

Gamaliel Knowles, whose name appears upon our record from 1768 to 1811, was a man of property. He came from Hampton, and settled upon the Rocks road in Seabrook, back of the house of Robert Dow, near a spring. He was one of the men who with his sons polled from Seabrook to Hampton Falls in 1768. He had five sons, Simon, Moses, Jonathan, John, and Nathan. These names continue upon our record after the polling was done away with in 1791. They appear to have lived about the Fifield place, with whom they seem to have had some connection. Gamaliel Knowles was rated for the last time in 1811. The names of his sons disappear before that date.

The name of Purington was here before the separation from Hampton. The family lived in what is now Seabrook, near the

Methodist meeting-house. The name disappears from our record after 1767, when Seabrook became a separate town. Elisha Purington was one of the selectmen of Hampton Falls in 1732 and 1735.

Richard Mace was a ship carpenter, lived somewhere on Murray's row, and was rated from 1763 to 1790. Richard Mace was a Revolutionary soldier. He appears to have had a son Richard. We know nothing more of his family.

Ebenezer Knowlton married Mary Cram in 1722. This family appears to have moved to Pittsfield. The name of Ebenezer Knowlton appears from 1747, or before, until 1765. He lived in what is now Seabrook. He signed the petition for a Presbyterian society in 1765, was selectman in 1757, and from the amount of his rates must have been a man of considerable property.

Ephraim Hoyt, whose name appears upon the early records of the town, came from Amesbury about 1700, or before. In 1703, he petitioned for the use of a portion of the public land. He married, first, April 25, 1695, Hannah, daughter of John Godfrey; second, August 12, 1736, Hannah, daughter of Isaac Godfrey; third, September 4, 1738, Elizabeth Macree, who outlived him. His rates in 1709 amounted to 18s. 11d. In 1727, he was rated for two heads, one horse, eight acres of cultivated land, two oxen, one horse, and one hog. He was rated for the last time in 1757. Some of his family were rated until 1767, after which they were probably taxed in Seabrook. Ephraim Hoyt lived upon the road leading south from the New Boston road toward Amesbury, which was called the Hoyt road. His house was standing until 1830 or later. He had a son, Ephraim, Jr. His daughter Elizabeth married Edward McLaughlin of Dover. At that time there was a schoolhouse situated upon the corner opposite the present residence of John Weare. We find that from 1761 until 1768 the school money was divided among the schools at Exeter road, Drinkwater road, Byfield, and Hoyt's road. About half as much money was appropriated to Hoyt's road as to each of the others. There were at that time a number of stores near here on the road to Kensington which for those times did considerable business, hence the name "New Boston." One of these stores was kept by Joshua Page, commonly called "Merchant Page." He was rated from 1755 until 1768, when Seabrook became a separate town.

Eben Brown, who came from Seabrook, occupied the blacksmith shop which stood on what is now Mr. Godfrey's lawn. He was a ship smith, and did much work for Nathaniel Healey and others

who built vessels. He was a man of ingenuity, and devised patterns for shoe buckles, etc., and shod the stage horses. He was probably here soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, and was rated the last time in 1789.

September 10, 1768, Joshua Vickery, ship carpenter, was seized by a mob in Newburyport, carried by force to the public stocks and there compelled to sit from three to five o'clock on a sharp stone till he fainted. He was then carried around town in a cart with a rope around his neck, with his hands tied behind him, and pelted with eggs, gravel, and stones till he was much wounded. At night he was carried into a dark warehouse, hand-cuffed with irons, and there compelled to remain without bed or clothing through the Lord's day till Monday morning, and no person but his wife allowed to visit him. On Monday morning the rioters seized a Frenchman named Francis Magro, stripped him naked, tarred and feathered him, placed him in a cart, and compelled Vickery to lead the horse about town. The cause of these outrages was Magro's giving information to the officers of customs at Portsmouth against a vessel the owners of which he supposed were engaged in smuggling. Vickery was suspected, but was afterward proved to be entirely innocent. This was the second mob in Newburyport. The first occurred in September, 1765.

Joshua Vickery came to this town during or soon after the Revolutionary War. He lived on the southeast side of Cock hill, on the south side of the road, upon land now owned by John N. Sanborn. He was said to have been a seaman in his early days. He was a good penman, and reputed to have been a good citizen. His name disappears from the record in 1792.

On the north side of the road above John N. Sanborn's, near the base of the hill, lived a family by the name of Quimby. Robert Quimby married Judith Sanborn in 1725. Eleazer Quimby afterward lived here, and was rated here from before 1747 to 1767, when the name disappears. Some of this family appear to have settled in Hawke (now Danville), and afterward in Weare.

In a house which stood near Quimby's lived a family named Flood. John Flood married Mary Blake in 1741, and was rated from before 1747 till 1773, or later. There are daffodils growing at the present time which came from those cultivated in the garden by either the Flood or Quimby families.

A house which stood upon the east side of King street, near

William Page's, was occupied by Caleb Swain, who was not rated after 1772. He was living here in 1732.

Samuel Quarles, who was rated in Hampton Falls in 1795, 1796, and 1797, was a partner with Capt. Nathaniel Dodge in the tavern business, under the name of Dodge & Quarles. Their place of business was in the house now owned and occupied by C. N. Dodge. Mr. Quarles removed to Ossipee, where he became a leading citizen. Beside holding the offices in the gift of the town, he was a justice of the quorum, a state senator in 1810, 1811, and 1812, member of the governor's council three years beginning in 1814, was elected a presidential elector in 1824, and again in 1828, casting his vote each time for John Quincy Adams for president. He probably held other offices. Samuel D. Quarles, elected railroad commissioner in 1869, was his son.

Edmund Johnson, son of Peter, was born in Hampton in 1671, and married Abigail, daughter of Abraham Green. He lived on the Hogpen farm, now in Kensington, was rated here in 1709, but disappears before 1727. His daughter Abigail married John Brown, son of Benjamin. It was she who gave the negro man, "Cæsar," his freedom in 1757, a notice of which appears elsewhere.

Caleb Haskell, called "Dr. Haskell," lived in the house now occupied by C. N. Dodge. He was rated from 1791 till 1795, and was paid for making and entering the rates during some of the years he lived here. He kept a store, and in 1794 had approbation from the selectmen to mix and retail spirituous liquors. We have no further knowledge of him.

Christopher Pottle was owner and occupant, in December, 1695, of the house formerly owned by Capt. Benjamin Swett, on the Falls side of the town. His wife's name was Hannah. He died before the baptism of his son Samuel, who was the first person baptized in the Falls meeting-house, June 11, 1711. He had two sons and four daughters. We have no further record of the family.

There are a few places in the town which are still occupied by lineal descendants of the original occupant, but not all bearing the original name, as some have come down in the female line. Mrs. David C. Hawes descended from Samuel Melcher, Janette Moulton from James Wall, Dean R. Tilton and Henry H. Knight from the Tiltons, Frank S. and Orin D. Green from Jacob Green. Helen and Sarah Sanborn from Joseph Sanborn, John T. Batchelder from Nathaniel Batchelder, Jack and Fannie Sanborn from

1654  
A s p[ro]m[ptu]r obligacione written by Jas[per] Blake before me at Newell Hilliard  
in the Superior Blske b[ea]ch of Town of New Towne of Amherst  
in County of Worcester. Giving upon good confide[n]ce & trust certain quantties of land given unto Jas[per] Blake  
Timothy Dalton of 4 year Count. Jas[per] Blake & Jasper  
Newell do witness & understande by land & all re-  
maine in the lands of Jas[per] Blake Timothy Dalton till he  
be desirous to give the said land to be resold up into  
your w[or]ldly service to be sold as they shall for good &  
just confirmatione & payment of the same  
to be paid to Jas[per] Blake by the next day after  
the day of payment in 4 years. One thousand six hundred fiftie  
four thousand  
Jas[per] Blake to be delivered  
in the presence of us who  
are here underwritten.

John Wheelwright  
Rev. Timothy Dalton E.H. Hilliard

Jas[per] Blake

PHOTOGRAPH OF AN OBLIGATION GIVEN BY MANUEL HILLIARD AND JASPER BLAKE  
TO REV. TIMOTHY DALTON, 1654, WITH AN AUTOGRAPH OF  
REV. JOHN WHEELWRIGHT.



Lieut. John Sanborn, Edwin Janvrin from Capt. Benjamin Swett, Frank J. Robie from Ichabod Robie, Lewis F. and Alvah D. Prescott from Elisha Prescott, John C. Sanborn from Samuel Prescott, and Benjamin F. Weare from Nathaniel Weare.

In 1639, Rev. Timothy Dalton was granted a farm of three hundred acres at Sagamore hill, adjoining Taylor's river. Sagamore hill is situated a few rods east of Fred P. Sanborn's barn. The following, from the Hampton records, is in relation to it:

The last of March 1651

itt is ordered and agreed that Mr Dalton our Teacher shall have three hundred akers to his farme according to the evidence brought to the meeting.

Voted.

this is ass true a Copia as I can give out of the Old Towne Book.  
attest SAM<sup>n</sup> DOW, Clarke.

The: 20: 11 mo 1651.

This witnessith that wheras as Mr Timothy Dalton our present Teacher hath this farm above mentioned att Salisbury Bounds confirmed unto him with all privileges belonging ther unto, and likewis his other farm att Sagamore hill with the privileges ther unto, By the Inhabitants of the Town of Hampton upon thes condijons as folow That Mr Timothy Dalton shall free and discharg the Town of hamp-ton in general from all Debts and Deues for his minstrey from his first coming until he had a Sett pay given by the Town unto this I Sett my hand by me

TIMOTHY DALTON

Voted three hundred Acres for a farm two hundred acres of it medow and upland—laying between taylors river toward the north and the farme of John Crosse in pt. and the common in pt. towards the South Abutting upon the aforesaid Taylors river towards the east and the common towards the west more or less as it is

A true Copia attest  
SAM<sup>n</sup> DOW, Clarke

Mr. Dalton gave his farm of three hundred acres at Sagamore hill to three of his kinsmen, to each one hundred acres: To Nathaniel Batchelder, a son of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, by deed dated August 10, 1657. This included the lower part of Warren Brown's farm and the farm of John T. Batchelder. To Manuel Hilliard, by deed dated January 20, 1654. This was the farm owned by Mr. Hilliard's descendants, and afterward by William Brown and George B. Sanborn, now by Fred P. Sanborn. The remaining hundred acres was given to Jasper Blake, and was situated between that given Manuel Hilliard and the turnpike. The tract of wood-

land called "the farm" takes its name from having been a part of Rev. Mr. Dalton's farm.

Jasper Blake appears to have been a brother-in-law of Mr. Dalton. Mr. Batchelder and Mr. Hilliard appear to have married nieces of Mrs. Dalton.

Dea. Samuel Dow, who made the above copy from the Hampton records, was town clerk from 1707 to 1714, and from 1730 till 1756.

John Brown was born in London, of Scottish parents, in 1589. He came to Massachusetts in June, 1635. He married Sarah Walker. He was one of the first company who settled in Hampton, and was married before he came. There is some uncertainty in respect to the place of his abode before he came here, but it is presumed that he came from Watertown, where a person of his name was admitted freeman in 1635, and had a son John born in 1636.

He had a grant of four acres by his house lot, April 30, 1640, and also owned one of "the farms" and had two shares in the commons besides. December 23, 1645, he drew three shares of the ox commons, Nos. 11, 17, and 24. The first share of said commons was to be on the east side of the salt marsh, at John Brown's Point. What is now known as Brown's river was named for him, and also John Brown's river, which ran up to his "farm." He built the first "barque" ever built in Hampton in 1641 or 1642, at the river near Perkins's mill. He became one of the largest land owners in the town. In 1653 he stood third on the tax list, his tax being £2 3s. 1d., in a rate of £53 2s. 10d. He and his sons were engaged in raising cattle. In 1673 and 1674 he and his sons brought suit against the town for not causing a road to be built to his farm. The court decided in his favor and the road was built. December 4, 1663, he was chosen to see that the boys did not play in the gallery. He was one of the selectmen in 1651 and 1656. March 3, 1670, he drew share No. 18 in the commons, containing one hundred acres. He died in 1686, aged about ninety-eight years. His wife Sarah died June 6, 1672. Their children were: Sarah, born in 1643, married John Poor; Jacob, born in 1645, married Sarah Brookin; Benjamin, born in 1647, married Sarah Brown; Elizabeth, married Isaac Marston; John, died unmarried; Mary, born in 1655; Stephen, born in 1659, killed at Black Point.

There is a record to show that three of his sons were engaged in the conflicts with the Indians. John and Thomas were among the soldiers from Hampton in King Philip's War in 1656. Stephen, on the 29th of July, 1677, was killed in the battle at Black Point. John Brown disposed of his property by deed to his sons in 1681. He lived on the farm which is now the homestead of Zacheus Brown of Hampton, a descendant. This farm has always been owned and occupied by some of his descendants. John Brown was the ancestor of nearly all the Browns who have lived in Hampton and adjoining towns, and a great many of those living in other parts of the state.

Benjamin Brown was the son of John Brown, and was born in 1647. He settled south of Taylor's river, probably on the farm granted Timothy Dalton, Jr., son of Rev. Timothy Dalton, in 1639, in the south part of the town near Salisbury bounds. This farm was situated on the Rocks road, and afterwards was the Janvrin homestead, and is now in Seabrook. Through his efforts, the Rocks road was laid out. For the land thus taken he was granted an equivalent in land north of the Falls river. He was one of the signers of Weare's petition in 1683; one of the selectmen in 1696-1705 and in 1711, and one of the representatives in 1697. In 1722 he had lot 52 in the third western division as one of the owners of the farm formerly Rev. Mr. Dalton's. He was engaged in raising cattle. Tradition says that in his old age he took great delight, as he leaned on his staff, in seeing his oxen driven past to the watering place. He married Sarah Brown of Salisbury. He died about 1736. His children were as follows: William, who was born in 1680, married Ann Heath, lived in Kensington: Sarah, born in 1681, died unmarried; Benjamin, born in 1684, married Sarah Gove, lived in South Hampton; Elizabeth, born in 1686, married Benjamin Green, lived in Hampton Falls; John, born in 1688, married Abby Johnson, lived in Seabrook; Jacob, born in 1691, married Mary Green and Jemima Rowell, lived in Hampton Falls; Stephen, born in 1693, married Martha J. Chase, lived in Kingston; Mary, born in 1696, married Thomas Cram: Thomas, born in 1699, married Mehitable Towle, lived in Seabrook; Jeremiah, born in 1701, married Mary Weare, lived in Seabrook.

Benjamin Brown was the ancestor of all the Browns who lived in Hampton Falls before 1856, except John Brown and his family, who came from Massachusetts before 1750 and kept a tavern for a few years, and afterward removed from the town.

Jacob Brown, son of Benjamin, was born May 4, 1691. He married, first, Mary Green; second, Jemima Rowell. His home-stead was the farm now occupied by John Allen Brown of Hampton Falls. He died April 23, 1762.

The children of Jacob Brown and Mary Green, his wife, were: Martha, born in 1717, married Benjamin Cram, Exeter; Mary, born in 1722, married Henry Thresher, Raymond; Mehitable, born in 1724, married Daniel Brown, Hampton Falls; Nathan, born in 1727, married Annie Hook, Hampton Falls.

The children of Jacob Brown and Jemima Rowell, his wife, were: Isaac, born in 1739, married Agnes Fifield, lived on the home-stead; Abigail, born in 1742, married John Marston, lived in Hampton.

Nathan Brown, son of Jacob, married Annie Hook of Salisbury in 1753. He lived for a time in Salisbury, but moved back to Hampton Falls in 1764 and lived upon the farm now owned by George C. Brown. He lived in the old house, now unoccupied, on the farm. He died in 1799. His children were as follows: Nathan, born in 1753, married Miriam Smith, lived at Hampton Falls; Anna, born in 1755, married Joseph Cram, lived in Exeter; Mary, born in 1757, unmarried; Hannah, born in 1759, married Stephen Smith, lived in Seabrook; Elizabeth, born in 1761, married Thomas Moulton, lived in Hampton Falls; Josiah, born in 1765, married Sarah Clark, lived in Stratham; Jacob, born in 1767, married Abigail Berry, lived in Hampton Falls; William, born in 1769, married Elizabeth Berry, lived in Hampton Falls; Zephaniah, born in 1773, married Elizabeth Lane, lived in Hampton Falls.

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#### ERRATA.

On page 33, after the word "Records" add *were in consequence of the above vote.*

On page 107, sixteenth line, instead of "Josiah" read *Isaiah*.

On same page, in nineteenth line, instead of "Josiah" read *Joseph*.

On page 151, first line, instead of "1651" read *1661*.















